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Hawaii

Benefit Program

CIT and CTAL

Labor Statistics

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This Issue in Brief...

EVEN THOUGH it is a perennial report, WORK STOPPAGES DURING 1947 (p. 479) should compel special attention this year. It covers the second full year of peace and the first year during which the Taft-Hartley Act was in operation. The nearly 35 million man-days lost because of strikes in 1947 was equivalent to about four-tenths of 1 percent of the total time worked. The article notes that the decline in strike activity late in the year has been ascribed by some to the influence of the labor relations act, but that the decline also reflects a seasonal trend; only once (1940) in the past 20 years has the number of strikes beginning in the last 4 months exceeded the average monthly rate for the year. For divergent Congressional opinions on this question and for an interesting commentary on related industrial relations problems, see CONGRESSIONAL COMMITTEE REPORTS ON THE TAFT-HARTLEY ACT (p. 528), a summary of the majority and minority reports of the Joint Committee on Labor-Management Relations.

In contemporary collective bargaining the issue of welfare and pension plans comes increasingly to the fore. EMPLOYEE-BENEFIT PROGRAM OF CONSOLIDATED EDISON CO. (p. 493) describes an omnibus welfare plan nearly 6 decades old. Part employer and part jointly sponsored, it of late has come within the scope of the collective-bargaining agreement of the company and the Utility Workers' Union of America (CIO). Medical care is the core of the plan, but it also provides sick pay and weekly cash sick benefits, group life insurance, and retirement benefits. The company last year bore two-thirds of the disability and medical care costs (the employees paid the remainder into a special fund), part of the group life costs, and all of the retirement costs.

Labor policies and relations in continen United States are maturing, but in the Territo they are still in the process of swift developme ECONOMIC AND LABOR CONDITIONS IN HAW (p. 488) is the first of two articles on the Territo It sets the economic background for the seco which will deal with the progress of unionizati during the past 3 years and wages and worki conditions in certain industries. The economy mass production agriculture (mostly sugar a pineapples) and services for the armed forc Labor faces the threat of technological displac ment and fast population growth, especially in t employable age groups. Hawaii has become o of the most intensively unionized sections of t United States.

The rivalries of international labor organiz tions proceed along the lines (in the main) of i ternational politics. INTERNATIONAL LABOR CO FEDERATIONS: CIT and CTAL (p. 499) offe program notes to two recent international lab conferences: the first meeting of CIT in Lim Peru, in January and the third congress of CTA in Mexico City last March. The former was a tended by a United States delegation representin the AFL, the Machinists, and the Labor Railwa Executives Association. CIT is essentially a anti-Communist grouping of American trad unions which opposes the leanings and progra of CTAL.

On the international scene the four Centr European countries of Austria, Czechoslovaki Germany, and Italy today face new pressures and their current problems make COOPERATIVE IN POSTWAR EUROPE (p. 504) the more interestin This is the third in a series of four on the gener subject. Italy's co-ops were plundered early i Mussolini's regime and then were incorporate into the Fascist State without democratic manage ment. In Austria and Germany, they were merged by the Nazis into the Labor Front and large part of the assets confiscated. The Czech co-ops were reduced by half after Munich. I the postwar period, the movements spontaneously restored democratic control (except in Germany where this was done by Military Government order).

he Labor Month
n Review

ONOMIC DEVELOPMENTS during April reflected strengthening of demand factors which lowed the President's special message to Con-ss on the international situation and the subse-nt passage of the European aid program. hough the initial appraisal of the proposed rmament and military service programs had a dency to overstate the probable effects on duction, employment, and prices, the general pectation by the end of April was for continuing ward pressures. Prices on the average rose ring April. The declines in list prices an-unced by the major steel companies toward the d of April were accompanied by refusal of the mpanies to grant interim wage adjustments to e United Steelworkers of America. This deci-n on the part of the steel companies and the lemate of wage negotiations in other industries, llowing upward adjustments for a substantial rt of organized labor in recent months, raised ajor questions of wage policy for unions and anagement in the immediate future.

age Developments

For more than 6 months, new wage settlements oviding for third postwar wage adjustments have en reached in a broad range of industries in all arts of the country. Although in cents per hour e amount of the increases has varied greatly, in rcentage terms the increases have appeared to uster around the change in the Bureau's con-mers' price index, since the date of the previous age adjustments. By April 1948, such wage creases had been received by more than a quarter organized workers.

Major resistance to the spread of wage increases ame in April when the United States Steel Corp. efused to grant wage increases requested by the United Steelworkers of America. Under the 2-year agreement signed in the steel industry in April 1947, the question of wage rates could be reopened, but the union was bound not to strike. Other major steel companies, and some companies in other industries have since followed the lead of the United States Steel Corp. in refusing wage increases, indicating a price reduction on their products.

At the end of April, it still remained to be seen if resistance to further wage increases would become a general and widespread policy. Although negotiations had broken down in several cases, the final outcome was still unsettled in most of the large industries. The most important of these situations was the threatened strike of the three railroad operating brotherhoods which had rejected the recommendations of the Presidential fact-finding board.

In manufacturing, preliminary reports indicate that average hourly earnings, exclusive of overtime, during March changed very little from the previous month. Gross average hourly earnings increased by only 0.3 cent, to 129.3 cents during March, reflecting the increase in hours from 40.2 to 40.4. Average weekly earnings rose to $52.25 but were still below the December 1947 all-time high when the workweek was about an hour longer.

Industrial Relations

By the end of April, the bituminous coal miners were back at work, with Mr. Lewis and the mine union still subject to civil penalties if further stoppages occurred. The United Packinghouse Workers (CIO) were still on strike and the Government had requested the union and the packers to meet together in Washington. These two large strikes raised the number of man-days lost by work stoppages in April to a figure higher than that (6 million) for March.

In a decision of widespread interest to labor and to industry, the National Labor Relations Board held that, under the Labor Management Relations Act, employers must bargain with their employees on pension or retirement plans if the employees request it. A four-man majority of the Board held that such plans come within the law's provision which makes it mandatory for both employers and unions to bargain collectively "in

respect to rates of pay, wages, hours of employment, or other conditions of employment." The Board held that the payment of benefits under such plans fell within the category of "wages" in the statute, while the age and terms of retirement would come within the category of "conditions of employment."

In accordance with this finding, the Board issued a conditional order for the Inland Steel Co. to bargain with two locals of the United Steelworkers of America (CIO) on its pension and retirement policies at two plants if the union complied with the filing and affidavit requirements of the law within 30 days. It also ordered the company, on the same condition, to consult with the union before making any future changes in the plan.

Labor Market Factors

Some further tightening of the labor market is indicated in the coming months. Recent developments affecting the general economic outlook suggest, as a minimum, that the normal seasonal expansion in employment will occur in full force. With employment now at a record springtime level, the labor resources of the country are expected to be drawn upon to a greater extent than in any previous peacetime year. The normal seasonal demands, including those in agriculture and construction, are expected to be met largely from sources of labor supply usually available during this period, such as family workers on farms, students on vacation, and by the usual seasonal reduction in unemployment.

The additional demands upon the country's manpower resources that may arise from proposed new military preparedness programs now under debate cannot yet be fully appraised. But so far as can be determined, the rearmament and military service programs will not have a substantial direct effect on the demand for labor within the next few months.

The personnel needs under the selective service and universal military training programs are not expected to exceed 400,000 by the end of 1948 and 650,000 by the spring or summer of 1949. The needs for civilian workers under these programs amount to about 150,000 to service the increased military establishments and roughly 400,000 to produce munitions and related products. These demands will not be fully effective until the summer of 1949. Thus, it is estimated, a total manpower requirement arising directly out of emergency programs would be approximat 1,200,000 by June 1949.

In over-all terms, labor resources appeared be adequate to meet the additional demand th would be required by the programs under discu sion. There are more than a million veter now in school on a full-time basis and a substant number of these will be completing their cours this spring. A large number of women wi wartime work experience are not now at wor In addition, the normal growth in the labor for amounts to approximately 700,000 annually.

Despite this apparent balance between add tional manpower requirements and addition labor supply, many serious local labor mark problems are expected to develop as the gener demand for labor increases in the next year. Th United States Employment Service, during th month, reported the reemergence of local ma power problems as employers anticipated increa demands for labor and fuller utilization of potenti labor resources.

Prices

The factors which led to the steadying of pri trends during March were little changed in Apri By the middle of April, the Bureau's weekly inde of wholesale prices had regained a considerabl part of the February decline. It stood at abou the level of last year-end, and only 1½ percen below the high point of mid-January. Far products, which had accounted for a substanti part of the February decrease, were still 6 percen below the January high, but the index of price of commodities other than farm products wer back to the January level. Foods also regaine the January level in the index by the end of Apri

The Bureau's consumers' price index on Marc 15 was 166.9 percent of the 1935–39 average, c roughly the same as in December 1947, afte fractional decreases in two successive months from the January peak. While food prices were sti more than 2 percent below the December level, a other items in the index were higher. Althoug preliminary data on consumers' prices for April ar not yet available, the increase in food prices s wholesale, with little evidence of decreases i other consumers' prices, would seem to indicat that consumers' prices were not likely to be lowe than in March and might be higher.

Work Stoppages During 1947

Monthly Trend in Labor-Management Disputes
Industries, States, and Unions Affected
Major Strikes and Issues Involved

DON Q. CROWTHER and ANN J. HERLIHY [1]

NETEEN FORTY-SEVEN was a year of sizable ike activity in a period of high employment in ich industrial production exceeded all peace-e records. Strike idleness in 1947 was far less an in the record year of 1946, and also less than 1945, but it was greater than in any of the other ars since 1919.[2] Approximately 3,700 stop-ges occurred in 1947 in which 2,170,000 workers re involved. Idleness in establishments directly ected by these disputes amounted to 34,600,000 n-days—about four-tenths of 1 percent of the imated worktime in the Nation's industry.

The average strike in 1947 continued from 3 to weeks. About half the year's stoppages in-lved less than 100 workers each. By contrast, stoppages, involving 10,000 or more workers ch, included 1,030,000 workers or 47 percent of e total participants in all stoppages. Idleness ulting from these large disputes amounted to er 17,000,000 man-days, or about half the ar's total.

The general impact of work stoppages on produc-n in 1947 was much less severe than in 1946. In only three cases—telephone, coal mining, and shipbuilding—were large portions of major industries affected. In the telephone stoppage, partial service was maintained in most areas by supervisory workers and dial systems; the coal stoppage was too brief to cause widespread shortages; and the prolonged shipbuilding strike came at a time when the industry was not pressed for production.

Wage disputes were the most important single cause of strikes during the year, as workers sought to restore their purchasing power which had been diminished by rising prices. Problems of union recognition or representation for collective bargaining purposes were second only to wage issues in importance. At times, both wage or union security issues were intertwined with organized labor's expressed dissatisfaction with proposed or enacted Federal and State legislation regulating or prohibiting certain trade-union practices.

The second postwar year (1947) was in many respects not unlike the second year (1920) following World War I. In both years, labor-management relations became less turbulent, with fewer stoppages and a drop in the number of large strikes. In each postwar period, workers were concerned with rising prices and the future security and stability of their unions. After World War I, however, collective bargaining centered largely in a

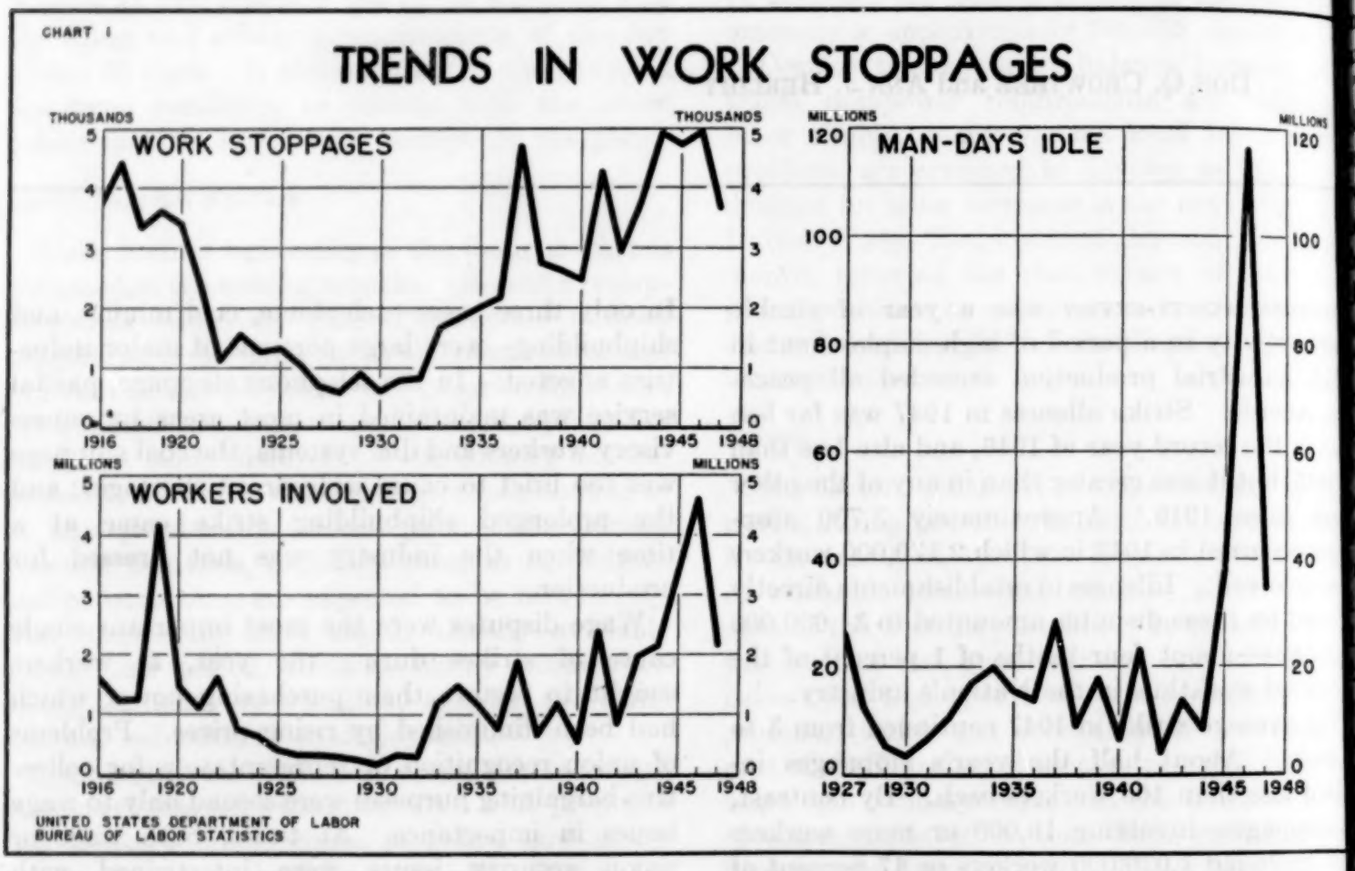
[1] Of the Bureau's Division of Industrial Relations. A more detailed summary of 1947 data will appear in a subsequent bulletin.

[2] All known work stoppages, arising out of labor-management disputes, involving six or more workers and continuing as long as a full day or shift are included in reports of the Bureau of Labor Statistics. Figures on "workers involved" and "man-days idle" cover all workers made idle in establishments directly involved in a stoppage. They do not measure the indirect or secondary effects on other establishments or industries whose employees are made idle as a result of material or service shortages.

narrow group of industries such as mining, construction, printing, transportation, and some branches of textiles and apparel, with a peak union membership of approximately 5,000,000. Labor-management relations in 1947, on the other hand, rested on a much broader base, with written agreements prevailing to a substantial degree throughout most of the American economy and a trade-union membership estimated at slightly over 15,000,000.

Trend of Stoppages in 1947

In the early months of 1947 the number of wo stoppages was high, compared with prewar ye Most of the strikes were small, however, in ter of number of workers involved, and resulted relatively little time lost, in contrast with the la losses in early 1946. The total number of work involved in stoppages at any time during the fi quarter of 1947 seldom exceeded one-twentieth the 1,600,000 workers involved at the height



the steel, electrical, automobile, and meat-packing strikes in early 1946. Idleness was only about one-fifteenth as great as in the corresponding months of the previous year.

During January, the largest stoppages were those of about 7,500 retail grocery clerks in the Los Angeles area and of 14,000 Hudson Motor Car Co. employees in Detroit. A strike of approximately 1,200 teachers in St. Paul, Minn., ended in the first week in January, while late in February 2,900 public-school teachers of Buffalo, N. Y., left their classrooms for picket-line duty to secure salary adjustments.

Two postwar stoppages of long duration were not settled until March 1947. Both involved th United Automobile Workers (CIO). An 11 month stoppage of approximately 11,000 produc tion workers of the West Allis, Wis., plant of th Allis-Chalmers Manufacturing Co. was terminate March 23, when the strikers voted by a ratio o 3 to 1 to accept an 18½-cent hourly wage increase The most controversial issues, however, remained unsolved—continuation of a union shop and re vised grievance procedure. The second and small er stoppage, which had continued for nearly 1 months at the farm-equipment plant of J. I. Cas Co. in Racine, Wis., was terminated March 9 This settlement provided for an 18-cent wage in

ease, but contained no provision for the closed op or compulsory check-off, the issues which had olonged the dispute.

Another prolonged and bitterly fought work oppage was ended April 17 when representatives 13 rail unions and the management of the oledo, Peoria & Western Railroad reached "a ntually satisfactory settlement." This stoppage had begun October 1, 1945, upon the railroad's return from wartime Government control d its refusal to place into effect working rules nilar to those generally prevailing on major rriers.

The first large strike of 1947 and the first major lephone strike ever to occur in this country, gan April 7 when about 370,000 telephone orkers walked out after weeks of fruitless negotiations. This strike continued well into May, hereby concentrating the year's peak of strike leness in April and May. The principal unions volved, affiliates of the National Federation of elephone Workers (Ind.), presented a generally niform series of 10 demands to the various Bell ystem companies. In addition to wages, the ey issues were establishment of a union shop, rotection against lay-offs, and an improved pension plan. Conferences on a local or regional asis proved fruitless, the United States Conciliation Service intervened, and the Secretary of abor advanced an arbitration proposal which oth parties refused. The first important agreement reached with a Bell System affiliate was orked out with the Long Lines Department of he American Telephone & Telegraph Co. on May 8 and provided for weekly wage increases of rom $2 to $5. This agreement set the pattern for the other Bell System companies. Adjustments on various "fringe" issues varied from company to company. By May 20, except for a ew scattered Western Electric Co. manufacturing lants, the strike was ended.

Although the telephone controversy occupied he labor relations limelight, over one-fourth (950) of the year's stoppages began in April and May. These included disputes involving about 14,000 teel workers, 10,000 workers in the metal trades industries in the State of Washington, and building trades craftsmen—19,500 in Detroit and 10,000 in the Lehigh Valley area in Pennsylvania.

Legislatures in 45 States met in the early months of 1947. Many of these considered measures which unions regarded as hostile. As a result "protest stoppages" occurred from time to time. The largest was a 1-day suspension of work on April 21 by approximately 100,000 AFL and CIO members against proposed anti-closed-shop legislation pending in the Iowa Legislature.

On June 23, the Congress overrode the President's veto and passed the Labor Management Relations Act of 1947. Enactment of this much discussed legislation touched off widespread protest walk-outs of bituminous coal miners in various sections of the country. Vacations for the coal miners were scheduled to begin June 27 and continue through July 7, but over 200,000 miners were idle a few days before, and a greater number remained away from the pits after the vacation period. Meanwhile, on June 30, the Federal Government returned to private operation the country's coal mines which had been seized in May 1946. At the end of the vacation period on July 7, contracts between the United Mine Workers of America (AFL)[3] and the private operators had not been finally agreed upon. Practically the entire industry and some 340,000 miners were idle for a few additional days until contracts were signed and ratified. The new agreements provided for an increase in the industry's contribution to the union welfare fund from 5 to 10 cents on each ton of coal produced, a daily wage increase of $1.20, and a reduction in the portal-to-portal workday from 9 to 8 hours. An important inclusion in the contract was a clause providing that miners would furnish their services "during such time as such persons are willing and able to work." This provision was secured by the union as a possible safeguard against legal actions which might arise under the new Labor Management Relations Act penalizing unauthorized work stoppages.

A relatively brief stoppage of CIO maritime workers began June 15 as their contracts expired. Fewer than 10,000 seamen, however, were directly affected by the stoppage which brought a 5-percent pay increase plus 9 paid holidays. In Philadelphia, about 15,000 construction workers became involved in a wage dispute. Also, in late June and early July, approximately 50,000 shipyard workers, mostly in Atlantic and Gulf Coast yards, struck for increased wages. This stoppage,

[3] The miners' union disaffiliated from the American Federation of Labor on December 12, 1947.

led by the Industrial Union of Marine & Shipbuilding Workers (CIO), was the most prolonged large strike of the year. Settlements involving the principal yards were not reached until November, but the extended stoppage had little substantial effect upon the industry owing to greatly reduced demands for new ship construction.

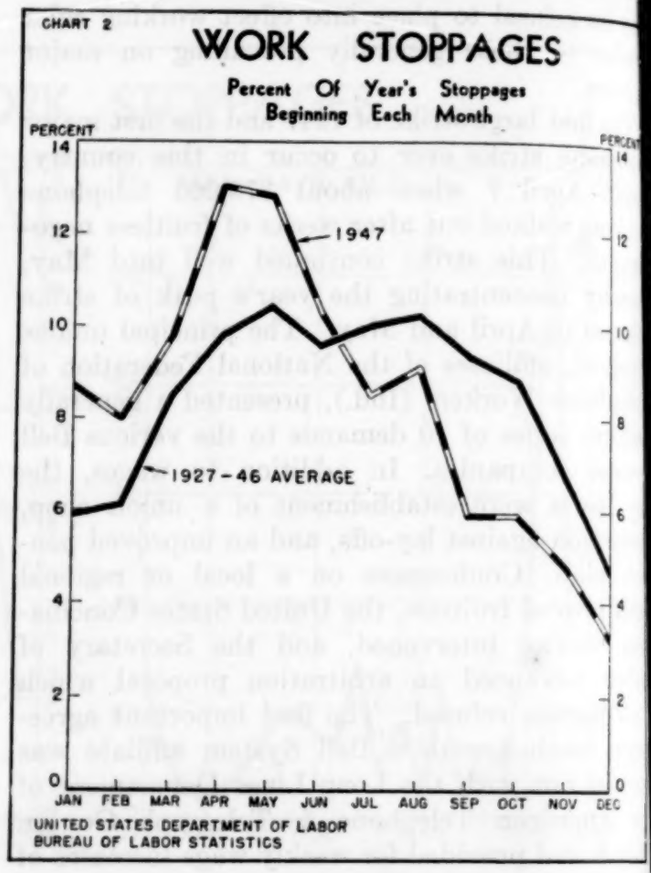
Early in September, a walk-out of 1,800 transportation employees of the Union Railroad Co. (owned by the U. S. Steel Corp.) made idle about 21,000 production workers of the Carnegie-Illinois Steel Corp. Later in the month, 5,000 drivers of the Railway Express Agency in New York, members of the International Brotherhood of Teamsters (AFL), stopped work, thereby resulting in the lay-off of 5,000 additional express employees. By the end of September, however, strike idleness had dropped to the lowest point since March.

Termination of the 4-month shipyard strike in early November contributed measurably in cutting idleness from 1,780,000 man-days in October to 829,000 man-days in November. This latter figure was smaller than for any other month since the end of the war.

The first significant stoppage over the application of some important provisions of the Labor Management Relations Act occurred in November. This controversy, involving over 1,500 printers employed by 6 Chicago newspapers, stemmed from a policy adopted by the International Typographical Union (AFL) at its August 1947 convention. In part, this policy was:

> While there should not be, and will not be, any attempt on the part of the international or subordinate unions to violate any valid provisions of this law, or of any law, Federal or State, yet there should be, and will be, earnest endeavors on the part of these unions to avoid any condition that will result in their being penalized by these laws and to avoid the sacrifice of rights and prerogatives which may be lost by the signing of contracts as heretofore.

Under this union policy, the Chicago printers (as well as those in some 10 to 15 other cities) sought through strike action to continue their traditional practice of maintaining "uniform shop conditions of a basic character and proper apprentice training regulations." These objectives, the ITU stated, were to be preserved through the posting of "conditions of employment" in printing establishments for the guidance of members. The employers and their printing-trades associations, on the other hand, insist that application of the ITU's policy, particular regarding retention of the closed shop, was co trary to the provisions of the Labor Manageme Relations Act and could not be accepted. the year's end, the Chicago stoppage was still effect and various legal aspects of the entire co troversy were being considered by the Nation Labor Relations Board and the courts.[4]



Except for the issues raised by the ITU in the printing industry, stoppages in the late months of 1947 were, for the most part, not unlike those of any normal period. In terms of new strikes, activity had begun to wane by midsummer, with month-by-month declines to the year's low point in December. During this period, most unions followed a policy of "watchful waiting" to determine the effect of the Labor Management Relations Act upon their activities and sought to avoid

[4] On March 27, 1948, the Federal District Court for the Northern District of Indiana issued a temporary injunction restraining the International Typographical Union and its officers from refusing to bargain in good faith, from refusing to execute written agreements covering matters agreed upon, and from in any way continuing or encouraging strikes in violation of the law.

gal entanglements which might result from ill-vised strike action. Some unions, either prior the enactment of the law in June or before gust 22 when the ban on negotiation of closed-op provisions became completely effective, had tended or renegotiated union security clauses in eir contracts.

TABLE 1.—*Work stoppages in 1946 and 1947, by months*

Month	Number of stoppages—		Workers involved in stoppages—			Man-days idle during month	
	Beginning in month	In effect during month	Beginning in month (thousands)	In effect during month		Number (thousands)	Percent of estimated working time [2]
				Number (thousands)	Percent of total employed [1]		
1946							
nuary	337	502	1,370.0	1,740.0	6.10	19,700	3.13
bruary	290	515	134.0	1,500.0	5.35	22,900	4.19
arch	440	698	147.0	1,010.0	3.49	13,800	2.28
pril	504	827	566.0	1,180.0	4.00	14,300	2.19
ay	376	768	569.0	1,510.0	5.03	13,700	2.06
ne	388	758	181.0	455.0	1.48	4,580	.75
ly	563	910	228.0	408.0	1.32	3,970	.58
gust	560	965	227.0	425.0	1.35	3,900	.56
ptember	499	853	356.0	499.0	1.57	4,880	.77
tober	516	848	307.0	467.0	1.47	6,220	.85
vember	344	677	435.0	707.0	2.20	4,980	.77
cember	168	402	76.4	500.0	1.54	3,130	.46
1947							
nuary	321	482	105.0	165.0	.50	1,340	.19
bruary	296	498	74.9	154.0	.47	1,230	.19
arch	361	572	95.7	168.0	.51	1,100	.16
pril	479	706	624.0	675.0	2.07	8,540	1.19
ay	471	781	230.0	696.0	2.11	6,730	.97
ne	379	701	448.0	597.0	1.79	3,960	.57
ly	315	581	242.0	615.0	1.85	3,970	.54
gust	336	583	113.0	259.0	.77	2,520	.35
ptember	219	435	79.2	187.0	.55	1,970	.28
tober	219	393	64.3	171.0	.50	1,780	.23
vember	178	328	57.2	139.0	.40	829	.13
cember	119	236	32.3	56.9	.16	560	.08

[1] "Total employed workers" as used here refers to all workers except those in occupations and professions in which there is little if any union organization or in which strikes rarely, if ever, occur. In most industries it includes all wage and salary workers except those in executive, managerial, or high supervisory positions or those performing professional work the nature of which makes union organization or group action impracticable. It excludes all self-employed, domestic workers, agricultural wage workers on farms employing less than 6, all Federal and State government employees, and officials (both elected and appointed) in local governments.

[2] Estimated working time was computed for purposes of this table by multiplying the average number of employed workers each year by the prevailing number of days worked per employee in that year.

Various reasons were ascribed for the decline in strike activity in the late months of 1947. Some interpreted the decline as a vindication of the principles incorporated in the new law; others believed that the real test of the law's application would come upon the expiration of the large number of significant labor-management contracts which had been negotiated prior to the enactment of the law. Records of the Bureau of Labor Statistics over a 20-year period show that strike activity has declined in the late months of nearly every year to a low point in December. Only once (1940) has the number of work stoppages beginning in the last 4 months exceeded the average monthly rate for the year. The drop in the closing months of 1947, however, was somewhat greater than usual. (See chart 2.) Between August 22 (the fully effective date of the Labor Management Relations Act) and December 31, a total of 781 new stoppages occurred, involving approximately 250,000 workers and resulting in 5,900,000 man-days of idleness.

Industries Affected

A grouping of the year's stoppages by industries (table 2) shows the heaviest concentration of strikes in mining, construction, and retail and wholesale trade. Stoppages in the construction industry, which had remained at a low level during the war, involved about 146,000 workers in 1946 and 175,000 in 1947. Three of the 15 strikes in 1947 which involved 10,000 or more workers were in this industry.

The transportation, communication, and other public utilities group was hardest hit in terms of time lost (11½ million man-days), owing largely to the telephone strike. This industry group, together with mining and the manufacture of transportation equipment, were the only groups of industries to experience a greater-than-1-percent loss of their year's estimated working time.

The primary metal and fabricated metal industries, which recorded a large share of the preceding year's strike idleness, were relatively free from major work stoppages in 1947. In steel, as in automobiles, electrical equipment, rubber, oil, farm equipment, and the garment industries, many significant agreements were extended or rewritten during the early months of 1947 with no interruptions in work.

Fewer workers were participants in agriculture, forestry, or fishing stoppages than in 1946, but idleness increased because of two prolonged farm stoppages which began in the fall of 1947 and continued into 1948. The first of these stoppages, primarily for union recognition, began October 1 and involved approximately 1,100 agricultural workers at the DiGiorgio ranch at Arvin, Calif. The other controversy arose in mid-November and centered around the wage demands of over 2,000 agricultural workers employed in Arizona fruit and vegetable packing sheds.

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Among groups of public employees, some 5,000 school teachers participated in 20 stoppages during the year. About the same number of stoppages occurred among State, county, and city employees.

TABLE 2.—*Work stoppages beginning in 1947, by industry group*

Industry group	Stoppages beginning in 1947		Man-days idle during 1947	
	Number	Workers involved (thousands)	Number (thousands)	Percent of estimated working time [2]
All industries	3,693	2,170.0	34,600.0	0.41
Manufacturing	[1] *1,995*	*801.0*	*15,700.0*	*.45*
Primary metal industries	188	102.0	1,130.0	.35
Fabricated metal products (except ordnance, machinery, and transportation equipment)	218	51.3	883.0	
Ordnance and accessories	1	.1	.3	
Electrical machinery, equipment, and supplies	80	36.1	611.0	.37
Machinery (except electrical)	252	114.0	2,910.0	.85
Transportation equipment	106	171.0	4,200.0	1.18
Lumber and wood products (except furniture)	109	23.9	850.0	.36
Furniture and fixtures	84	12.5	292.0	
Stone, clay, and glass products	94	27.1	563.0	.46
Textile-mill products	82	35.5	976.0	.28
Apparel and other finished products made from fabrics and similar materials	131	10.7	199.0	.06
Leather and leather products	81	24.9	223.0	.21
Food and kindred products	183	54.2	648.0	.19
Tobacco manufactures	9	9.6	195.0	.78
Paper and allied products	37	7.6	187.0	.17
Printing, publishing, and allied industries	66	9.5	171.0	.14
Chemicals and allied products	94	30.8	439.0	.27
Products of petroleum and coal	14	9.6	310.0	.67
Rubber products	41	47.0	382.0	.59
Professional, scientific, and controlling instruments; photographic and optical goods; watches and clocks	32	8.1	97.0	.40
Miscellaneous manufacturing industries	92	16.0	403.0	
Nonmanufacturing	[1] *1,700*	*1,370.0*	*18,900.0*	*.89*
Agriculture, forestry, and fishing	22	12.2	287.0	[3]
Mining	478	517.0	2,440.0	1.12
Construction	382	175.0	2,770.0	.66
Trade	336	60.6	1,010.0	.05
Finance, insurance, and real estate	38	2.6	46.9	[3]
Transportation, communication, and other public utilities	282	468.0	11,500.0	1.19
Services—personal, business, and other	147	20.2	723.0	[3]
Government—administration, protection, and sanitation [4]	14	1.1	7.3	[3]
Interindustry [5]	2	110.0	120.0	[3]

[1] This figure is less than the sum of the figures below because a few stoppages which extended into two or more industry groups have been counted in this table as separate stoppages in each industry group affected; workers involved and man-days idle were allocated to the respective groups.
[2] See footnotes 1 and 2 to table 1.
[3] Not available.
[4] Stoppages involving municipally operated utilities are included under "transportation, communication, and other public utilities."
[5] Includes (1) a widespread 1-day protest strike of AFL and CIO workers, in the State of Iowa and (2) a strike of metal trades workers in the State of Washington.

States Affected

New York and Pennsylvania experienced the greatest amount of strike activity in 1947, as in 1946 (table 3). In each year, New York had the most stoppages and Pennsylvania the greatest number of workers involved.

In 1947, New York had nearly 4,000,000 ma days of idleness due to work stoppages; Pennsy vania had more than 3,000,000 man-days. Ne were New Jersey, Michigan, California, and Ohi each with between 2,000,000 and 3,000,000 ma days of recorded idleness.

Fewer than 10 stoppages during the year we recorded in 8 States—Delaware, Idaho, Nebrask Nevada, North Dakota, South Dakota, Vermon and Wyoming. The combined idleness in the States aggregated less than one-fiftieth of th year's total.

TABLE 3.—*Work stoppages in 1947, by States*

State	Work stoppages beginning in 1947			Man-days idle during 1947 (all stoppages)	
	Number	Workers involved		Number (thousands)	Percent of total
		Number (thousands)	Percent of total		
All States	[1] 3,693	2,170.0	100.0	34,600.0	100.0
Alabama	110	64.3	3.0	571.0	1.7
Arizona	19	9.3	.4	182.0	.5
Arkansas	25	8.6	.4	231.0	.7
California	247	108.0	5.0	2,440.0	7.0
Colorado	27	11.4	.5	217.0	.6
Connecticut	57	12.9	.6	146.0	.4
Delaware	8	2.1	.1	61.2	.2
District of Columbia	14	10.5	.5	246.0	.7
Florida	37	14.7	.7	226.0	.7
Georgia	25	10.7	.5	285.0	.8
Idaho	7	5.3	.2	293.0	.8
Illinois	374	154.0	7.1	1,790.0	5.2
Indiana	134	65.0	3.0	720.0	2.1
Iowa	38	119.0	5.5	322.0	.9
Kansas	19	8.8	.4	232.0	.7
Kentucky	122	76.7	3.5	681.0	2.0
Louisiana	26	15.5	.7	373.0	1.1
Maine	17	3.7	.2	46.8	.1
Maryland	36	49.6	2.3	1,620.0	4.7
Massachusetts	177	56.4	2.6	1,250.0	3.6
Michigan	188	180.0	8.3	2,550.0	7.4
Minnesota	50	24.0	1.1	358.0	1.0
Mississippi	17	7.8	.4	201.0	.6
Missouri	108	45.0	2.1	908.0	2.6
Montana	18	2.4	.1	35.6	.1
Nebraska	8	6.3	.3	131.0	.4
Nevada	8	.7	[2]	18.6	.1
New Hampshire	19	7.6	.3	62.7	.2
New Jersey	161	99.4	4.6	2,890.0	8.4
New Mexico	12	4.0	.2	28.9	.1
New York	466	163.0	7.5	3,960.0	11.5
North Carolina	37	16.0	.7	542.0	1.6
North Dakota	5	1.8	.1	22.6	.1
Ohio	274	129.0	5.9	2,140.0	6.2
Oklahoma	22	12.7	.6	296.0	.9
Oregon	42	11.0	.5	242.0	.7
Pennsylvania	457	319.0	14.9	3,030.0	8.8
Rhode Island	35	6.0	.3	165.0	.5
South Carolina	10	3.1	.1	155.0	.4
South Dakota	3	1.4	.1	28.1	.1
Tennessee	75	36.9	1.7	526.0	1.5
Texas	70	46.7	2.2	1,090.0	3.1
Utah	13	9.6	.4	99.1	.3
Vermont	7	1.9	.1	87.1	.3
Virginia	69	26.3	1.2	244.0	.7
Washington	62	35.2	1.6	802.0	2.3
West Virginia	107	134.0	6.2	908.0	2.6
Wisconsin	58	24.4	1.1	1,070.0	3.1
Wyoming	8	5.2	.2	44.2	.1

[1] The sum of this column is more than 3,693, because the stoppages extending across State lines have been counted in this table as separate stoppages in each State affected, with the proper allocation of workers involved and man-days idle.
[2] Less than a tenth of 1 percent.

Major Issues Involved

Wages were important issues in 61 percent of stoppages in 1947 as workers sought higher to offset rapidly rising prices. These stoppages involved over 75 percent of all workers and accounted for nearly 88 percent of the year's total idleness (table 4).

Some stoppages focused attention upon a section of the Labor Management Relations Act providing that unions could be sued in the Federal courts for damages resulting from work stoppages in violation of their contracts. Protection against such suits was an important issue in the large coal stoppage and also in a July strike at the Murray Corp. of America in Detroit involving the United Automobile Workers (CIO). Settlement of the coal controversy included a stipulation that miners would furnish their services "during such time as such persons are willing and able to work." The Murray automobile workers secured an agreement that neither the union nor its officers or members should be liable for damages resulting from unauthorized stoppages. In return, the local union agreed not to authorize any strike or picketing unless sanctioned by the international union and until 45 days after filing a grievance with him. Another stoppage of nearly 3,000 workers occurred in October when dock foremen or "walking bosses" demanded that the Waterfront Employers' Association of Southern California recognize the International Longshoremen's and Warehousemen's Union (CIO) as their bargaining agent. The employers refused and closed down all stevedoring operations, claiming that the Labor Management Relations Act relieved them of the necessity of bargaining with supervisory employees. The issue was subsequently submitted to arbitration.

About 1 out of every 7 stoppages was due primarily to union organization matters—recognition, closed or union shop, discrimination, etc.—and accounted for about 5 percent of the year's idleness. Disputes over other working conditions, which caused about 19 percent of the stoppages, were usually settled rather quickly and accounted for less than 5 percent of the year's idleness.

Jurisdictional, union rivalry, and sympathy strikes accounted for 4.3 percent of all stoppages and less than 2½ percent of the total strike idleness. The jurisdictional dispute in Hollywood movie studios between the Conference of Studio Unions (made up primarily of AFL craft unions) and the International Alliance of Theatrical Stage Employees (AFL) was the most prolonged dispute in this group. The stoppage began in September 1946 and continued throughout 1947 despite efforts by the AFL, the National Labor Relations Board, and a Congressional Committee to resolve the difficulties. Toward the end of 1947 some of the craft unions affiliated with the Conference of Studio Unions voted to permit striking members to seek work in the studios or elsewhere. Members of the Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners (AFL) and International Association of Machinists (Ind.), however, reportedly voted against such action.

TABLE 4.—*Major issues involved in work stoppages in 1947*

Major issues	Work stoppages beginning in 1947				Man-days idle during 1947 (all stoppages)	
	Number	Percent of total	Workers involved		Number	Percent of total
			Number	Percent of total		
All issues	3,693	100.0	2,170,000	100.0	34,600,000	100.0
Wages and hours	1,707	46.3	805,000	37.2	15,200,000	43.9
Wage increase	1,295	35.2	605,000	27.9	12,600,000	36.6
Wage decrease	19	.5	5,540	.3	45,100	.1
Wage increase, hour decrease	59	1.6	35,600	1.6	573,000	1.7
Other	334	9.0	159,000	7.4	1,900,000	5.5
Union organization, wages, and hours	559	15.1	840,000	38.8	15,200,000	43.9
Recognition, wages and/or hours	288	7.8	35,600	1.6	1,040,000	3.0
Strengthening bargaining position, wages and/or hours	83	2.2	743,000	34.3	12,800,000	37.3
Closed or union shop, wages and/or hours	176	4.8	44,500	2.1	1,110,000	3.2
Discrimination, wages and/or hours	8	.2	1,290	.1	72,200	.2
Other	4	.1	15,400	.7	83,800	.2
Union organization	543	14.7	91,000	4.2	1,790,000	5.1
Recognition	366	9.9	41,700	1.9	941,000	2.6
Strengthening bargaining position	25	.7	11,300	.5	342,000	1.0
Closed or union shop	74	2.0	13,300	.6	231,000	.7
Discrimination	46	1.2	7,620	.4	159,000	.5
Other	32	.9	17,000	.8	117,000	.3
Other working conditions	695	18.8	387,000	17.8	1,580,000	4.6
Job security	349	9.5	99,500	4.6	599,000	1.8
Shop conditions and policies	275	7.4	124,000	5.7	528,000	1.5
Work load	38	1.0	14,500	.7	63,500	.2
Other	33	.9	148,000	6.8	385,000	1.1
Interunion or intraunion matters	159	4.3	32,000	1.5	845,000	2.4
Sympathy	39	1.1	18,100	.9	85,500	.2
Union rivalry or factionalism	55	1.5	4,470	.2	101,000	.3
Jurisdiction	62	1.6	9,160	.4	658,000	1.9
Union regulations	1	(1)	20	(1)	60	(1)
Other	2	.1	200	(1)	340	(1)
Not reported	30	.8	11,600	.5	34,100	.1

[1] Less than a tenth of 1 percent.

Unions Involved

Stoppages by independent unions—those not affiliated with the two large federations, AFL and CIO—accounted for 5.7 percent of the year's total (table 5). Due primarily to the telephone controversy, however, stoppages in the unaffiliated group of unions involved 22.5 percent of all workers and accounted for 33.9 percent of the idleness recorded in 1947.

As between affiliates of the AFL and CIO, the year's record shows that 57.9 percent of all stoppages involved AFL labor organizations, but accounted for only 44.6 percent of all the workers involved and 29 percent of the total idle time. CIO unions, which engaged in 32.5 percent of all stoppages, accounted for 26.2 percent of all the workers involved and 34.3 percent of the idleness.

TABLE 5.—*Work stoppages in 1947, by affiliation of u involved*

Affiliation of union	Stoppages beginning in 1947				Man-day during 19 stoppa
	Number	Percent of total	Workers involved		
			Number	Percent of total	Number
Total	3,693	100.0	2,170,000	100.0	34,600,000
American Federation of Labor	2,137	57.9	968,000	44.6	10,000,000
Congress of Industrial Organizations	1,200	32.5	568,000	26.2	11,900,000
Independent unions	212	5.7	487,000	22.5	11,700,000
Rival unions (different affiliations)	54	1.5	4,430	.2	101,000
Cooperating unions (different affiliations)	20	.5	130,000	6.0	831,000
Single-firm unions	5	.1	1,380	.1	12,700
No unions involved	65	1.8	7,970	.4	33,100

[1] Less than a tenth of 1 percent.

TABLE 6.—*Work stoppages beginning in 1947 in which 10,000 or more workers were involved*

Beginning date	Approximate duration (calendar days)	Establishment(s) and location	Union(s) involved	Major terms of settlement	Appr ma num of wo invol
Jan. 27	2	Hudson Motor Car Co., Detroit, Mich.	United Automobile Workers (CIO).	Work resumed after 2-day stoppage protesting disciplinary action by management, with agreement that company policy would be reviewed.	14
Apr. 7	[1] 44	Telephone industry, Nation-wide.	National Federation of Telephone Workers (Ind.).	Negotiations deadlocked for approximately 1 month largely over the question of national versus local bargaining on the issues; regional and local settlements made which provided wage increases ranging from $2 to a maximum of $12 per week. "Fringe" items in some cases provided for adjustments in pensions, vacations, reporting time, etc.	370
Apr. 21	1	State-wide demonstration, Iowa.	Various unions (AFL and CIO)	Stoppage intended to protest "anti-labor legislation" pending in the State legislature.	100
May 1	7	Inland Steel Co., East Chicago, Ind. and Chicago Heights, Ill.	United Steelworkers (CIO)	Wage increase of 15.1 cents an hour, insertion of union responsibility clause prohibiting wildcat strikes, severance pay for dismissed workers, and a third week of paid vacation for workers with 25 years' service.	14
May 1	[2] 47	Construction industry, Detroit, Mich., area.	Building trades unions (AFL)	Wage increases of varying amounts for the different trades.	10
May 1	[2] 38	Construction industry, Lehigh Valley area, Pennsylvania.	Building trades unions (AFL)	Wage increases of varying amounts	10
May 16	4	Metal trades industries, Washington State.	Metal Trades Council (AFL) and International Association of Machinists (Ind.).	Wage increase of 12½ cents an hour, 6 paid holidays, and paid vacations.	10
May 26	[3] 70	Remington Rand, Inc., New York and Michigan.	International Association of Machinists (Ind.) and United Electrical, Radio, and Machine Workers (CIO) beginning June 18.	Wage increase of 8 cents an hour and 6 paid holidays; additional hourly increase of 3½ cents to be negotiated further with arbitration in case no agreement reached.	15
June 5	13	Construction industry, Philadelphia, Pa., area.	Building trades unions (AFL)	Wage increases of varying amounts	15
June 6	(4)	Bituminous-coal mines, Indiana and southwestern Pennsylvania.	United Mine Workers (AFL)	Brief, sporadic stoppages in protest against pending Federal legislation (Taft-Hartley bill).	18
June 11	2	Hudson Motor Car Co., Detroit, Mich.	United Automobile Workers (CIO).	Employees returned to work with understanding that negotiations would continue on proposed 9 percent monthly salary increase with minimum increase of $25.	16

Footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 6.—*Work stoppages beginning in 1947 in which 10,000 or more workers were involved*—Continued

…nning …ate	Approximate duration (calendar days)	Establishment(s) and location	Union(s) involved	Major terms of settlement	Approximate number of workers involved
…23	(4)	Bituminous-coal mines, industry-wide.	United Mine Workers (AFL)	Wage increase of $1.20 a day, portal-to-portal day reduced from 9 to 8 hours, employers' contribution to welfare fund increased from 5 to 10 cents on each ton of coal mined, Federal safety code adopted with certain modifications, paid lunch period increased from 15 to 30 minutes, and a clause stating that the contract covers the miners' conditions of employment "during such time as such persons are able and willing to work."	343,000
…26	(7)	Shipyards, Atlantic and Gulf Coasts and San Pedro, Calif.	International Union of Marine and Shipbuilding Workers (CIO).	Wage increase of 12 cents an hour and improved vacation benefits.	50,000
…5	9	Union Railroad and Carnegie Illinois Steel Corp., Pittsburgh, Pa., area.	Railroad Trainmen (Ind.) and Locomotive Engineers (Ind.).	Immediate wage increase of 15 cents an hour and improved vacation benefits.	[8] 23,000
…19	25	Railway Express Agency, Inc., New York City and nearby New Jersey.	Teamsters (AFL)	Parties agreed to submit demands for a 40-hour week and wage increase of at least 15½ cents an hour to fact-finding board.	10,000

…Major portion of strike ended by May 20; some companies settled earlier …several not until the last week in May.
…Settlements involving substantial numbers of workers were reached …y 29, June 16, and July 14.
…Stoppage terminated by June 7 for all trades except electricians and …rs who remained out until June 24.
…Electrical workers settled July 28; machinists August 3.
…Most workers idle not more than 3 working days.
…Between June 23–27 over 200,000 stopped work allegedly in protest …ast passage of the Labor Management Relations Act by Congress. …28–July 7 was the scheduled industry-wide vacation period. On June …the mines, operated by the Government since May 1946, were returned to private control. After the scheduled vacation, most miners were idle from July 8–11 until contracts with operators were signed and ratified.

[7] About 25,000 stopped work June 26; an additional 25,000 went out July 1. Some companies settled during July, August, and September. Agreement covering most Bethlehem Steel yards was reached by November 7. The last plants to settle were the Patapsco Scrap Corp. (a subsidiary of Bethlehem Steel) at Fairfield, Md. (Nov. 16), and the San Pedro, Calif., plant of Bethlehem Steel (Dec. 24).

[8] About 1,900 employees of the Union Railroad (a subsidiary of U. S. Steel Corp. servicing steel plants) were involved in the dispute and about 21,000 steel workers in closely integrated operations were made idle.

Economic and Labor Conditions in Hawaii

JAMES H. SHOEMAKER [1]

THE BASIC ECONOMIC FACT which emerges from study of the history of Hawaii is its shift from an isolated self-sufficient primitive economy to a modern dependent economy channeled into a mass-production agriculture which concentrates on sugar and pineapples, and into providing goods and services for the armed services.

Effects of the War on Hawaiian Economy

World War II came as a series of sudden shocks affecting every aspect of the life of the Territory (political, social, and economic). Administration, transport, supervision of labor, control of prices, the markets in which Hawaiian products were sold, and other factors affecting the daily life were abruptly transferred to military control.

Some of the economic maladjustments have already disappeared and some are being remedied, but others will remain for some time to come. The disruption in the normal transport facilities (among the islands, between the Territory and the mainland, etc.) is now being rectified. The large purchases of sugar and pineapple by the armed services upset the normal market relationships with the mainland, but these are rapidly returning to normal, under normal competitive conditions. There was a total loss of the tourist trade—only now beginning to revive. The sh rise in defense construction created a numbe subsidiary problems. Among them were—

(a) An immediate and acute shortage of la

(b) Unusual employment opportunities for nors, with relaxed child-labor laws and abnorm high wages for such workers, which have lef their wake (with the subsidence of such oppor nities) an unusually difficult juvenile delinque problem.

(c) A sharp rise in the population (some which is undoubtedly permanent),[2] caused by importation of large numbers of workers from mainland as well as the arrival of USO, R Cross, and other persons working with the arm forces. This has created stresses and strains the economy; in almost every respect the city Honolulu—in which most of the population crease has occurred [3]—has outgrown the capac of its public utilities and its administrati facilities.

(d) The postponement of the normal pea time construction, which has resulted in an acu postwar shortage of housing and commerc buildings.

The vast outpouring of Federal expenditur into the relatively small economy of the Territo caused inflation. Money was plentiful, ba deposits grew during the war to five times th prewar level, and the service industries had mo business than they could possibly handle.

The effects of this situation still persist. Th relaxation of building restrictions and the cons quent boom in this industry have created a dang of an overexpansion in the industry followed by contraction to more-normal levels, with resultan unemployment and unbalanced capital inves ment. The ready money still available in th postwar period has flowed into investments i numerous business (expecially service) enterprise probably in excess of the need and demand.

[1] Of the University of Hawaii. This is the first of two articles, the second of which will deal with progress of unionization during the past 3 years and wages and working conditions in specific Hawaiian industries.

[2] An increase from 414,000 to 525,000 has occurred during the past 7 ye No careful study has been made of the composition of the increased popul tion and it may be that a larger proportion than is generally supposed represented by ex-servicemen who were attracted by the conditions here a therefore returned to the Territory after demobilization.

[3] One of the outstanding features of the Island economy is the extra urbanization and the high concentration of population on one island. Oa (with one-tenth of the area) contains over three-fourths of the populati The other islands actually decreased in population during the war years, a have only recently returned to prewar levels. Virtually all of the increa in population has been in the city of Honolulu, which alone represents m over half of the total population.

ternal Factors Affecting the Economy

Hawaii, far from being isolated or insulated from her parts of the world because of its geographical sition, is actually more tightly geared to the ited States economy as a whole and more ectly affected by Federal policies than any of e States. It is less expensive to ship goods from y West Coast port to Honolulu than to ship ods from any midwestern city to the West ast. Moreover, with the advent of air lines, est Coast cities are now nearer to Honolulu in me than they are to New York.

In addition to the policy of the Federal Govern- ent relative to the sugar industries, which has a ndamental long-term influence on the Hawaiian onomy, there are other external influences. hus the wartime destruction of productive cilities and the continued political and economic isruptions throughout the Far East are affecting awaiian conditions in a number of ways. For ample, the destruction of the sugar "centrals" the Philippines has brought about a change in e sugar-quota relationship between the United tates and the Philippines. The destruction of roductive capacity throughout the Far East, the olicies of the Military Governments in Japan and orea, and the continued civil war in China, rench Indochina, the Netherlands East Indies, nd India, have affected trade between Hawaii nd the Far East by restricting imports for the se of Hawaiian residents, and by retarding the evelopment of Honolulu as an entrepot of Pacific- rea trade.

The Communist issue has become a focal point f social and political conflict; its effects may, in me, become economic. Also, the growing fear f war may very well increase the volume of efense expenditures in the Territory.

The growth of air lines is having, and will con- inue to have, profound effects on the Island conomy. Air transport has facilitated both the ending of truck-garden products from the other slands to Honolulu and the expansion of main- and markets for perishable Island products, and ffers new possibilities for developing the tourist usiness.

Basic Industries

Hawaii possesses only three "coins" with which to buy all of the shoes, clothes, motorcars, and building materials, and the more than 65 percent of the food consumed in the Territory, that must be purchased from the mainland. These "coins" are sugar, pineapples, and the provision of goods and services to the armed forces and the tourists. Anything which lowers the export volume of any of these categories decreases Island buying power and therefore decreases the flow from the mainland of those items which determine the standards of living in the Territory.

Another aspect of this same basic fact is that many of the industries of the Territory are necessarily subsidiary and would not exist were it not for the three export industries, which not only are the largest businesses but constitute the core of the economy. Directly dependent on the three basic industries are the manufacture of "canec," [4] the manufacture of candy, the importation and processing of fertilizer, the transport of supplies and of passengers between plantations towns, can manufacture, the canning industry, the sugar and pineapple industries' headquarters offices in Honolulu, the stevedoring and shipping of sugar and pineapples, the tourist hotels, the restaurants, the curio shops, the companies that service military and naval installations, and numerous other activities. Their workers are in turn served by the public utilities, the laundries, retail stores, barber shops, etc.

It cannot be too strongly emphasized that the standard of living in Hawaii depends on the maintenance of a high level of trade with the mainland. The Hawaiian economy is independent only in the sense that it "earns its way" by producing the wherewithal to buy from mainland markets the goods (motorcars, lumber, tractors, busses, construction equipment, power lines, dynamos, ships, etc.) that it requires. If either of the basic agricultural industries should disappear, the land they now use would of course be available

[4] A byproduct of bagasse (the waste that remains after juice is extracted from sugar cane). Canec is used as wallboard and for other construction purposes.

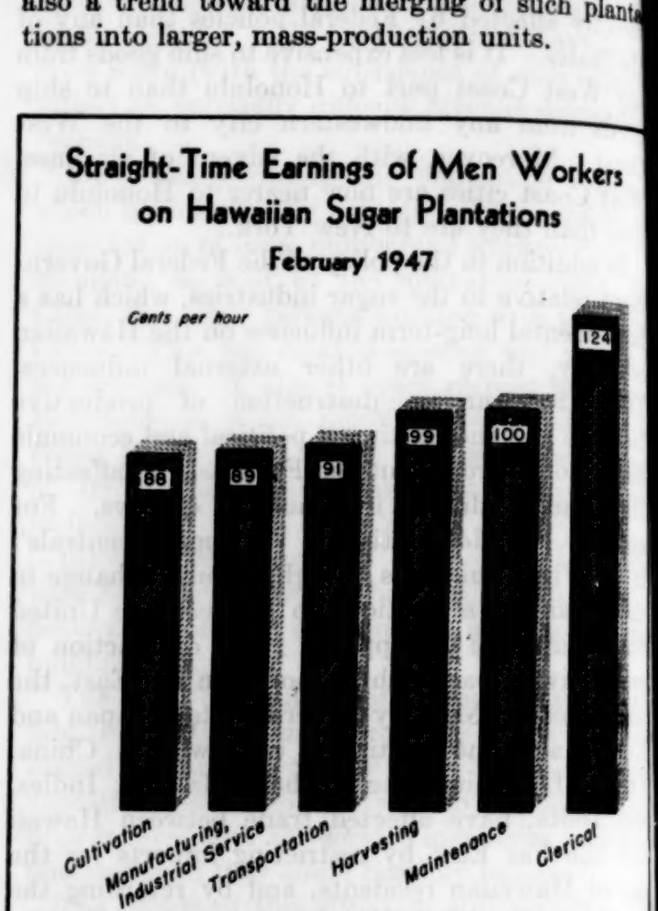
for truck gardening, which would decrease the dependence on the mainland for food. This, however, would also involve a decline in standards of living.

Sugar Industry. The sugar industry has been increasingly dependent upon American markets and on the gradual growth of the various protective and stabilizing policies of the Federal Government. It could be wiped out quickly by the competition of low-wage sugar producing areas if there were a free world market. However, it is protected by the international sugar agreement and by the American quota system [5] which is not likely to be abandoned. This means that the industry will continue to be in the position of relying upon the judgment and capacity of far-distant administrators for the maintenance of healthy market conditions.

There are, of course, the ever-present possibilities of technical developments in the competing sugar-beet industry or in the synthetic manufacture of sugar. On the other hand, such developments constitute a hope (as well as a threat) in that, although they may provide competition, they may also provide new markets. The industry is exploring the possibilities of sugar in connection with plastics and other nonfood uses, but at present such possibilities are mere speculation.

Apart from the external factors affecting Hawaiian sugar, recent internal developments are certain to have profound long-term effects. The relatively rapid rise in wages during the thirties forced the industry to mechanize in order to maintain its competitive position, and the recent added increases have made necessary an even greater mechanization. In the early expansion of the industry, naturally the best lands were used first, then poorer and poorer grades were taken into cultivation, the maximum territorial expansion being reached about 1932. The rise in wages since then has made marginal land unprofitable and has forced the abandonment throughout Hawaii of operations not adaptable to increased mechanization (i. e., of plots too steep, too rocky, or separated from the main plantation area by gullies or lava flows over which equipment cannot be moved). Thus, the general trend is toward a decrease in acreage and more intensive cultivation of areas which can be highly mechanized. Since those plantations which abandon marginal land must distribute overhead costs over a smaller tonnage (thus increasing per-ton costs), there is also a trend toward the merging of such plantations into larger, mass-production units.

[5] Reestablished in August 1947 after being temporarily set aside because of the acute sugar shortage during the war. The annual Hawaiian quota was set at 1,052,000 tons, or about a sixth of the total American consumption.



Pineapple Industry. The pineapple industry is in a much more independent position (relative to Government policy) than is the sugar industry. It can and does compete in a world market. Hawaiian sugar represents about one-sixth of the American market but only about one-thirtieth of the world market. The Hawaiian pineapple industry, however, represents 90 percent of the total world production of canned pineapple, and therefore conditions in non-American areas are of far greater concern to it. The war reduced the competition of Far Eastern areas (primarily Formosa and the Philippines), but new developments are beginning in Mexico, Cuba, and other regions which are difficult to assess at this time.

Historically, the industry has had much more ctuation from year to year than the sugar in- stry, because it is more sharply affected by oughts and by insect pests and plant diseases; ing the producer of a more or less "luxury" m, it is among the first to suffer in depressions; d, as substitutes for pineapple can readily be und, its market is vitally affected by any over- oduction of other canned fruits.

In spite of these uncertainties, present demand active, the outlook is good, and the industry pears to be in a strong position.

rvice Industries. No single factor is currently ving a more sharply deflationary effect in Hawaii an the return of defense expenditures to normal eacetime levels and the continued decrease in vilian employment in the Army and Navy in- allations. This has been the primary reason for e highest level of unemployment in 7 years, cently reported by the Territorial Employment rvice.

actors in the Employment Situation

Three factors underline the gravity of the pres- nt and prospective employment position of the erritory: (1) the rapid development of labor- aving techniques, the increased mechanization, nd the announced 1948–49 expenditures for quipment in the sugar and pineapple industries ill result in a continued decrease in total planta- ion and cannery employment; (2) the remarkable growth in population will increase the need for mployment opportunities; and (3) the age dis- tribution within the population is such that (even f there were no further rise in population) the umber of persons of active working age will in- evitably increase during the coming years.

The most immediate hope for improving the employment prospects lies in a greater volume of tourist business. The continuing expansion of air transport is increasing the volume of the tourist trade on which the Territory can draw. (The limiting factor is the lack of local facilities, pri- marily housing, to accommodate this business.)

It appears, also, that Hawaii will in time (like southern California) be an area to which persons of wealth will retire because of the climate. This is important, because a relatively small number of permanent residents of wealth, who would buy local services of all kinds with claims on mainland accounts, would bring more buying power (for mainland products) to the Territory and would have a more stimulating effect on the local econ- omy than a larger number of tourists.

Among other possible sources of increased em- ployment are—

(a) Fishing and fish canning.[6]

(b) Truck gardening.[7]

(c) New export crops, such as papaya (made possible by new methods of sterilization, render- ing the product admissible to the mainland under agricultural regulations) and macadamia nuts.

(d) Other export products, such as canec and other bagasse products, candy and other sugar products, pineapple fiber and other pineapple by- products, orchids and other locally produced flow- ers, certain indigenous handicraft articles, and distinctive Hawaiian beach wear.

It cannot be too strongly emphasized, however, that most of these are directly dependent upon the three primary industries, and they appear to offer only a limited possibility for the expansion of oc- cupational opportunities in contrast with the rapid population growth and the decline in plantation employment.

Recent Expansion of Labor Organization

The most important single economic effect of the war is one which cannot be measured in wages, hours, or other strictly economic terms, and is due to a remarkable change in the outlook and organization of labor in Hawaii.

Labor policies in Hawaii prior to annexation by the United States in 1898 were exploitive and in some cases decidedly harsh. Thereafter, management policy became increasingly paternal- istic and was based on the assumption that industry could not prosper unless the people of the Territory as a whole prospered. Prior to annexation, imported labor had enjoyed little better than oriental levels of wages and living

[6] The canning of tuna is already well established and is gradually expanding.

[7] But Honolulu is a dead-end market and there is no other center to which produce can be diverted if not sold there; as little as 5 percent overproduction would have a severe deflationary effect on local prices. Even if production could be centralized in a few large farms (superseding the present small holdings), the resulting efficiencies would not serve to overcome the market- ing problem. Other deterrent factors are the numerous insect pests and plant diseases (involving higher production costs), the greater care and fertilization required by Hawaiian soil, and the danger of the "dumping" of agricultural products from the mainland.

conditions.[8] The general improvement in wages, hours, and working conditions since that time, together with management's opposition to unionization, was very effective in preventing any considerable growth of unions in the Territory before the war.

Another retarding factor is that the typical Hawaiian worker of oriental origin thinks of the Territory as the only area in which to work. Even before the war he could not go back to the country from which his parents came, without accepting a far lower standard of living. To migrate to the mainland of the United States, on the other hand, not only required long-time saving to accumulate funds for transportation and for making a new start, but also involved facing the possibility of racial antagonisms in the new place of settlement. An additional restraint on the normal development of labor organization was that, prior to the war, rightly or wrongly, workers felt that association with efforts to organize labor in Hawaii jeopardized their economic future in the Islands. There was no formal blacklisting procedure, but as Hawaii is divided into relatively small island communities, any person engaged in labor activities was soon known.

During the war, military authorities in Hawaii were interested primarily in the immediate task and only secondarily in the welfare of labor. As, therefore, their labor policies were dominated by objectives not related to the attitudes of labor, they were highly restrictive and aroused a resentment which crystallized the forces long developing among the workers of Hawaii. The importation of large numbers of unionized mainland workers constituted an added influence on the outlook of Hawaiian workers.

Thus, when wartime restrictions were lifted, the mainland unions found Hawaii a fertile field for organization. Within 2 years after the war ended, Hawaii had changed from one of the least organized to one of the most highly organized areas in the United States.

Such unions as did exist in Hawaii prior to the war were centered in Honolulu, in shipping, printing, and the various trades connected with the public utilities. Except for a plantation str in the sugar industry in 1920 (which was organiz along racial lines), little had been accomplish in the organization of plantation workers.

When military restrictions were lifted in 19 the International Longshoremen's and warehou men's Union (CIO), made strong effort to organi labor in the Territory. This drive extended in almost every aspect of the economy of Hawa including the basic sugar and pineapple plantatio and the canneries. Its success resulted also strengthening the union's position in shipping a stevedoring. The gains made after the end of t war by AFL unions organized along craft lines we less spectacular, but nevertheless substantial.

The ILWU's negotiations with plantation ma agement were complicated by the existence of extensive perquisite system. Practically all pla tations provided housing and medical care. addition, many provided fuel, electricity, clu rooms, recreational facilities, and numerous min benefits such as the use of plantation trucks transport workers to the beaches and to inte plantation athletic events.

In 1946 there was a 79-day strike in the sug industry, beginning August 31. Under the co tract negotiations which concluded the strik wages were sharply increased and perquisites we eliminated, thus producing a marked change the character of labor-management relation Although union policy strongly favored the elim nation of the perquisite system, some individu members of the unions were dissatisfied with th new arrangements. In general, those with lar families tended to gain less than single men b the contract of November 1946. The change fro the perquisite system has required a considerabl period of time and some adjustments are still bein made. From the point of view of labor leadership this has been one of the difficult points on whic to attain agreement within the plantation union

Throughout 1947, communism became an in creasingly important issue, and a division of labo into right and left wings became apparent. Within the CIO there were evidences of internal difficul ties when, in December 1947, there was an effor to bring about the formation of an independen union, to be composed of some of the plantatio locals on the Island of Hawaii. The effort failed and the longshore union obtained a vote of confi dence in the following month.

[8] Thus, the improvement in the position of Hawaiian labor since that time is virtually equivalent to the difference between oriental standards of living and American standards of living, and represents a much greater average annual improvement than that experienced by mainland labor during the same period.

Employee-Benefit Program of Consolidated Edison[1]

MEDICAL CARE comprises the core of the employee-benefit plan of the Consolidated Edison Co. of New York, Inc. This plan, which was initiated 57 years ago, is sponsored in part by the employer and in part by the employer and the employees jointly. In recent years, it has come within the scope of the collective-bargaining agreement. Under this company's health and medical care program, more services are made available at a lower cost than under most similar programs. Sick pay, weekly cash sick benefits, group life insurance, and retirement benefits are also provided under the employee-benefit plan.

Coverage for complete medical care and for cash disability benefits is effected through membership in the Sick Benefit Fund of the Consolidated Edison Employees' Mutual Aid Society, Inc., which is open to regular employees paid on a weekly or biweekly basis. Nonmember employees may participate in any of the services which are available at the six company clinics, generally referred to as Medical Bureaus.

During 1947, operation of the company's medical department cost approximately $1,100,000. The company bore 65 percent of the cost of the cash disability benefits and the medical care program. The difference was paid by the employees, through their contributions to the mutual aid sick benefit fund. The group life insurance is also financed jointly by the employees and the company. The retirement system is financed entirely by the company.

The Consolidated Edison Co., which furnishes electric, gas, and steam service to New York City and parts of Westchester County, N. Y., employs over 29,000 workers, about 10 percent of whom are women. The average age of the employee is 44. The average length of service for all employees is 18 years; for women employees, it is about 16 years. The average pay (including overtime) for all weekly employees amounted to $61.21 a week, for the year 1947.

The company has engaged in collective bargaining with the recognized representatives of its employees since 1937. Currently, it has an agreement with the Utility Workers' Union of America (CIO). About 26,000 workers are represented in the bargaining unit. This group corresponds to the number who are eligible for membership in the employees' mutual aid society. The present collective agreement, like all those previously in force, provides that "for the duration of this contract but without commitment or liability thereafter," the company "will continue in force substantially its present system and provisions for the welfare of employees, including group insurance, medical service, sickness allowances, mutual aid benefits." Apparently no conflict has ever arisen in connection with this commitment. The company states that the employees consider the benefits an integral part of the terms and conditions of employment.

The Mutual Aid Society

Virtually 100 percent of the employees eligible participate in the company's benefit program through the medium of the employees' mutual aid society, which was organized in 1891. At the end of 1947, membership in the society totaled 24,658.

Benefit membership in the society is open to all regular employees paid on a weekly or semimonthly basis, who have had 3 months of service. Supervisory and executive employees are excluded.

[1] Prepared by Abraham Weiss of the Bureau's Division of Industrial Relations, Joseph Zisman of the Social Security Administration, and Dr. Milton I. Roemer, of the U. S. Public Health Service. Based on interviews with company and union representatives and officials of the employees' mutual aid society, and a visit to the main clinic of the company.

The Bureau of Labor Statistics, in cooperation with the Social Security Administration and the Public Health Service, has been studying employee-benefit plans for workers under collective-bargaining agreements. Two approaches have been used: (1) a study of the agreements to determine the extent and the characteristics of such plans; and (2) a field survey to analyze the operation and experience of selected plans. The operation of two collectively bargained plans was described in Medical Service Plans Under Collective Bargaining, in the January 1948 Monthly Labor Review.

Membership in the society's sick benefit fund entitles employees to full participation in the medical care program and to sick benefit payments in the event that absence occasioned by sickness or nonoccupational accident exceeds the period during which the company provides sick pay allowance (equivalent to full pay).

The mutual aid society is administered by an elected board of managers of 15 members, all of whom are members of the society and participate in its benefit programs. Seven board members are selected by the employees each year for 2-year terms, and one member is appointed by the company on a full-time basis for a 1-year term, to act as liaison agent between it and the society. The board of managers elects its own officers. The administrative expenses of the society, which has a staff of 10, are paid by the company.

The board of managers supervises and administers the society's sick benefit fund. It makes the final decisions on all matters pertaining to the fund, except those concerning investment of the society's funds which are subject to the company's approval. The company has the right to audit the society's books and records at reasonable intervals.

Employees pay approximately 1 cent for each $1.80 of their base pay, as dues to the society's sick benefit fund. Employees in salary brackets over $57 a week make proportionately larger contributions. The company matches the employees' contributions.

Any balance that is left, after payments for sick benefits and transfers to the sick benefit reserve fund have been made, is contributed by the society each month to the company to assist in financing the medical care program.

Cash Benefits. An employee who is disabled as a result of a non-work-connected illness or injury receives sick pay from two sources—the company and the society's sick benefit fund (provided, of course, he is a member of such fund).

Employees on sick leave receive company sick allowances at the rate of 1 week's pay for each year of service. Members of the society who are still sick after company allowances have been fully paid then receive payments from the society's sick benefit fund. These amount to approximately 80 percent of their basic regular weekly salary for a period not to exceed 26 weeks in any 52 consecutive weeks, or 26 weeks in case of chronic illness, irrespective of its duration or its recurrence.[2]

Cash sickness benefits are paid when employees are unable to work because of sickness, disability or nonoccupational injury, except when these are due to use of intoxicants or drugs or to pregnancy. Benefits are not paid while an employee is receiving workmen's compensation.[3]

There is no waiting period for company sick allowances. After 2 days, medical certification is required, either by an employee's personal physician or by a company doctor.

Sicknesses of 4 consecutive weeks are checked for diagnosis and probable length of illness by the company's medical director and the attending physician.

Toward the end of the allowed time for company sick pay allowances, the company personnel office forwards to the society a memorandum which includes the doctor's prognosis of time necessary for recovery, approved by the medical director. Sick benefits are then allowed by the society. Sickness benefits, in all cases, are disbursed weekly through the company's medical and pay-roll departments.

The mutual aid society had a total income of $913,206 in 1947, provided in equal parts by the members and the company. The society paid out $163,000 in cash sickness benefit payments during 1947.

Company sick allowances (at the rate of 1 week's pay for every year of service) amounted to about $1,864,000 in 1947, and accounted for about 92 percent of the cash disability benefits received by company employees. The fact that the great majority of days of disability are compensated for by the company is largely due to the high average length of service of its employees. As a result, cash disability payments by the society are required only in cases of prolonged illness or for short-service employees.

Group Health and Medical Service Program.[4] General medical service in the office, clinic, home, and

[2] Employees with chronic illnesses who have exhausted their benefit payments are still eligible for medical care.

[3] Workmen's compensation is not part of the society's plan, but such cases are cared for by the company's medical staff. The company pays for such compensation on the basis of a full week's pay.

[4] In addition to the medical care program, the usual preventive services of an industrial hygiene program are provided by the company (except for periodic health examinations, which are voluntary with the employees). All prospective employees receive a pre-placement medical examination.

spital is provided by the society to members of e sick benefit fund. To obtain these benefits mpany doctors or company owned or sponsored cilities must be used. Medical services are avail-ble without cost when obtained according to the escribed rules and regulations. When necessary, e company's specialists are available for consulta-on by a member's family physician, at no charge the member.

The medical plan includes: Medical care for ny disability, whether work-connected or not, at company medical bureau or at a district doctor's ffice; treatment for accident or illness at home by district doctor; diagnosis and treatment by spe-ialists (in all cases, members of their respective pecialty boards); dental care; and eye examina-ions and prescriptions for glasses. The following ervices are available whether prescribed by a com-pany or a family doctor: Medicines (prescriptions); X-ray and laboratory services; physiotherapy; check-up after illness to determine fitness for work; hospitalization in an authorized hospital ward, including surgical and medical care; immunization against certain of the preventable communicable diseases; and treatment for allergies. In indi-vidual cases, the mutual aid society has extended the benefits of the medical service department to include psychiatry, the employee paying a portion of the cost. Tuberculosis and maternity cases are not covered.

In cooperation with the company's medical department and the Blood Bank of Queens County Inc. (a nonprofit organization), the mutual aid society has recently organized a blood bank for its members and their immediate families (wives and children). Without any cash outlay, the employee may obtain blood of the right type and Rh factor from the blood bank. Employees are asked to volunteer as blood donors.

Medical care is under the supervision of the company's medical department, which includes the full-time medical director and his 2 full-time assistants, 33 physicians and specialists, 17 nurses, 9 pharmacists, 33 district doctors, 44 district den-tists, 1 dispensary dentist, 1 dental hygienist, and 2 physiotherapists. In addition, 22 specialists are on call as the need for their services arises.

The company's 6 medical bureaus are located at the main office and at its key plants. During the bureaus' office hours—8:30 a. m. to 5:15 p. m. Monday through Friday—employees may receive preventive treatment, diagnostic aid, check-ups after illness, routine physical examinations, and treatment during illness. The staffs consist of part-time, salaried doctors, who may engage in private practice when not on duty. Visits to the bureaus are by appointment. An employee may consult the doctor of his choice. If he requires care while on the job, the appointment must be made through his immediate supervisor.

A district doctor is a private physician paid by the company for home and office calls, on a fee-for-service basis—$2 for office visits and $3 for home visits. He is paid $4 for all original calls for his services received on Saturdays, Sundays, and holidays. Each district doctor has his own territory. However, an employee entitled to med-ical service may choose any doctor on the staff. Compliance with his choice depends on the availa-bility of the doctor selected.

A member may obtain the services of a district doctor by calling his supervisor between the hours of 8:30 a. m. and 5:15 p. m., Monday through Friday. The call is relayed to the medical depart-ment, which acts as the control office. If services are required on Saturday or Sunday, the member calls the company's main office between the hours indicated above. After hours, and in an emer-gency, he may obtain any physician's services, pay for the visit himself, and request a district doctor to take over his case the next day. District doctors are not authorized to accept direct re-quests for home calls unless members pay for the services.

At 23 affiliated hospitals, ward accommodation, including physician's or surgeon's care, is fur-nished without charge to mutual aid society sick benefit members. The member must, however, pay for special services, such as X-ray treatments, private-duty nurse's care, special medications, and appliances, and for hospitalization for chronic diseases beyond a maximum limit required for diagnosis. Arrangements for hospitalization must be made through the medical bureau whether the patient is under the care of the medical department or a private physician. An employee who chooses and pays for private or semiprivate room care instead of ward care is reimbursed at the rate of $4 a day.

Members who, in order to obtain hospital cover-age for their dependents, also belong to the Asso-ciated Hospital Service of New York (Blue Cross

plan) may choose for themselves either the society's or the Blue Cross plan of hospitalization, but they cannot be granted full benefits by both for the same service. They can be reimbursed by the mutual aid society for the period in excess of the hospitalization coverage under the Blue Cross plan, at a rate not to exceed $4 a day.[5]

Ambulance service is provided only in the boroughs of Manhattan, Bronx, Brooklyn, and Queens, and must be authorized by a medical bureau or by the district doctor.

Prescriptions ordered by either a company or a family physician are filled without charge at any of the company's five pharmacies within office hours. Proprietary preparations and patent medicines are not supplied by the company's pharmacies.

Emergency dental care, which includes extractions, prophylactic treatment, and denture work, is provided at the company's main office medical bureau. For other dental care, company dentists are available at their private offices; appointments—usually after working hours—are arranged through the medical department.

The dental services provided include prophylactic treatment, fillings (except gold), extractions (except impacted teeth or those requiring surgery), X-rays, and complete or partial dentures (to members with 2 years' standing in the mutual aid society). Special types of work, such as bridges, orthodentures, and root canal work are not provided.

Laboratory tests, such as fluoroscopic examination, cardiograms, and metabolism tests, are provided at the main office medical bureau. X-rays and other laboratory services, provided entirely by private practitioners and paid by the company on a fee-for-service basis, may be obtained only with the approval of the company doctor. Requests for such services by a private physician must be approved by the medical department.

Care at a convalescent home at the cost of $1 a day can be arranged for members through the medical department and the Green Mountain Lake Foundation. The foundation was established by the company late in 1945 to assist sic benefit members of the mutual aid society to pa the cost of certain medical services not include in the schedules of the society and the medic department. This assistance is limited to mem bers considered unable to meet the cost of suc services without hardship. The foundation is nonprofit membership corporation. Its 18 mem bers—representatives of the company and th mutual aid society—serve as trustees to direc and oversee its operation and establish its policies

Union and Employee Participation. The unio does not actively participate in direction of th medical care program, the administration of which is entrusted to the medical department of the company.

Although the employees through the mutual aid society contribute over a third to the cost of the medical department, there is no joint labor-management supervision of the health program. Employees, as members of the mutual aid society, have a definite voice in its operation, however, through the medical service committee, chosen from the society's board of managers. (Present composition of the medical service committee of 3 includes 1 employee who is a union member and another who is a chief steward of the union.) The committee presents the grievances, problems, or suggestions of the society's members, concerning medical services, to the medical director for review and determination. The medical director's decision is final; in case of disagreement, the contract between the society and the company permits either party to withdraw on 90 days' notice.

The union has no officially designated representatives on the board of managers. However, union officials are asked to suggest competent employees as nominees for the board and to comment on the society's nomination slate before its submission to the membership for vote.

The society gives consideration to all union requests and consults with union officials on those matters which in any way concern the welfare of the employees. For publicity purposes, the society uses both the official union paper and the company's plant organ.

No determination has been made, the company reports, of whether a complaint regarding its benefit program is within the scope of the union grievance procedure, although the union maintains

[5] It is estimated that 60 percent of the society's members carry hospital insurance for their dependents. The worker cannot purchase this insurance unless he is also covered by the policy. The society is considering affiliating with the Health Insurance Plan of New York (HIP), which would provide coverage for dependents and eliminate duplication of coverage for its members.

...t any complaint over the services or activities ...he medical department or any other aspect of ... company's welfare program can be processed ... grievance through the regular grievance pro...ure. The union justifies its stand on the ...und that it has the right to negotiate with ...nagement whenever the employees' welfare is ...ected adversely.

Union officials concluded: "You can't get better ...dical service as far as group medicine is con...ned." Nevertheless, they and the mutual aid ...iety representatives find certain gaps in the ...ogram, such as lack of coverage for dependents, ...ht home service by district doctors, and ob...trical care.

Company representatives point out that the ...mpany can justify its expenditures for its em...oyees' medical care on the grounds of safety ...d morale, and that the State public utilities ...mmission considers these expenditures properly ...sorbable in the company's rate (price) structure. ...he company maintains, however, that it cannot ...stify any expenditure for employees' dependents.

District doctor service on a 24-hour basis has ...en requested by some employees. The exclu...on of night calls is based largely on the company's ...ar that this service would be abused if provided. This fear, many workers feel, is unjustified, since availability of care, by day, without expense, would limit the volume of night calls to a mini...mum. Most workers accept the principle of day doctor service, the company reports, and, since it is the employee, and not his dependents, who is served, the absence of night calls is not serious.

The failure to include maternity services constitutes another gap in the medical program, since 10 percent of the employees are women and such services represent a major part of their medical needs. The exclusion of such services appears to be an extension of the company's policy against the continued employment of mothers.

Group Life Insurance

The constitution of the mutual aid society provides that the board of managers shall procure group life insurance "through the company or otherwise." The company has maintained a group life insurance plan since 1912, underwritten by a commercial insurance carrier. All regular employees are eligible to participate.

Coverage under the plan is provided in an amount equal to approximately one and one-third times the employee's basic annual salary. For this protection the employee pays $2.60 a year for the first thousand dollars of coverage and $7.20 a year for each additional thousand. Employee premium payments, which are made through regular deductions from earnings, represent approximately one-third of the total premium costs. The company pays the remainder.

Members totally and permanently disabled before the age of 60 receive the face value of the insurance, and interest, payable in 60 equal monthly installments, instead of payment at death to their beneficiaries.

The company has an insurance department, which assumes responsibility for paying premiums, filing reports, and other contacts with the commercial insurance carrier. Claims and other details of the plan are administered by the insurance carrier. Details as to the insurance of new employees and the filing of claims for death or disability benefits are handled by the company's personnel department.

Retirement Plan

In addition to its health and insurance programs, the company maintains a voluntary noncontributory pension plan, which is administered by the personnel department. Although the company in its agreement with the union has stated its intention to continue the plan for the term of the agreement, continuance beyond that period is at the company's discretion. This has caused some concern on the part of the union and its members. However, historically, the plan has had continuity.

The union favors a contractual plan, and as one step to setting the plan on a contractual basis, it has sponsored bills in the New York State Legislature to permit gas or electric corporations to allocate to operating expenses contributions to a contractual pension retirement plan operated and maintained for employees, and to any reserves necessary therefor.

Without referring to the bill, the Edison Co. took the position that a substantial reserve fund would have to be set up if a contractual pension plan were instituted. The company's liability for past service is very great, because of the present high average age (44) and average length

of service (18 years) of its employees, and the very low quit rate. A major difficulty in financing the suggested contractual plan would presumably be that the reserve fund for past service could not be chargeable to operating expenses but would have to come out of surplus; therefore, the stockholders would have to approve such a fund. Company spokesmen also indicated that a modification or cancellation of the existing plan would not affect those employees receiving pensions.

Employees are eligible for benefits under the plan when they are retired for age or for physical disability, and, at the discretion of the company board of directors, for other reasons. Retirement is compulsory at age 65 for men and at age 60 for women. Disability retirement may be made effective at any age.

Pension benefits under the plan are payable in the form of either a retirement annuity which affords the pensioner an assured monthly income for the rest of his life, or a separation allowance which provides income for a limited number of months or weeks, determined by the total amo of the allowance payable in the particular c To be eligible for an annuity, the employe service and age must total 75 or more. Combi tions of service and age which total less than warrant the payment of a separation allowance.

Benefits average 2 percent of average ba salary per year of service, and are determined the following factors: (1) Age at retirement a length of continuous service (limited to the l 30 years prior to retirement), which determine benefit rate, and (2) average basic salary. T maximum total amount which any employee c receive under the pension plan is $15,000 annuall Government old-age benefits are deducted fr pensions payable under the plan. Pension pa ments cease upon the death of the retired em ployee.

The pension plan is financed, not as insuranc but out of operating expenses, on a year-to-ye basis. During 1947, the company paid o $3,883,909 in pension payments.

nternational Labor onfederations: IT and CTAL

JACK BARBASH [1]

RLY IN 1948, two different labor confederations ought together labor unions from the American ntinents. One, the Latin-American Confedera- n of Labor (Confederacion de Trabajadores de America Latina—CTAL), founded in 1938 rgely through the efforts of Vicente Lombardo oledano, president since its inception, held its ird meeting in Mexico City, the first since 1944. he second is the Inter-American Confederation Workers (Confederacion Inter-Americana de rabajadores—CIT), recently organized as a chal- nge to CTAL,[2] at a meeting in Lima, Peru. The IT conference included delegations from unions 11 different countries, including the United tates, and in 2 nonmetropolitan territories, in- luding Puerto Rico, fraternal delegates, and ob- rvers. The CTAL conference had delegations om unions in 13 countries and Puerto Rico, and number of fraternal delegates, including two om the United States, and observers.

Origins of CIT

CIT was organized at Lima, Peru, in January 948. The conference call, issued by the Chilean Confederation of Labor, asserted that the CTAL is under the domination of a president who has carried on "proselyting * * * to serve the purely political objectives of the Communist Party, in the international field." It also directed attention to the need to "regroup the American proletariat in a democratic and free central organization which may sincerely and specifically serve the fundamental interests of the laboring classes, apart from all tutelage of Governments or political parties." [3]

The idea of such an inter-American organization of trade-unions owes its origin to several sources. Among them were Bernardo Ibanez, secretary-general of the Chilean Confederation of Labor, a member of the CTAL executive committee who left that organization over what he charged was its Communist position, and who since has become identified with the Chilean Government in the effort to oust Communists from the trade-unions there; Victor Raul Haya de la Torre, leader of the Apra political party in Peru which has a large following in the Peruvian Confederation of Labor; the American Federation of Labor which supported the idea as part of its policy of combating Communist influence in the international labor movement.

Various international meetings furnished American labor leaders opportunity for further exploratory conversations relative to the proposed continental confederation. The Argentine CGT withdrew earlier support when the AFL labor delegation to Argentina issued its critical report on Argentine unions in January 1947.[4]

Conference Organization

The official roster[5] lists 143 delegates from 13 countries in attendance: 68 were from Peru, 31 from Chile, 13 from Brazil, 6 from Cuba, 6 from the United States,[6] 3 each from Venezuela and Colombia, 2 each from El Salvador and Bolivia,

[1] Research and Education Director of the Amalgamated Meat Cutters and Butcher Workmen of North America (AFL). At the time this article was prepared he was a staff member of the Bureau's Office on Foreign Labor Conditions. This is the first of two articles on international labor federations; the second will appear in a forthcoming issue of the Monthly Labor Review.

[2] Published data on the current membership of CIT or CTAL are not available.

[3] Call to Lima Conference issued by the Chilean Confederation of Labor, November 13, 1947.

[4] American Federation of Labor, International Labor Relations Committee, Report of the United States Labor Delegation to Argentina, March 10, 1947. (Mimeographed.)

[5] Relacion De Delegados Ante La Primera Conferencia Sindical Inter-Americana De Trabajadores. (Mimeographed.)

[6] The delegation from the United States were Philip Hannah, secretary of the Ohio Federation of Labor; James M. Duffy, president of the National Brotherhood of Operative Potters; Thomas J. Lloyd, vice president of the Amalgamated Meat Cutters and Butcher Workmen of North America, and Serafino Romualdi, representing the American Federation of Labor; Bert M. Jewell for the Railway Labor Executives Association; Roy J. Brown, for the International Association of Machinists.

and 1 each from Mexico and Puerto Rico.[7] The delegates from Venezuela came with limited authority which did not permit them to pledge affiliation. There were also two fraternal delegates from the Dominican Republic. The Confederation of Labor of Ecuador was represented by an observer. Communications interpreted as pledges of support were received from representatives of the Canadian Trades and Labor Congress, The National Union of Labor Syndicates of Panama, and The Committee for the Organization of a National Confederation of Uruguay.

The following organizations accredited delegates to the conference:

Brazil	National Confederation of Industry Workers
	National Federation of Maritime Workers
	Syndicate of Bank Employees
	National Federation of Railway Employees
	National Confederation of Commercial Workers
	Federation of Chauffeurs of Rio de Janeiro
Chile	Confederation of Labor of Chile
	Federation of Railroad Employees of Chile
Dutch Guiana	Organization of Surinam Workers
United States	American Federation of Labor
	International Association of Machinists
	Railway Labor Executives Association
Mexico	National Proletarian Confederation
Bolivia	Linotypists
	Free Syndicates of Bolivia
Colombia	Union of Workers of Colombia
	Confederation of Employees of Colombia
	National Federation of Municipal Employees
El Salvador	Cultural Center of Chauffeurs
	Society of Artisans of El Salvador, La Concordia
Cuba	Confederation of Labor of Cuba
Costa Rica	General Confederation of Workers (Rerum Novarum)
Peru	Confederation of Labor of Peru
Puerto Rico	Free Federation of Workers of Puerto Rico
Panama	National Union of Workers' Syndicate

[7] The roster excludes the delegation from the Confederacion Regional Obrera Mexicana (CROM) which withdrew from the conference in connection with the charges which its chief delegate, Luis Morones, made against the AFL, see p. 502. There were actually two delegates from Puerto Rico.

In the ceremonies accompanying the opening of the Conference was an address by Mr. Hannah which he asserted: "We want a democratic Int Americanism without imperialism".[8]

CIT Constitution[9]

The declaration of principles and constituti stated that the "main purpose of the Inter-Ame can Confederation of Workers," is "the organiz tion and unification of the manual and intellectu workers of the Americas, without distinction as political or religious opinions, nationality, se color or age, for the struggle against exploitati of men by men, until final emancipation."

The CIT "will guide its actions, inspired b principles and methods of the working class, an the democratic labor movement, independent State tutelage and opposed to totalitarian pra tices." The working class must be organize internationally, the declaration asserts, and "a a first step to such organization" the CIT "wi maintain fraternal relations with all the trade union organizations with identical principles i the rest of the world." The right of labor unio organization is declared to be an "inalienabl prerogative of the workers," recognized by th International Labor Organization and the Eco nomic and Social Council of the United Nations.

Any trade-union central body, federation, and national trade-union of the American nations which accept its principles, tactics, and objectives may join CIT, provided the existing member from the same country "consent to their admi sion." In case of disagreement, the executive committee can decide by a two-thirds majority vote and, if refusal of admission is maintained, the organization concerned may appeal the decision to the next CIT congress. "The autonomy of the trade-union movement of each country will be respected."

The new organization will coordinate the efforts of workers who seek better working conditions through ILO conventions. It will strive for the incorporation in the constitutions of the American nations of clauses dealing with freedom of association, the right to strike, maximum hours, and

[8] For full text of Mr. Hannah's speech see appendix to Report of the United States Delegation to the Lima, Peru Inter-American Trade Union Conference. American Federation of Labor, Washington, D. C., 1948.

[9] This account is based on the English translation in an appendix of Report of the U. S. Delegation to the Lima Conference, op. cit.

lective agreements. CIT will aim to achieve interchange of trade-union experience for tual benefit. It will seek representation in the n-American Union, the Inter-American Eco- mic and Social Council, and the United Nations. will also seek "to promote * * * the techni- and intellectual advancement of the working ss."

The administration of CIT is "entrusted to an ecutive committee and a general congress." e executive committee is made up of a presi- nt, 10 vice presidents, and 4 secretaries.[10] egular congresses will be held every 2 years ex- pt that the first congress must be held 1 year ter the establishment of CIT. At its last ssion before a congress, the executive committee ll determine "the extent of representation" which each organization is entitled, "after eviously ascertaining the number of union embers." No organization may have more an four votes in the congress.

The annual per capita fee for each affiliated rganization is equivalent to one-half cent (U. S.) nd is to be paid in equal quarterly instalments. unds will be administered by the president and e secretary-treasurer. If an organization is in rrears for more than 6 months it will be sus- ended.

Members of the executive committee or affiliated organizations can be removed "for conduct detri- mental to the good name of the Confederation," by the action of two-thirds of the executive com- mittee. All executive committee members must come from affiliated organizations. Decisions of the executive committee with respect to suspen- ions can be appealed to the congress.

[10] The following officers were elected at Lima: President, Bernardo Ibanez; ice presidents: George Meany, secretary-treasurer of the American Fed- ration of Labor; Luis A. Monge Alvarez, vice president of the Confederation f Labor of Costa Rica (Rerum Novarum); J. E. Eleazer, president, Surinam Miners Union (Dutch Guiana), Enrique Rangel Menendez, president, National Proletarian Confederation (Mexico); Cid Cabral de Mello, Brazil- an Confederation of Commercial Employees; Francisco Aguirre, Cuban Confederation of Labor; Juan C. Lara, National Federation of Government Employees; one vice presidential post was left vacant for Venezuela; secre- aries: Serafino Romualdi, international relations; Arturo Jauregui Hurtado, ecretary, Peruvian Clerical Employees Union, administration and finance; sidoro Godoy Bravo, president of the Confederation of Labor of Chile, ocial and economic affairs; Eusebio Mujal Barniol, organization.

Conference Resolutions

The conference approved a resolution setting up a committee to be composed of representatives of the AFL and the CIT to study the labor conditions in the Panama Canal Zone, and "to seek a solution which would put an end once and for all to the existing discrimination." A resolution on Argentina condemned the "calumny which certain elements directing the General Confederation of Labor of Argentina" aimed at the Lima conference. A resolution extended fraternal greetings to all of the Argentine workers and their labor organizations who are fighting for a labor movement which is not subject to "the tutelage of the government." It condemned the authorities who made it impossible for Arturo Fidanza (a prospective delegate from the Committee of Independent Unions in Argentina) to attend the conference.[11]

After the conference adjourned, the executive committee approved several resolutions which had been referred to it. It agreed to canvass the democratic labor organizations of the world "with the object of convoking a world trade-union conference * * * whose program and methods will be compatible with the democratic principles which we defend." The committee also recommended that the metalworking and transport labor organizations of the Americas affiliate themselves with the International Metalworkers Federation and the International Transport Federation. The secretary in charge of international relations was instructed to draft a document for circulation among the members of the executive committee, setting forth the need for self-government for the dependencies on the continent. This resolution was introduced by one of the delegates from Dutch Guiana. A resolution was passed calling on the Bogota Conference of American States, for an Inter-American Economic Congress in which labor organizations would be proportionately represented along with representatives of capital and government. The purpose of the

[11] This summary is based on the author's translation of Resoluciones, Votos Y Acuerdos (mimeographed).

congress would be to achieve a "joint program for the coordination of the economy of the Americas" and to study "the agricultural and industrial development of Latin America." Called for also was a "Continental Agrarian Congress" to be organized "not by the CIT but Confederations of Farm Workers which exist or can exist in the Americas." [12]

Opposition to the Conference

Charges of interference in the affairs of Latin American unions were leveled by Luis N. Morones of the Confederacion Regional Obrera Mexicana against the American Federation of Labor and Serafino Romualdi, its Latin American representative, and the U. S. Department of State. A Commission of Honor found that, with respect to all charges, Morones lacked proof, and expressed only personal opinions.[13]

Although the conference voted to designate Lima as CIT headquarters, the Government of Peru refused to permit this, charging that the plans for CIT were made by "political elements which fight the constructive, democratic, and patriotic work of the Government." [14] This refers apparently to the fact that the CTP, Peru's largest trade-union federation, is allied with the APRA party which constitutes the political opposition to the Government. The headquarters have been established in Santiago, Chile.

Program of Action

One of the provocative issues was the report on the program of action [15] prescribing solutions for a wide range of economic and social problems. The United States delegation took exception to a part of the report on the grounds that it represented a philosophy which ran counter to that of the United States labor organizations represented at the conference, that it was out of place, not being on the agenda, and that it was not pertinent to the purposes of the conference.[16]

The conference adopted the preamble to the proposed "program of action" and referred the remainder of the committee report to the incomi executive committee for circulation and discussi among the affiliated centers. The preamble se forth the attachment of CIT to democratic ideal the need for a universal charter of human right freedom to organize, abolition of systems of co pulsory arbitration, and opposition to imperialis in the Americas.[17]

The Third Congress of CTAL [18]

The CTAL held its third congress in Mexic City in March 1948. (The two previous co gresses had been held in November 1941 and i December 1944.) In attendance were 38 dele gates from 20 labor organizations in 13 Lati American countries and Puerto Rico.

The Labor unions represented by accredite delegates, according to a list distributed at th end of the congress, were as follows:

Brazil	Confederation of Labor of Brazil
Colombia	Confederation of Labor of Colombia
Costa Rica	Confederation of Labor of Costa Rica
Cuba	Confederation of Labor of Cuba [19]
Chile	Confederation of Labor of Chile [19]
Ecuador	Confederation of Labor of Ecuador
El Salvador	Committee of Union Reorganization of El Salvador
Guatemala	Confederation of Labor of Guatemala
Mexico	Union of Mine, Metal and Allied Workers of the Mexican Republic
	Union of Petroleum Workers of the Mexican Republic
	Union of Railway Workers of the Mexican Republic
	Alliance of Workers and Farmers of Mexico
	Single Federation of Mexican Workers
Panama	Federation of Labor Unions of Panama
Peru	Union of Railway Workers of Peru and Federation of Petroleum Workers of Peru
Puerto Rico	General Union of Workers of Puerto Rico
Uruguay	General Union of Workers of Uruguay
Venezuela	Federation of the Workers of Federal District, and of Edo, Miranda
	Federation of the Workers of Anzoteaque

In addition, there were several fraternal delegates including Louis Saillant, secretary-general of

[12] Author's translation from Anotados Adontados Por El Comité Ejecutivo De La CIT Eu Su Sesion Del Dia 14 De Euero Del Presente Aue.

[13] Author's translation of Informe De La Comisión De Honor (mimeographed).

[14] Radio Broadcast from Lima, Peru, January 28, 1948, 10:00 P. M. EST.

[15] Acta De La Comision De Programa De Confederación Labor Y Accion De La Cafederacion Inter-Americana De Trabajadores (mimeographed).

[16] Report of the United States Delegation, op. cit. p. 10.

[17] Preambulo Del Programa De Labor Y Accion De La Confederacion De Trabajadores.

[18] This section is based on the detailed accounts in El Popular. A Mexico City daily, March 21–April 1, 1948.

[19] Although the labor organizations from Chile and Cuba represented here bear identical names as those represented at the CIT meeting, they are not the same organizations. The CIT delegations of Cuba and Chile characterize themselves as anti-Communist.

World Federation of Trade Unions; O. A. ight, president, and Thomas McCormick, sec- ary-treasurer, of the Oil Workers International ion (CIO), and Louis Goldblatt and William S. wrence of the International Longshoremen and arehousemen's Union (CIO).

One of the principal issues confronting the con- ss was the membership eligibility status of veral Mexican labor organizations. The CTAL nstitution provides that only one national deration from a country could be affiliated to it. Mexico the Confederation of Mexican Labor TM) had been recognized by CTAL previous the third congress as the most representative bor organization.

Since the fall of 1947, relationships between the rces led by Lombardo Toledano and those of rnando Amilpa, CTM secretary-general had en deteriorating rapidly as a result of Lombardo oledano's activities in behalf of the new Popular arty. Amilpa contended that in supporting the opular Party the Lombardo Toledano group as fostering the program of the Communists and as endeavoring to weaken the Government party. n January 1948, the National Council of CTM xpelled three secretaries sympathetic to the Lom- ardo Toledano position and subsequently the TM national council announced that it had severed relations" with Lombardo Toledano.

In March 1948, the oilworkers, the miners and metal workers, the railroad workers, the Confed- eracion Unica de Trabajadores (CUT), which had broken with CTM several years ago, and several farm workers' unions organized the Alliance of Farmers and Workers of Mexico (AOCM). Each of the constituent organizations and the AOCM then applied for affiliation to the CTAL.

A congress committee headed by Lazaro Pena of Cuba recommended their admittance and severing of relations with the CTM on the grounds that the "directors of CTM had disavowed the personality of Comrade Vicente Lombardo Toledano" as president of CTAL.

Other resolutions passed at the congress, condemned the Trade Charter concluded at Havana, as a "pact of oppression" against "the economic liberty" of Latin America, and the Marshall Plan, for its "warlike and imperialistic contents." The CIT was criticized in congress discussions as an instrument of the American Federation of Labor acting for "Yankee imperialism" and the United States Department of State. The congress supported industrialization of Latin America as a means of "improving the living conditions of the people [and of] strengthening national independence." Agrarian reform was advocated "to destroy the large estates, transfer the land to the peasants, increase and diversify production * * *." The directors of the Dominican labor movement were condemned for participating in the CIT conference. Representatives of the CTAL were instructed to visit Venezuela for the purpose of "reconstituting the union movement" there, in accordance with CTAL principles. The General Union of Workers (UGT) of Puerto Rico was admitted as an affiliate. The CGT of Argentina was called upon to join with the adherents of CTAL in the fight against imperialism.

President Miguel Aleman addressed the opening session of the congress and emphasized the crucial importance of maintaining world peace. Louis Saillant paid tribute to the CTAL and Lombardo; O. A. Knight, speaking for the CIO, expressed the support of his organization for the European Recovery Program. He denied that it was a "Wall St. Plot." Louis Goldblatt, speaking for the CIO Longshoremen, indicated the opposition of his union to the program.

The Congress reelected Lombardo Toledano as president.

Cooperatives In Postwar Europe

Part 3.—Central Europe.

FLORENCE E. PARKER [1]

THE FOUR COUNTRIES of Austria, Czechoslovakia, Germany, and Italy were subjected to totalitarian practices, and saw their consumers' cooperatives captured by the authorities for their own Party purposes.

In Italy, the cooperative movement lost its freedom with the rise of Mussolini, during which at least half of the consumers' cooperatives were plundered or destroyed. Those remaining were made part of a Fascist organization which still included the word, "cooperative," although membership control and democratic practices were no longer permitted. Once in control, however, the Fascists even showed favor towards the cooperatives in various ways. In Austria and Germany, the Nazis in 1941 incorporated the whole consumers' cooperative network into the Labor Front. Share capital and members' savings deposits were refunded, but the other assets (about seven-eighths of the total) were confiscated. The distributive machinery was reorganized into "supply rings" (each being the retail supplier for a large region) which were served in each country by a wholesale organization. Operations of this distributive system (called the Gemeinschaftswerk, or GW) were kept distinct from the other enterprises of the Labor Front. The Czechoslovak cooperative movement was halved by the events following the Munich agreement. Those cooperatives that were left were allowed to operate but were strictly controlled. In all four countries Fascist or Nazi Party members occupied all the important cooperative posts.

Only the consumers' cooperatives were dealt with severely; the other parts of the cooperative movement were hardly touched, although subject to Government regulation. However, because of the fact that the distributive machinery of the consumers' cooperatives was necessary and therefore had been retained in some form in each country, at the end of the war there was still a structure which could be used in building a new cooperative movement.

In Germany, this reconstruction has taken place under military government and with the country divided into zones; in Austria, Italy, and Czechoslovakia, under a recreated democratic government of the people. (In Czechoslovakia, of course, the situation has since been changed.) Spontaneously in all but Germany, democratic practices were reestablished in the cooperatives; in Germany, this was done by military government order, which also forbade any restriction of membership on the basis of race or religion.

The scarcity of leaders and managers embued with cooperative ideals is a handicap. In both Germany and Austria, it appears that a certain proportion of the cooperators remained faithful throughout the Nazi regime. However, they are now elderly; the younger men, who would ordinarily be assuming leadership, are of the generation most strongly tainted with nazism. In Italy the present situation is even worse. A whole generation has grown up in the atmosphere of totalitarianism and has never had an opportunity to learn anything about cooperatives. The presence of a few—now aged—cooperative leaders, the bad price and supply situation, and the traditional love of freedom of the Italian people have combined to produce a wave of cooperative enthusiasm which is, unfortunately, for the most part without knowledge of cooperative principles or practice. The Czechoslovak movement has been in the most advantageous situation in this regard, as the period of German occupation was not long enough to age the cooperative leadership greatly or wipe it out completely. Even before the end of the war

[1] Of the Bureau's Office of Labor Economics. Part 1.—Western Europe appeared in the January 1948 issue, and Part 2.—Scandinavia and Finland, in the April 1948 issue of the Monthly Labor Review.

To save space, the general sources for this article have been omitted, but will be furnished on request.

lan had been evolved, in the "underground," the revival and unification of the cooperative vement, and this plan has since been put into ct.

n Germany and Austria, old-time cooperators e been appointed as trustees to operate the for- cooperative plants and shops, pending clearing transfer of legal title to new associations.

By the end of 1945, unity had been achieved in Czechoslovak cooperative movement in the called Protectorate (Moravia, Bohemia, and esia), whereas before the war there were reli- us, political, functional, and geographic divi- ns. (What effect the recent Communist coup y have had is not yet known.) In Austria and rmany the pre-Nazi federations have been reated, but zonal barriers prevent their effective ctioning. In Italy, the old pre-fascist political d religious schisms have already begun to appear. The Austrian and Italian cooperatives are ancially weak, and in Italy (as has always been e case) the associations are also for the most rt small and poorly supported. The Czecho- vak movement appears to be soundly organized d fairly stable financially. It is too early to dge the small new growth in Germany. In all e countries the cooperatives share the difficulties herent in the economic and monetary situation ere.

Italy and Austria have regained their member- ip in the International Cooperative Alliance, hich had been withdrawn when they lost their mocratic character. Czechoslovakia, regarded a victim of German aggression, never lost its membership.

Austria

Cooperatives lost their autonomy after the Dollfuss coup of February 1934, when a "trustee" was appointed as general director.

After the Anschluss, when the Germans occupied Austria, although the cooperatives were subjected to an "adjustment," their structure was not destroyed and the associations even enjoyed some degree of autonomy. Early in 1941, however, the consumers' cooperatives were turned over to the Labor Front, to be "managed or disposed of" by it. The cooperative stores became outlets for 28 "supply rings," and the cooperative wholesale (known as GöC) was changed into a commercial organization.

Many of the former cooperative leaders and managers took secondary positions in this Nazi organization, in order to "preserve something of the cooperative organization which would facilitate the rebuilding of the movement after the collapse of the National Socialist regime." [3] Several of these cooperators were appointed as interim trustees to administer the Gemeinschaftswerk stores and plants, immediately after the cessation of hostilities in April 1945.

Substantial cooperative progress has been made since then, but has been hampered by the difficulties arising from the division of the country into zones. Early in 1946 it was reported that 30 percent of the total cooperative membership was in the British Zone, 15 percent in the Russian Zone, 10 percent in the U. S. Zone, and 5 percent in the French Zone; the Vienna Cooperative Society (always the largest in Austria) accounted for 35 percent of the total. The Vienna association had nearly 95,000 members and 173,000 registered customers (about 8 percent of the city's population) as of January 1, 1946.

In May 1946, the old Central Union of Austrian Consumers' Societies and the wholesale (GöC) were reestablished. By the end of 1946, nearly 700,000 families were members of 22 district associations federated into 9 organizations (corresponding to Austria's 9 Provinces), which in turn were affiliated with the Central Union. The wholesale's plans for aggressive development of cooperative production [4] have been retarded by the financial weakness of the whole Austrian cooperative movement.

It was reported, near the end of 1947, that both Houses of the Austrian Parliament had passed a bill providing for the restitution of cooperative property taken over by the Labor Front. This bill was approved by the Allied Control Council on December 4 and the law was promulgated on December 19, 1947.

[3] Review of International Cooperation (London), March-April 1946, p. 56.

[4] At the end of 1945 it had 7 productive plants manufacturing, respectively, soap and soap powder, chemicals, foodstuffs, cocoa and chocolate, meat products, clothing and underwear, and printing. In addition, the wholesale was part owner of a slaughterhouse and a soy-flour mill, besides having a lease on another flour mill.

Czechoslovakia

The events following the signing of the Munich agreement halved the size of the cooperative movement in Czechoslovakia, reducing it from 14,915 associations with 4 million members to 8,646 associations with 2.4 million members. The Germans allowed those that were left to continue operations, but under Nazi commissars and only after "robbing all the financial funds." [5] Nearly 60 percent of the resources of a new "cooperative" bank established by the Germans in 1942 had, by the end of that year, been taken for investment in non-interest-bearing loans and treasury bonds of the Reich and in loans of the Protectorate. The number of cooperatives in Bohemia and Moravia had, by then, fallen to 7,310 and the members to 2.3 million.

Czechoslovakia was liberated in the spring of 1945. By the end of that year the number of cooperatives in Bohemia, Moravia, and Silesia had risen to 9,675. In addition, there were about 2,000 cooperatives in Slovakia—making a total for the whole republic of about 12,000 associations and approximately 2.5 million members. In the first half of 1946, more than 700 new associations with some 100,000 members were formed in Bohemia and Moravia; no data were available for Slovakia.

Democratic practices were at once revived in the cooperatives throughout the country, and cooperative education, especially of young people, was undertaken vigorously.

Immediately after liberation, all branches of the cooperative movement united to form a new federation, the Central Cooperative Council. This organization received recognition by the Government, was given representation on the National Economic Council, and became its consultant on all cooperative matters. (The chairman of the Cooperative Council was later made Minister of Domestic Commerce.)

Cooperatives have participated in the government's Two Year Plan, started in January 1947. The main task of the distributive associations (whose members with their families constitute about a third of the population of the former Protectorate) has been to assist in raising the stand of living. As no official "improvement" quo were worked out for them, they formulated th own and succeeded in increasing both members and business beyond the quota. The cooperati wholesale has been bending its efforts tow increasing the production of its own goods.[6]

The above data relate only to the area of t former Protectorate. In Slovakia the coope tives had apparently continued operation all d ing the war and expanded considerably, though what extent membership participation or cont was permitted is not known. The complete se erance of contact between these associations a those in the Protectorate, and the differences national viewpoint and temperament, have ma difficult the resumption of joint activities. At th end of 1946 negotiations were still going on r garding the proposed affiliation of the Slovak a sociations with the Central Council.

It is impossible to say what will be the effect the Communist coup in Czechoslovakia upon th cooperative movement. In other countries ab sorbed or dominated by Russia, the cooperative have usually been allowed to continue, but unde Government control; in some cases membershi in cooperatives has even been made compulsory in violation of the Rochdale principle of voluntary association.

TABLE 1.—*Trend of membership and business of consumers' cooperatives in Czechoslovakia, 1937–47* [1]

Year	Retail distributive associations			Cooperative wholesale, VDP: Amount of business	Indexes of prices—	
	Number	Members	Amount of business		Retail (food)	Wholesale
1937:			*Koruny*	*Koruny*		
German union [2]	140	238,525	465,944,542	295,938,000	100	100
Czech union	743	739,434	1,314,319,000	638,500,000		
1941	(3)	(3)	(3)	713,395,138	151	160
1942	167	529,778	1,611,539,551	696,117,067	155	159
1943	(3)	(3)	(3)	652,772,997	154	158
1944	(3)	(3)	(3)	670,633,742	155	158
1945	67	608,750	2,065,946,694	846,159,064	160	170
1946 (first half year)	(3)	[4] 725,814	2,930,107,077	1,261,029,950	342	297
1947	(3)	[5] 810,000	(3)	(3)	------	------

[1] Data are from report of Central Cooperative Council of Czechoslovakia; Cooperative Information (Geneva); report from United States Embassy; and United Nations Monthly Bulletin of Statistics.
[2] Data are for 1935–36.
[3] No data.
[4] December.
[5] June 30; approximate.

[5] United Cooperative Movement in Czechoslovakia (Central Cooperative Council, Prague, 1946), p. 5.

[6] The goods produced consist of food products (oleomargarine, chocolate, soap, fish, and preserved and canned goods), textiles, and shoes.

...rmany

...fter a long period of Nazi vacillation between ...rance and violent suppression, all the consum... cooperatives were incorporated into the ...bor Front in 1941. The cooperative stores ...e attached to 135 supply rings, each supplying ...hole region. Included in this machinery were ...eries, meat-processing establishments, and ...ny productive plants, as well as a wholesale.

When Germany was conquered, in the spring ...1945, the "ring" stores were allowed to con...ue operation in all the four zones into which ...e country was divided, and the authorities, ...er a time, adopted an official policy of per...tting the formation of new, genuine coopera...es to replace them.

The greatest encouragement was given—and the ...eatest progress made—in the *British Zone*. ...former director of the old cooperative whole...le was immediately appointed as trustee over the ...W enterprises in the zone [7] and manager of ...e wholesale; and former cooperative leaders ...re installed as "custodians" of the ring stores, ...nding establishment of legal title to them. ...year later the Nazi laws and regulations re...rding cooperatives were annulled; leaving the ...operators free to organize without special ...ense, to receive savings deposits, to determine ...he rate of patronage refund, and to open new ...ops.

As a direct result of the favorable attitude of ...he British Military Government, 150 new co...operatives had been formed in the *British Zone* ...y the fall of 1947. None of the property for...merly owned by their predecessors had, however, ...been legally transferred to them nor had they been ...successful in obtaining authorization for the ...establishment of a cooperative bank in which to ...entralize members' savings deposits.

In the *Russian Zone* an order of the military ...commander, on December 18, 1945, authorized ...the reestablishment of the consumers' coopera...tives throughout the Russian-controlled territory, ...and the transfer to them, "free of charge," of all ...cooperative property administered by the Labor ...Front. In the spring of 1947 it was claimed that 25.3 percent of the population was receiving its supplies through the cooperatives.

In the *U. S. Zone* at that time all the former cooperative properties were held by the Property Control Branch of the United States Military Authority. An official directive, however, authorized the formation of cooperatives, providing they were democratic and had voluntary membership. A total of 17 associations had been formed in Wuertemburg-Baden and in Hesse. Although these were still largely "paper" organizations, they had a total reported membership of over 300,000.

Very little information is available regarding the *French Zone*, except that it is the policy to encourage the formation of cooperatives there.

TABLE 2.—*Distribution of "supply ring" facilities in Germany, 1945, by occupation zone* [1]

Military zone	Ring network		Wholesale facilities			
					Own production	
	Number of shops	Business in 1944 (in millions)	Number of branches or depots	Business in 1944 (in millions)	Number of factories	Value produced in 1944 (in millions)
		RM		*RM*		*RM*
All zones	7,800	619	14	115	46	136
British Zone	2,550	194	5	23	17	47
U. S. Zone	2,000	153	4	34	12	26
French Zone	750	59	1	8	2	6
Russian Zone	2,500	213	4	50	15	57

[1] Data are from Review of International Cooperation (London), March–April 1946, p. 53.

In *Berlin*, in the spring of 1947, 12 new associations were operating—2 in the British sector, 2 in the French, and 8 in the Russian; there were none in the United States sector. The Allied Command for Berlin had approved the restoration of the consumers' cooperatives, as a policy common to all the sectors.

At a cooperative congress, held in Hamburg in March 1947, it was announced that, under an agreement among the authorities of the British, French, and U. S. Zones, the free exchange of goods among those zones would be possible thereafter; "similar permission had not been granted by the Russian authorities." [8]

The former close relationship between the labor unions and cooperatives has been resumed. The two large insurance associations, Volksfürsorge

[7] This man told a delegation from the International Cooperative Alliance that "throughout the whole of the years of misery there have been meetings of old cooperators at least once a week. At these meetings we have exchanged the news—which we learned from the English broadcasts." (Review of International Cooperation, March–April 1946, p. 50.)

[8] Review of International Cooperation (London), May 1947, p. 74.

and Eigenhilfe, owned jointly by the two movements in pre-Nazi days, were returned to them in the fall of 1947 by the Allied Control Authority under an order issued April 27, 1947.

TABLE 3.—*Trend of membership and business of consumers' cooperatives and of "supply rings" in Germany, 1931–47* [1]

Year [2]	Total consumers' cooperatives	Associations affiliated with GEG and GEPAG			Wholesale business (in thousands)	Indexes of retail (food) prices
		Number	Members	Business (in thousands)		
				Rm	*Rm*	
1931	1,695	1,231	3,765,919	1,340,541	498,743	----------
1933	1,606	1,154	3,334,400	818,489	279,941	----------
1934	1,634	[3]	3,210,000	660,100	295,266	----------
1937	1,488	1,162	2,010,000	532,069	330,009	100
1944	7,800	----------	----------	619,000	115,000	113
1945	[3]	----------	----------	[3]	81,314	115
1946	[3]	----------	----------	705,000	112,000	120
1947	12,537	[3]	[4] 2,001,332	1,535,000	160,000	[5] 121

[1] Data are from Zentralverband yearbooks, People's Yearbooks, reports from United States consular officials, Review of International Cooperation (London), and United Nations Monthly Bulletin of Statistics.
[2] Data for 1931–37 are for wholesales, of GEG and GEPAG combined; 1944 and 1945 for GW and supply-ring network; and 1946 and 1947 for cooperatively controlled establishments.
[3] No data.
[4] British and Russian zones only.
[5] September.

Italy

When Mussolini began to rise to prominence, about 1922, there were, among the Italian cooperatives, associations with affiliations or leanings toward the Socialists, "Nationalists," Catholics (People's Party), Republicans, Communists, and Fascists, as well as those of trade-unionists, ex-servicemen, and independents. The Socialist group was the largest, with some 3,986 affiliates, and the Catholic group the next, with 2,940. The "Fascist cooperatives" at that time numbered only 35.

The assumption of power by Mussolini was accompanied by violence against the consumers' cooperatives, especially the Lega Nazionale (Socialist) and its members, which had in their 1920 congress denounced the "reactionary violence" of the Fascisti. From 1921 to 1922, the number of cooperatives of all types dropped from 19,510 to 8,000. The Fascists transformed what was left of the consumers' cooperatives into a purely Fascist system, with Party members in all the import positions.

When Mussolini was overthrown on July 1943, the Fascist cooperative officials fled no with the others. Immediately, steps were tak toward making the cooperative movement dem cratic again. The Fascist organization, E Nazionale, was dissolved by the United Stat Military Government on June 13, 1944, a f days after the liberation of Rome, and this w confirmed by the new Italian Government. the ensuing wave of cooperative enthusiasm ma new associations were formed. Two months aft the liberation there were 800 consumers' cooper tives in operation in Rome alone, and in Floren 120 with a combined membership of about 80,0 families. The sudden upturn in association membership, and sales is indicated in table 4.

Unfortunately, it appears that some of the mi takes of the past are being repeated. By the en of 1946, the cooperatives had already split into least four groups (Socialist, Catholic, free, an ex-servicemen's), each witb its own federation

TABLE 4.—*Consumers' cooperatives in free and Fasc Italy, 1921–46* [1]

Group of associations	Year	Number of affiliated associations	Members	Business (in millions)
				Lire
Lega Nazionale members	1921	3,986	997,000	1,000
Ente Nazionale fascista members	1929	3,168	[2]	1,362
	1937	3,500	800,000	1,500
	1942	2,851	527,000	1,716
	1943	2,893	600,000	[2]
Total, affiliated and unaffiliated	[3] 1946	3,744	1,520,043	[4] 1,356

[1] Data are from Review of International Cooperation (London); consular report of May 27, 1943; Foreign Economic Administration Report of April 1945; and United Nations Monthly Bulletin of Statistics.
[2] No data.
[3] As of September.
[4] Per month.

The first three of these federations had formed new cooperative wholesale in Milan.

The cooperatives have received Government recognition in various ways and have been used as the channel for the distribution of relief goods from abroad, sent by official and other agencies.

ummaries of Special Reports

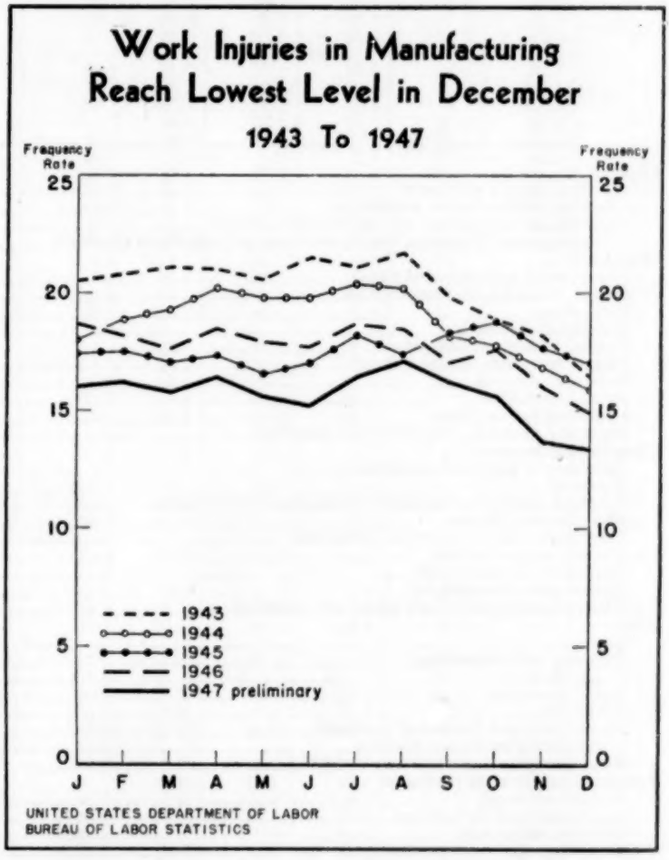
jury Rates in Manufacturing, ourth Quarter, 1947

ORK INJURIES in manufacturing were less merous during the fourth quarter of 1947 than any 3-month period since the first quarter of 946. This reduction in the total volume of juries, coupled with rising employment, brought e all-manufacturing injury-frequency rate to e lowest level reached in the 5 years for which arterly injury data are available.

The downward swing in the volume of injuries d in the all-manufacturing injury-frequency rate uring the last quarter of 1947 followed a definite asonal pattern observed in each of the last 5 ears. This pattern has consistently indicated hat the volume of work injuries reaches the lowest vel of the year in December and that the peak olume generally comes in July or August. The 947 peak was in August, when the all-manufacuring injury-frequency rate for the month was 7.1 disabling injuries for each million employeeours worked. At its lowest point, in December, he rate was 13.4.

An estimated 117,900 employees of manufacturing establishments were disabled for 1 or more days during the fourth quarter of 1947 because of work injuries experienced. About 400 of the injured workers died as a result of their injuries, and, up to the time the reports for the quarter were prepared, about 5,900 others were known to have experienced permanent physical impairments. Later information concerning the final outcome of the injuries which were first reported as temporary disabilities may require some increase in these estimates of the more serious cases.

Working time lost during the quarter by these injured persons was about 2,358,000 man-days, representing a value of nearly 19 million dollars in wages alone, according to estimates. This, however, represents only a portion of the total cost. It includes no allowance for the economic losses arising from the many deaths and permanent impairments, nor for the hospital, medical, and other costs incidental to treatment of the injuries.



The estimate of 117,900 disabling injuries is 8,500 below the estimated total for the third quarter of 1947. Even more favorably, it is 6,200 less than the corresponding estimate for the fourth quarter of 1946.

The all-manufacturing injury-frequency rate for the fourth quarter of 1947 was 14.3 disabling injuries for each million employee-hours worked.

This was substantially lower than the averages of 16.0, 15.7, and 16.6 for the first 3 quarters of the year, and was well below the rate of 16.2 for the last quarter of 1946.

The swing to lower injury-frequency rates was general throughout the list of industries covered in the Bureau's survey. Among the 116 industries for which data were available, 76 had significantly lower frequency rates in the fourth quarter than in the third. For 22 others, the rates for the two quarters were essentially the same. Only 18 industries had higher rates in the fourth quarter than in the third. Most of these increases were relatively small, only two representing as mu as a 5-point rise in the frequency rate.

The lowest of the recorded injury-frequen rates for the quarter was 2.4 for the synthe rubber industry. Other industries with very l rates (ranging below 5) were electric lamps (bulb 3.4; synthetic textile fibers, 3.5; explosives, 3. communication and signaling equipment, exce radio, 4.2; aircraft, 4.4; optical and opthalm goods, 4.4; photographic apparatus and materi 4.6; and soap and glycerin, 4.8. The highest ra in the quarter were for sawmills, 55.4; combinati saw and planing mills, 55.0; concrete gypsum an

Industrial injury-frequency rates for selected manufacturing industries, fourth quarter 1947 with cumulative rates for 194

Industry [2]	Fourth quarter, 1947					Frequency rate
	Number of establishments [3]	Frequency rate [4] for				1947 Jan.-Dec. cumulative (preliminary) [4]
		October	November	December	Fourth quarter	
Apparel:						
Clothing, men's and boys'	380	6.8	5.5	6.2	6.2	6.7
Clothing, women's and children's	282	4.6	6.2	4.6	5.1	4.7
Apparel and accessories, not elsewhere classified	30	[5]	[5]	[5]	7.3	6.9
Trimmings and fabricated textile products, not elsewhere classified	50	23.7	21.0	8.9	18.0	14.7
Chemicals:						
Compressed and liquefied gases	33	8.2	8.7	2.0	6.2	6.9
Drugs, toiletries, and insecticides	69	15.5	9.7	11.7	12.4	12.2
Explosives	42	6.0	.7	5.1	3.9	5.2
Industrial chemicals	188	10.1	9.0	9.0	9.4	10.7
Paints, varnishes, and colors	61	12.7	10.8	14.7	12.8	11.6
Plastic materials, except rubber	28	5.3	5.6	5.6	5.5	6.2
Soap and glycerin	44	5.3	4.8	4.3	4.8	6.6
Synthetic rubber	19	2.9	2.1	2.1	2.4	1.8
Synthetic textile fibers	18	3.7	2.9	3.9	3.5	3.2
Chemical products, not elsewhere classified	56	13.7	10.7	12.3	12.3	13.5
Electrical equipment:						
Automotive electrical equipment	22	22.0	13.7	12.0	16.1	18.1
Batteries	26	37.7	22.3	18.8	26.5	24.0
Communication and signaling equipment except radio	20	4.4	4.6	3.6	4.2	4.9
Electrical appliances	33	19.6	11.8	11.7	14.4	14.5
Electrical equipment for industrial use	259	8.8	7.7	7.3	7.9	8.5
Electric lamps (bulbs)	15	3.8	4.0	2.3	3.4	2.8
Insulated wire and cable	28	12.6	15.7	8.6	12.3	13.3
Radios and phonographs	111	4.8	5.3	4.8	5.0	5.8
Electrical equipment, not elsewhere classified	16	8.3	4.8	5.0	6.1	5.5
Food:						
Baking	23	18.3	15.9	16.9	17.1	15.6
Canning and preserving	41	17.4	7.5	15.8	13.6	19.9
Confectionery	27	20.1	13.5	17.3	17.0	14.4
Dairy products	131	24.4	16.6	17.8	19.8	22.3
Distilleries	54	10.8	9.5	9.4	9.9	11.5
Flour, feed, and grain-mill products	21	12.9	15.9	11.7	13.5	11.9
Slaughtering and meat packing	323	24.1	22.0	23.3	23.1	25.1
Food products, not elsewhere classified	31	13.6	10.5	7.4	10.7	12.3
Furniture and lumber products:						
Furniture, wood	91	22.9	24.2	22.7	23.2	24.3
Mattresses and bedsprings	124	25.4	18.0	19.9	21.2	23.2
Wooden containers	218	40.8	39.4	35.4	38.6	42.6
Miscellaneous wood products, not elsewhere classified	105	25.4	24.1	26.1	25.2	28.3
Iron and steel:						
Bolts, nuts, washers, and rivets	42	24.2	14.8	18.0	19.2	19.6
Cold finished steel	35	28.2	17.0	18.3	21.4	22.8
Cutlery and edge tools	31	18.6	16.0	18.4	17.7	21.5
Fabricated structural steel	214	21.8	22.3	18.5	20.9	24.3
Forgings, iron and steel	115	26.9	20.3	19.2	22.2	25.4
Foundries, iron	370	43.2	36.1	34.6	38.2	43.0
Foundries, steel	106	34.1	28.4	27.7	30.2	31.0
Hardware	51	14.8	16.4	13.7	15.0	17.5
Heating equipment, not elsewhere classified	90	27.4	28.4	25.4	27.1	28.9
Iron and steel	155	7.2	7.4	6.9	7.2	7.9
Metal coating and engraving	52	22.5	17.3	19.2	19.8	25.7
Ornamental metal work	46	22.5	16.0	18.0	18.9	28.1
Plate fabrication and boiler-shop products	124	36.5	31.8	31.4	33.4	34.7
Plumbers' supplies	43	23.6	20.7	20.9	21.8	24.0
Screw-machine products	93	16.7	16.8	21.5	18.3	18.9
Sheet-metal work	54	17.4	15.9	11.1	14.9	20.5

See footnotes at end of table.

Industrial injury-frequency rates for selected manufacturing industries, fourth quarter 1947 with cumulative rates for 1947 [1]—Continued

Industry [2]	Fourth quarter, 1947					Frequency rate	
	Number of establishments [3]	Frequency rate [4] for				1947 Jan.-Dec. cumulative (preliminary) [4]	1946 Annual (final)
		October	November	December	Fourth quarter		
and steel—Continued							
Stamped and pressed metal products, not elsewhere classified	234	19.2	16.4	16.0	17.3	20.9	22.7
Steam fittings and apparatus	54	19.1	16.1	14.8	16.7	18.7	28.6
Steel barrels, kegs, drums, and packages	24	(5)	(5)	(5)	19.6	19.1	18.0
Steel springs	14	23.1	20.4	13.5	19.0	23.4	22.7
Tin cans and other tinware	23	21.1	15.1	13.0	16.7	17.7	17.1
Tools, except edge tools	57	22.2	20.2	15.6	19.4	22.2	24.8
Wire and wire products	142	16.6	18.4	17.0	17.3	19.5	23.7
Wrought pipes, welded and heavy-riveted	14	(5)	(5)	(5)	24.3	27.9	20.3
ther:							
Boots and shoes, not rubber	256	10.2	8.5	9.8	9.5	10.4	10.8
Leather	32	33.0	28.3	26.1	29.2	32.4	34.9
ber:							
Millwork, structural	219	30.2	32.6	30.1	30.9	32.3	34.7
Sawmills	58	59.4	55.8	50.6	55.4	62.1	64.1
Sawmills and planing mills combined	39	55.6	54.7	54.6	55.0	58.9	60.3
Planing mills	82	40.4	29.2	23.9	31.2	43.2	35.1
Plywood mills	47	38.8	36.1	26.8	33.9	36.8	43.9
hinery, except electric:							
Agricultural machinery and tractors	82	21.9	17.9	19.8	20.0	20.3	25.5
Bearings, ball and roller	28	28.1	12.8	15.1	19.2	18.5	17.2
Commercial and household machinery	113	11.0	9.7	8.4	9.7	11.1	13.3
Construction and mining machinery	116	26.1	18.4	19.1	21.4	24.3	27.5
Elevators, escalators, and conveyors	27	18.5	20.3	19.7	19.4	18.8	28.4
Engines and turbines	47	12.4	11.5	9.9	11.3	14.4	15.0
Food-products machinery	57	27.4	21.2	19.0	22.6	24.2	25.0
General industrial machinery and equipment, not elsewhere classified	198	25.5	19.2	20.4	21.8	22.1	23.1
General machine shops (jobbing and repair)	100	21.4	16.1	12.5	16.8	21.3	26.6
Mechanical measuring and controlling instruments	52	13.4	11.7	10.8	12.0	14.7	13.5
Mechanical power transmission equipment, except ball and roller bearings	66	22.3	19.1	16.4	19.3	19.8	24.2
Metalworking machinery	443	15.1	10.7	12.4	12.8	14.3	15.8
Pumps and compressors	78	20.7	19.2	18.9	19.6	20.9	25.9
Special industry machinery, not elsewhere classified	123	26.0	16.8	21.7	21.6	22.8	22.7
Textile machinery	23	15.2	14.5	9.4	13.1	15.3	18.0
nferrous metals:							
Aluminum and magnesium products	24	18.8	18.1	22.7	19.9	23.4	24.8
Foundries, nonferrous	223	23.1	19.8	22.2	21.7	23.9	30.0
Nonferrous basic shapes and forms	29	14.4	9.3	13.4	12.5	14.6	16.9
Watches, clocks, jewelry, and silverware	37	8.4	10.3	8.9	9.2	8.5	9.3
Nonferrous metal products, not elsewhere classified	88	15.2	12.6	12.3	13.4	15.3	18.1
dnance:							
Ordnance and accessories	15	4.1	5.3	5.0	4.8	5.4	6.8
per:							
Paper boxes and containers	298	19.0	18.3	15.4	17.6	19.5	23.3
Paper	363	22.7	20.8	20.7	21.4	23.4	26.9
Paper products, not elsewhere classified	31	20.3	22.0	20.4	20.9	19.0	21.6
nting:							
Book and job printing	53	12.2	9.4	12.7	11.4	8.1	8.9
bber:							
Rubber boots and shoes	16	9.8	8.3	8.4	8.9	9.3	11.4
Rubber tires and tubes	34	10.1	11.9	8.8	10.2	10.7	12.9
Rubber products, not elsewhere classified	73	18.8	16.5	15.0	16.8	17.5	20.0
ne, clay, and glass:							
Structural clay products	35	25.5	20.0	14.0	19.9	24.1	44.9
Concrete, gypsum, and plaster products	127	(5)	(5)	(5)	39.6	36.1	32.7
Glass	39	17.1	14.0	15.4	15.6	15.0	17.5
Pottery and related products	33	15.6	17.1	16.3	16.3	20.0	22.5
Stone, clay, and glass products, not elsewhere classified	47	22.4	18.6	16.3	19.2	21.1	20.1
xtiles:							
Cotton yarn and textiles	179	9.9	9.5	10.4	9.9	10.1	14.0
Dyeing and finishing textiles	52	15.4	13.2	15.3	14.7	14.9	21.7
Knit goods	74	9.0	7.6	5.4	7.5	8.0	8.2
Rayon and other synthetic and silk textiles	48	10.4	10.3	10.0	10.2	10.5	12.0
Woolen and worsted textiles	147	17.4	13.5	15.6	15.5	16.1	22.3
Miscellaneous textile goods, not elsewhere classified	27	22.3	26.3	18.8	22.5	21.1	23.1
Transportation equipment:							
Aircraft	16	3.8	4.8	4.8	4.4	4.6	5.2
Aircraft parts	27	7.3	6.7	4.2	6.1	8.4	13.7
Motor vehicles	111	12.0	10.1	9.5	10.5	11.5	10.8
Motor-vehicle parts	96	19.8	14.3	15.8	16.7	20.7	17.9
Railroad equipment	52	18.7	16.8	16.4	17.3	18.1	19.0
Shipbuilding and repairs	63	21.0	22.9	26.5	23.4	27.3	20.7
scellaneous manufacturing:							
Fabricated plastic products	29	11.5	11.5	8.1	10.3	11.4	16.8
Optical and ophthalmic goods	19	2.5	6.7	4.1	4.4	5.2	9.5
Photographic apparatus and materials	25	4.9	3.8	5.0	4.6	5.1	6.5
Professional and scientific instruments and supplies	59	9.9	9.9	4.9	8.3	8.2	10.7
Miscellaneous manufacturing, not elsewhere classified	150	16.3	14.2	11.3	14.0	14.5	16.7

[1] The average number of disabling industrial injuries for each million employee-hours worked.

[2] A few industries have been omitted because the monthly coverage did not amount to 1,000,000 or more employee-hours worked.

[3] December.

[4] Computed from all reports received for each month; not based on identical plants in successive months.

[5] Not available.

plaster products, 39.6; wooden containers, 38.6; and iron foundries, 38.2.

In review, the information now available indicates that the final record for manufacturing in 1947 will show a considerable reduction in the frequency of work injuries as compared with 1946. Because of increased employment, however, it is anticipated that the final figures on the total volume of injuries will probably be nearly the same as the total for 1946.

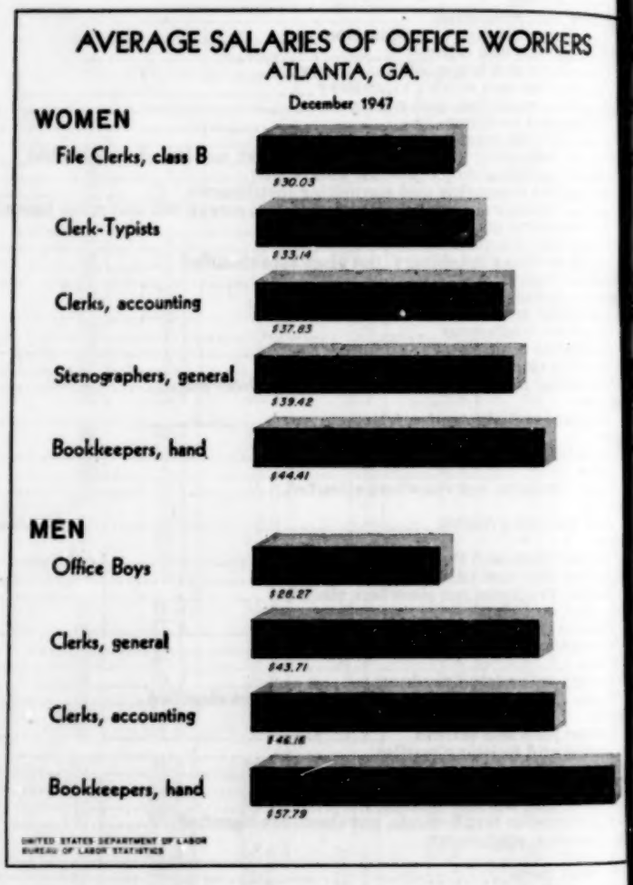
Salaries and Working Conditions, Atlanta Office Workers, 1947 [1]

BECAUSE OF GROWING PUBLIC INTEREST in the conditions of the "white collar worker"—particularly in view of rising consumers' prices—the Bureau of Labor Statistics has in recent years allocated resources to the study of the wages of nurses, insurance workers, engineering personnel, and office workers.[2] The present study of office workers in Atlanta is one of a series for 10 United States cities. These studies are not confined to office workers in particular industries in these cities, but cut across all industries. Thus, the general salary levels of leading office occupations are indicated for each area as well as the prevailing conditions of work.

Salaries [3]

Women general stenographers constituted the largest occupational group in the 186 establishments studied in Atlanta (see table). In December 1947, full-time workers in this occupati averaged a weekly salary of $39.42 for an avera scheduled workweek of approximately 40 hou Although individual salaries ranged from slight less than $30 to more than $60, more than fi sixths of the general stenographers were receivi weekly pay within the $15 range of $32.50 $47.50.

Women clerk-typists averaged $33.14 a wee For more than 7 of every 10, weekly salaries we between $27.50 and $37.50. Accounting cler were receiving $37.83 and hand bookkeepers the highest paid—$44.41. In contrast, the occ pations with lowest salaries among the women file clerks on routine work and office girls averaged approximately $30 weekly.



Of the 23 women's occupations studied, 14 ha weekly average pay of between $35 and $40; were below $35 but not less than $30; and 4 e ceeded $40, but not over $45. Salaries of le than $20 were reported for very few worker Actually, there was considerable concentration workers within a fairly narrow range of sala rates in each of the occupations. In most cas

[1] In this study the field work and the preparation of the report were under the immediate direction of the Bureau's Regional Wage Analyst in Atlanta, Harry Hall. The planning and general direction of the project was the responsibility of Kermit B. Mohn of the Bureau's Wage Analysis Division. A more detailed bulletin is available upon request.

A survey was made of 186 establishments employing approximately 57,000 workers of all types, including about 11,000 office workers. The industry groups covered correspond to Standard Industrial Classification Codes (1941 edition) as follows: Manufacturing, 19 through 39; wholesale trade, 40 through 45; retail trade, 50; finance, insurance, and real estate, 62 through 70; transportation, communication, and other public utilities (except railroads), 73 through 83; services, 87, 90, and 94. No establishment with fewer than 26 employees was covered.

[2] For a limited number of office occupations, the Bureau has also generally obtained salary information in its wage surveys in numerous manufacturing and nonmanufacturing industries in recent years.

[3] All salary data relate to pay for work at regular rates (excluding overtime premiums) for full-time workers; part-time workers were excluded from the study.

sizable majority of the workers were grouped thin ranges of from $10 to $15.

Measured on a straight-time hourly basis, erages for the women's occupations ranged m $0.76 to $1.09, with employees in 8 occupaons averaging between $0.90 and $1.00, and 7 tween $1.00 and $1.09.

erage salaries and average weekly scheduled hours for office workers, selected industries and occupations, Atlanta, Ga., December 1947

Selected occupations [1]	Estimated number of workers	Average salaries [2]		Average weekly scheduled hours
		Weekly	Hourly	
Women				
lers, machine:				
Billing machine	241	$36.78	$0.91	40.4
Bookkeeping machine	58	37.68	0.92	41.1
okkeepers, hand	232	44.41	1.09	40.6
okkeeping-machine operators:				
Class A	92	43.54	1.06	41.1
Class B	298	36.65	0.89	40.9
lculating-machine operators:				
Comptometer	318	38.26	0.95	40.3
Other than comptometer	71	35.73	0.90	39.8
erks:				
Accounting	813	37.83	0.98	38.8
File, class A	94	36.34	0.89	40.8
File, class B	504	30.03	0.76	39.5
General	146	42.29	1.07	39.4
Order	440	35.77	0.90	39.9
Pay-roll	263	39.96	1.00	40.0
erk-typists	838	33.14	0.83	39.8
ffice girls	98	30.16	0.77	39.2
enographers:				
General	1,431	39.42	1.00	39.7
Technical	99	40.95	1.01	40.5
witchboard operators	114	34.94	0.87	40.3
witchboard operator-receptionists	180	35.66	0.88	40.4
ranscribing-machine operators:				
General	309	36.36	0.91	39.9
Technical	23	39.71	1.01	39.6
ypists:				
Class A	118	36.66	0.93	39.3
Class B	634	32.04	0.81	39.8
Men				
illers, machine: Billing machine	43	41.61	1.02	40.8
ookkeepers, hand	178	57.79	1.40	41.2
ookkeeping-machine operators:				
Class A	12	53.59	1.34	40.2
Class B	39	37.37	0.92	40.7
alculating-machine operators: Other than comptometer	23	33.95	0.86	39.6
lerks:				
Accounting	245	46.16	1.10	42.0
File, class B	77	28.31	0.74	38.3
General	156	43.71	1.05	41.6
Order	183	47.47	1.15	41.2
Pay-roll	57	44.83	1.09	41.0
lerk-typists	26	35.15	0.88	40.2
ffice boys	174	28.27	0.71	39.8
enographers: General	36	42.88	0.99	43.6
ypists: Class B	23	39.94	0.93	43.5

[1] Individual workers were classified on the basis of detailed job descriptions, copies of which are available on request.
[2] Excluding premium pay for overtime work.

Men were employed in the office occupations studied to a much smaller extent than women. In fact, the numbers of male employees in 9 of the 23 jobs were insufficient to permit publication of their rates. Occupational averages on a weekly basis ranged from $28.27 for office boys to $57.79 for hand bookkeepers. In all, men in 8 of the 14 jobs showed average salaries of more than $40. The weekly salaries for men were generally at a higher level than for women in the same occupations. These differences, however, did not necessarily result from differences in job rates for men and women in the same establishment, but rather were influenced by variations in wage levels and occupational structure among establishments and by differences in length of service and turn-over among workers of both sexes.

Men's straight-time average rates on an hourly basis ranged from $0.71 to $1.40. In all, 7 jobs had averages of $1.00 or more and an equal number were below $1.00.

Differences in occupational structure among the various industries and establishments precluded the presentation of data for each industry group for most of the occupations and thus limited interindustry comparisons. However, in 7 or 8 occupations for which data could be shown for each industry group, the transportation, communication, and other public utility group had the highest average.[4] Included among these jobs were women general stenographers, clerk-typists, and file clerks, class B. The lowest averages among the same 8 occupations were found either in retail trade, finance, insurance, and real estate, or the service group. Actually, the range of the averages among the 6 industries in 6 of the 8 occupations was between $4 and $7 a week.

Direct comparisons between the pay of workers in manufacturing and wholesale trade were available in 28 occupations. In 16 of these occupations the averages in the former group were higher than those in the latter.

Related Practices and Supplementary Benefits

In addition to the salary material already presented, considerable information was obtained on closely related practices. Many of these practices yield supplements to the basic salaries which are taken into consideration by employees in evaluating their income. The findings in regard to a number of practices are here summarized on

[4] The industry classifications for the most part are broadly defined since the nature of the study generally precluded the use of narrower definitions. For instance, the transportation, communication, and other public utility group included, among others, establishments in the electric light and power, gas, telephone, and local freight and passenger transportation industries. At the other extreme, the retail trade group was limited to department and other general merchandise stores.

an establishment basis. No attempt has been made to present specific information on informal arrangements which are known to exist quite extensively for office workers and in which the personal element is an important consideration. Historically, office workers have been given separate consideration from plant workers, both in methods of determining salaries and in nonwage benefits.

The great majority of establishments had no formal rate structure for the various occupations. That is, rates tended to attach to the individual worker rather than to his job. Less than 30 percent of the establishments reported formal rate systems; practically all of these establishments had rate ranges for each job. Of those having formal ranges only about one-fourth had established systems under which the salaries of workers advanced automatically after designated periods of service. In the others, advancement within the range was determined on the basis of merit or the judgment of the supervisors; many plans provided for periodic semiannual or annual review.

Although a large proportion of the establishments had not formalized their plans for granting salary increases within established ranges, it should not be assumed that they did not provide pay increases for length of service, differences in ability and productivity, and other special qualifications. Actually it is quite probable that many such employers were aware of the differences in their workers and attempted to have these differences reflected in the rate structure on an individual basis.

The 40-hour week was by far the most common work schedule in Atlanta offices. It was reported in effect in almost 60 percent of the establishments employing men and women. The remainder reported workweeks ranging from less than 35 hours to more than 48.

Thirteen of 15 service establishments reported a 40-hour week. Of the 6 industry groups, the finance, insurance, and real estate group had the greatest proportion of establishments with workweeks of less than 40 hours.

A 5-day week was observed for men and women by about two-thirds of the establishments. Most of the remaining establishments had a 5½-day week. The greatest proportion of establishme having the longer workweek were in retail wholesale trade.

All except 4 of the 185 establishments studi provided paid vacations for their office employ (information was not available for 1 compan Two-weeks' vacation after 1 year of service w the practice in 64 percent of the cases; 1 week w granted by all other establishments, except After 2 years of service, the 2-week policy was effect for salaried employees in three-fourths of establishments and after 15 years the vacati period was increased to more than 2 weeks about 15 percent of the companies. The financ insurance, and real estate group had the mo liberal vacation policies.

Three or more paid holidays were granted a nually to office workers in all except 4 of the 1 establishments studied. Five or 6 holidays we paid for in about 60 percent of the establishment One establishment reported 12 paid holiday Exactly half of the finance, insurance, and re estate establishments reported 7 or more pa holidays.

About 46 percent of the establishments pa Christmas or year-end bonuses to their offi workers and another 10 percent paid some oth type of nonproduction bonus. Bonuses were n common in the transportation, communication and other public utility group—only 2 of 1 establishments reporting bonus payments. I contrast, 14 of the 16 retail trade establishment provided this extra form of remuneration.

Formal provisions for paid sick leave were found in one-fourth of the establishments studied. Th number of days for which sick pay was given varie considerably, with a range from less than 5 t more than 20.

Over 80 percent of the establishments provide one or more types of insurance or pension plans the premiums for which were paid, at least in part by the employers. Life insurance plans were mos prevalent. The wholesale trade group had th greatest proportion of establishments with n insurance or pension plans. The finance, insurance, and real estate group reported pension plans in over half of the establishments.

achine Tool Accessory Plants: rnings in December 1947 [1]

OL AND DIE MAKERS in Detroit machine tool cessory establishments in December 1947 had aight-time earnings of $2.10 an hour—the ghest average among 12 centers of the industry. tes for tool and die makers in other areas nged from $1.58 to $1.94. In 9 out of the 12 eas shown in the accompanying table, hourly rnings for this job averaged $1.73 or more. is information was obtained by the Bureau of bor Statistics in a survey of average hourly rnings (exclusive of premium pay for overtime d night work) for a limited number of key occuations in this industry.[2] In December 1947, out three-fifths of all workers in machine tool cessory establishments with 8 or more workers ere employed in the 12 cities surveyed.

As in many other industries, considerable variaon in rate level among cities characterized the age structure of machine tool accessories. For ol and die makers and production machinists, e intercity range in earnings amounted to about 50 cents an hour, and for other highly skilled workers, such as class A engine lathe operators, to somewhat more. Among the lesser skilled jobs, the spread was generally smaller in terms of cents than for tool and die makers.

Levels of wages in the Great Lakes cities were distinctly above those in other important centers of the industry. Average hourly earnings in Detroit were highest in 10 of the 13 occupations surveyed and were exceeded only by those of Chicago in the remaining jobs.

During the period since the January 1945 study,[3] earnings of tool and die makers rose by amounts ranging from 13 to 28 percent; half of the areas showed increases of at least 20 percent. The proportionate increase was generally greater for other jobs studied, with the lesser skilled jobs usually showing the larger percentage gains. Increases for these latter jobs usually were from 24 to 40 percent, with half of the changes amounting to 32 percent or more.

Wage and Related Practices

With the resumption of peacetime operations, many establishments have substantially reduced the normal hours of work for individual workers and have curtailed or eliminated their extra shift operations. In December 1947 a scheduled workweek of 40 hours was most common in the industry, although a seventh of the plants reported a scheduled week of 45 hours, and a fifth, 48 hours or more. In January 1945, scheduled workweeks

[1] Prepared by John F. Laciskey of the Bureau's Wage Analysis Branch. ield work for the study was under the direction of the Bureau's regional age analysts. Greater detail on wages and wage practices for each area esented is available on request.

[2] Data used in this study were obtained from company pay-roll records y trained field representatives of the Bureau, who classified workers on the sis of uniform job descriptions. Copies of the descriptions used are available on request.

The survey included tool and die jobbing shops, as well as other establishments primarily engaged in manufacturing machine tool accessories. It rresponds to industry 3543 of the Standard Industrial Classification Manual 941 Edition, issued by the Bureau of the Budget).

[3] See Monthly Labor Review, March 1946 (page 438), and mimeographed report (Wage Structure: Machine Tool Accessories, 1945, Series 2, No. 2).

Average straight-time hourly earnings [1] for men in selected occupations in machine tool accessory establishments in 12 areas, December 1947

Occupation	Average hourly rates in [2]—											
	Boston, Mass.	Chicago, Ill.	Cleveland, Ohio	Detroit, Mich.	Hartford, Conn.	Indianapolis, Ind.	Los Angeles, Calif.	Milwaukee, Wis.	Newark, N. J.	New York, N. Y.	Providence, R. I.	Toledo, Ohio
Electricians, maintenance	----	$1.51	$1.56	$1.97	$1.39	----	----	----	----	----	$1.36	$1.75
Engine-lathe operators, class A	----	1.72	1.55	1.96	1.29	$1.49	----	$1.54	$1.58	$1.58	1.37	1.73
Engine-lathe operators, class B	----	1.63	1.48	1.65	1.42	----	$1.37	1.44	----	1.33	----	----
Grinding-machine operators, class A	$1.42	1.74	1.65	2.06	1.58	1.66	1.67	1.60	1.60	1.49	1.61	1.76
Grinding-machine operators, class B	1.22	1.71	1.45	1.68	1.58	----	----	1.43	1.27	----	1.16	----
Inspectors, class A	1.39	1.66	1.58	1.94	1.44	1.80	----	----	1.73	----	1.50	----
Inspectors, class B	----	1.54	1.34	1.61	1.26	----	----	----	----	----	1.29	----
Janitors	.83	1.05	1.02	1.26	.86	.97	1.05	.94	----	----	.87	1.01
Machinists, production	1.32	1.80	1.59	1.81	1.39	1.61	1.65	1.52	----	1.51	1.33	1.67
Milling-machine operators, class A	----	1.62	1.50	1.96	1.42	1.49	----	1.55	1.53	1.55	1.63	----
Milling-machine operators, class B	----	1.81	1.42	1.62	1.37	----	----	1.44	----	1.25	1.13	----
Milling-machine operators, class C	.94	1.40	1.30	1.39	----	----	----	1.25	----	----	----	----
Tool and die makers	1.62	1.94	1.74	2.10	1.58	1.79	1.83	1.73	1.79	1.85	1.59	1.88

[1] Excludes premium pay for overtime and night work.

[2] Where no figures given, data were insufficient to justify presentation of average.

of 48 hours and over were most common; a week as short as 40 hours was reported by very few plants. About 1 of every 6 establishments studied in December 1947 operated at least 2 shifts, and 1 of every 30 had 3 shifts. Of the plants surveyed in January 1945, about 1 in 3 had at least 2 shifts; 1 in 10 was on a third shift basis.

Shift differential payments were provided by 6 of every 7 plants operating a second shift and by all those reporting a third shift in late 1947. The most frequent second-shift differential was 10 cents an hour added to the first-shift rate, reported by more than half the plants paying any differential. For third-shift work, 10 percent above the day rate was typical.

Paid vacations were commonly provided plant workers with a year's service, 1-week vacations being granted by four-fifths of the establishments visited. More than half of the plants provided 2-week vacations after 5 years of service.

Hosiery Manufacture: Earnings in September 1947[1]

AMONG THE MAJOR HOSIERY-PRODUCTION CENTERS included in a study of occupational hourly earnings in September 1947,[2] Reading, Pa., had the highest wage level in the full-fashioned branch and the Burlington-Greensboro area of North Carolina held a comparable position in seamless-hosiery manufacture. In most of the jobs selected for study in the full-fashioned hosiery industry, average hourly earnings in Philadelphia also exceeded those in the two North Carolina areas studied—Burlington-Greensboro and Statesville-Hickory. The latter area had the lowest level of earnings in each of the hosiery industries. The relative position of earnings in seamless-hosiery mills in Chattanooga, Philadelphia, and Reading differed among the occupations studied, with a slightly higher general level indicated for Chattanooga than for the Pennsylvania cities.

Differences in types of equipment and yarns used in the production of full-fashioned and seamless hosiery account, in part at least, for the generally higher earnings in the full-fashioned hosiery industry. The interindustry differences in wage levels were most pronounced in knitting. Among the various knitting classifications in the full-fashioned hosiery industry, area job averages ranged from $1.36 to $2.98 an hour on a straight-time basis in September 1947. The area job averages for knitters in the seamless-hosiery centers ranged from 63 cents to 99 cents. Nearly all of the full-fashioned hosiery knitters were men, whereas women predominated in this work in the seamless-hosiery industry. To the extent that comparisons could be made in occupations common to both industries, the earnings data indicated that workers in full-fashioned mills held a wage advantage in each of the four areas in which both industries were studied.

The earnings of a great majority of the workers in both industry divisions are determined by their individual output, paid for on a piece-work basis. Of the occupational categories for which average hourly earnings are presented in this report, only the adjusters and fixers of knitting machines are typically paid time rates.

Full-Fashioned Hosiery

Earnings of knitters varied according to the type of machine, number of sections in the machine, and gauge of hosiery produced. Men knitters on legger machines equipped with back-rack attachments, and workers on the newer, single-unit type of knitting equipment, earned more per hour than did knitters on the conventional legger machines (table 1). The spread in average hourly earnings among the knitting classifications was much greater in Reading and Philadelphia than in the southern areas. The highest earnings for men knitters in each of the four areas were recorded for single-unit and back-rack knitters, operating machines with 26 or more sections, making hosiery of 51 gauge or over; these workers had averages ranging from $1.79 an hour in the Statesville-Hickory area to $2.98

[1] Prepared by Toivo P. Kanninen of the Bureau's Division of Wage Analysis. Data for a limited number of occupations were collected by field representatives under the direction of the Bureau's regional wage analysts. Greater detail on wages and wage practices for each city presented here is available on request.

[2] More than 24,000 workers, or about 40 percent of total employment in the full-fashioned hosiery industry were employed in the four cities included in the study; seamless-hosiery mills in the five cities reported on account for approximately 25,000 workers, or about 45 percent of total employment in the seamless-hosiery industry.

hour in Reading. A comparison of earnings this classification with the averages for knitters similar machines of 24 sections or less, making siery below 45 gauge, reveals that the knitters nding the greater number of sections and pro- cing the finer-gauge hosiery held an earnings vantage amounting to about 45 percent in eading and Philadelphia, 25 percent in the atesville-Hickory area, and 15 percent in the urlington-Greensboro area.

ABLE 1.—*Straight-time average hourly earnings*[1] *for elected occupations in the full-fashioned hosiery industry in selected areas, September 1947*

Occupation and sex	Burlington-Greensboro, N. C.	Philadelphia, Pa.	Reading, Pa.	Statesville-Hickory, N. C.
Men				
djusters and fixers, knitting machines, (4 years' or more experience)	$1.84	$1.71	$1.86	$1.71
oarders, machine	1.23	1.61	1.58	1.03
nitters, legger:				
24 sections or less, below 45 gauge	(2)	1.54	(2)	(2)
24 sections or less, 45 gauge	(2)	1.76	1.89	1.36
26 or more sections, 51 gauge and up	(2)	1.88	2.53	(2)
nitters, single-unit or backrack:				
24 sections or less, below 45 gauge	1.58	1.70	2.05	1.43
24 sections or less, 45 gauge	1.52	1.86	2.22	1.39
24 sections or less, 51 gauge and up	1.65	2.02	2.28	1.56
26 or more sections, below 45 gauge	(2)	2.36	(2)	(2)
26 or more sections, 45 gauge	1.58	2.29	2.53	1.72
26 or more sections, 51 gauge and up	1.82	2.48	2.98	1.79
Women				
oarders, machine	1.12	1.51	1.58	1.04
olders	1.06	1.09	1.36	.86
nspectors, hosiery	.95	1.03	1.09	.85
oopers, toe only (1 year's experience or more)	1.12	1.20	1.09	.99
oopers, toe and heel (1 year's experience or more)	.87	1.07	1.24	(2)
airers	.91	1.07	1.22	.87
eamers	.94	1.25	1.24	.94

[1] Exclusive of premium pay for overtime and night work.
[2] Insufficient number of workers to justify presentation of an average.

Women seamers averaged $1.24 and $1.25 an hour, respectively, in Reading and Philadelphia, and 94 cents in the southern areas. Among the selected jobs studied, the highest earnings for women were found in machine boarding work, with averages of $1.58 in Reading, $1.51 in Philadelphia, $1.12 in Burlington-Greensboro, and $1.04 in the Statesville-Hickory area. In contrast to the inter-area differences in average earnings noted among these and other piece-work jobs, average wage rates paid to adjusters and fixers of knitting machines did not differ significantly by region. Fully qualified men adjusters and fixers averaged $1.86 in Reading, $1.84 in Burlington-Greensboro ,and $1.71 in Philadelphia and Statesville-Hickory.

Comparisons of earnings in these four areas with those reported for January 1946 in a previous wage study, indicated that three-fourths of the area occupational earnings had increased by at least 20 percent and half of the job averages by 30 percent or more. Increases in Reading, ranging from 23 to 55 percent among the selected jobs, were somewhat higher than in the other areas.

A 40-hour workweek was scheduled by nearly all of the full-fashioned hosiery plants in September 1947. More than 90 percent granted paid vacation leave to plant and office employees having a year or more of service. With few exceptions, employees with a year of service qualified for a 1-week vacation and almost half of the establishments provided a 2-week vacation to workers with 5 years of service or more.

Seamless Hosiery

Men and women operators of automatic knitting machines in the Burlington-Greensboro area averaged 99 cents an hour in September 1947, the highest earnings in the knitting classifications among the two northern and three southern areas studied (table 2). The lowest earnings level in this knitting category were found in the Statesville-Hickory area, where the averages were 82 cents for men and 78 cents for women. The relative earnings position of workers in the more important

TABLE 2.—*Straight-time average hourly earnings*[1] *for selected occupations in the seamless hosiery industry in selected areas, September 1947*

Occupation and sex	Burlington-Greensboro, N. C.	Chattanooga, Tenn.	Philadelphia, Pa.	Reading, Pa.	Statesville-Hickory, N. C.
Men					
Adjusters and fixers, knitting machines (4 years' experience or more)	$1.39	$1.27	$1.37	$1.21	$1.21
Knitters, automatic	.99	.93	(2)	.82	.82
Knitters, rib	(2)	.82	(2)	(2)	.71
Women					
Folders and boxers	.86	.68	.67	.74	.70
Inspectors, hosiery	.79	.74	.67	.68	.65
Knitters, automatic	.99	.91	.88	.80	.78
Knitters, rib	.63	(2)	.85	(2)	(2)
Knitters, string	(2)	.74	.91	.87	.71
Knitters, transfer	.73	.79	.79	.78	.64
Loopers (1 year's experience or more	.88	.82	.83	.84	.79
Pairers	.83	.81	.79	.75	.67

[1] Exclusive of premium pay for overtime and night work.
[2] Insufficient number of workers to justify presentation of an average.

knitting jobs varied from one area to another. Among women workers, for example, the hourly earnings of automatic knitters in Chattanooga were, on the average, 23 percent higher than those of string knitters; in Reading, earnings of string knitters averaged 9 percent more than those of automatic knitters.

Wage levels for women loopers, the largest occupational group in the industry, showed the least variation from area to area; experienced loopers averaged 88 cents in Burlington-Greensboro, or 9 cents more than in Statesville-Hickory, the area with the lowest general level of earnings. Knitting-machine adjusters and fixers were by far the highest-paid workers in the study. Average hourly earnings of experienced men workers in this job, ranging from $1.21 in the Reading and Statesville-Hickory areas to as high as $1.39 in Burlington-Greensboro, exceeded the earnings of men automatic knitters by more than a third in each of the areas.

Straight-time average hourly earnings of workers in a majority of the selected jobs had increased by 20 percent or more in each of the five production centers during the 20-month period ending September 1947. A comparison of occupational earnings presented in this report with those found in the January 1946 study revealed that for the five areas as a group, a third of the occupational earnings averages had increased by 30 percent or more.

With the exception of two northern mills operating on a 48-hour week, the establishments in the study reported a 40-hour weekly work schedule for their employees. Formal provisions for granting paid vacation leave to plant and office employees with at least a year of service had been established by all or a majority of the seamless-hosiery establishments in Reading, Philadelphia, and Chattanooga; only 6 of 18 mills in the Statesville-Hickory area and 11 of 26 mills in Burlington-Greensboro had provisions for paid vacations. As in the case of the full-fashioned hosiery industry, vacation plans typically provided a 1-week vacation for employees with a year of service. Two weeks of vacation leave were granted to employees with 5 years of service, however, by a considerably smaller proportion of the seamless-hosiery firms.

Women's Dress Manufacture: Earnings in August 1947 [1]

THE MANUFACTURE of women's and misses' dress is one of the major divisions of the garment industry, which is New York City's greatest employ of manufacturing labor. In August 1947 an est mated 68,000 workers were employed in Ne York City dress shops;[2] another 7,000 were i the neighboring communities of Newark, Jers City, and Paterson. Chicago ranks second i the industry in terms of employment, wi slightly more than one-tenth as many workers a in New York. Among the other more importa centers of dressmaking are St. Louis, Philadelphi Los Angeles, and Boston.

The industry is typified by (1) a high degre of unionization in all except a few areas, (2) labor force composed predominantly of wome (3) small establishments, the majority employin fewer than 50 workers, (4) the predominan of payment on a piece-work basis, and (5) seaso ality of operations.

A survey by the Bureau of Labor Statistic covering selected occupations in 14 cities i August 1947, revealed that workers in New Yor generally had higher earnings than those in th other industry centers (table 1). Women sewing-machine operators, single-hand (tailor) system—the largest occupational group in New York a well as in most other areas—had average earning of $2.20 an hour. In the 13 other cities the ave age for this job ranged from 85 cents (Atlanta to $2.01 (Philadelphia); the average was belo $1.50 in only 4 of the 14 cities. Hand sewer second largest group of women, averaged $1.44 i New York, $1.31 in Chicago, $1.32 in Philadelphia $1.30 in Paterson, and $1.23 in Los Angeles the lowest earnings level for this job was 68 cents in Minneapolis. Thread trimmers, a much les skilled occupation and typically paid on a time

[1] Prepared by Kermit B. Mohn of the Bureau's Division of Wage Analy Data for limited number of occupations were collected by field representativ under the direction of the Bureau's Regional Wage Analysts. Greater d tail on wages and related practices for each city presented here is availabl on request.

[2] Excluding those establishments primarily engaged in the manufactu of aprons, smocks, and hoover and industrial uniforms, and those establis ments with fewer than 8 workers, which were not covered in this study.

rk basis, had city averages ranging from 58 nts in St. Louis to 92 cents in New York.

Most of the men in the industry are employed cutters, pressers, or sewing-machine operators the single-hand (tailor) system. In New York, tters (usually time workers) were receiving .34 an hour on the average, while the pressers d sewing-machine operators (generally paid ece rates) earned $3.38 and $2.78, respectively. essers in Boston, however, had the highest rnings for this occupation, with a $3.74 hourly erage. The lowest average for cutters prevailed in Dallas ($1.17); in the other cities, only the Atlanta cutters and those working on dresses priced by the dozen in Chicago had averages below $1.50.

Many factors contribute to the variations in the wage levels among the cities. Among these are differences in type and quality of garments manufactured, size of establishment, size of city, location, method of wage payment, extent of unionization, etc., but the specific effect of each can not be measured. Tabulations by type of garment in 3 cities (table 1) show that workers

ABLE 1.—*Straight-time average hourly earnings* [1] *for selected occupations in women's and misses' dress manufacturing, August 1947*

Occupation and sex	Atlanta, Ga. [2]	Boston, Mass. [2]	Chicago, Ill.			Cleveland, Ohio [3]	Dallas, Tex. [2]	Hartford, Conn. [2]	Kansas City, Mo. [2]	Los Angeles, Calif. [2]	Minneapolis Minn. [2]
			All dresses	Dresses priced by the unit	Dresses priced by the dozen						
Plant occupations											
Cutters, machine, men	$1.46	$1.90	$1.94	$2.10	$1.48	$1.99	$1.17	$1.54	$1.57	$2.20	$1.51
Inspectors, final examiners, women			.84	.86	.83	.85	.73			1.04	
Pressers, hand	.60	2.95	1.82	2.46	.82	1.45	.81	.94	.96	1.94	.93
Men		3.74	2.92	2.92		2.38		1.09		2.49	
Women	.60	1.06	.91	1.16	.82	.98	.81	.92	.96	1.59	.93
Sewers, hand finishers, women	.71	1.09	1.31	1.35		.99	.82	.82	.86	1.23	.68
Sewing-machine operators, section system	.83	1.21	.90	(4)	.89	1.07	.83	.98	.96		
Men											
Women	.83	1.21	.90	(4)	.89	1.07	.83	.98	.96		
Sewing-machine operators, single-hand (tailor) system	.85	1.60	1.50	1.54	(4)	1.57	.94			1.69	1.13
Men		2.00								2.11	
Women	.85	1.58	1.50	1.54	(4)	1.57	.94			1.68	1.13
Thread trimmers, women	.61	.73	.78	.79	.67	.76		.69	.84	.84	.72
Work distributors, women			.91	.96	(4)	.76				1.06	
Office occupations											
Bookkeepers, hand, women	1.10	1.17	1.35	1.36	1.29	1.19	1.21	.93		1.48	1.18
Clerk-typists, women		.67	.94	1.03	.88	.96	.67				
Stenographers, class A, women							.98				
Stenographers, class B, women			1.16	1.15	1.17	1.00	.86				.81

Occupation and sex	Newark, N. J.			New York, N. Y.	Paterson, N. J. [2]	Philadelphia, Pa.			St. Louis, Mo.
	All dresses	Dresses priced by the unit	Dresses priced by the dozen	Dresses priced by the unit		All dresses	Dresses priced by the unit	Dresses priced by the dozen	Dresses priced by the unit
Plant occupations									
Cutters, machine, men	$1.98	$2.01	$1.74	$2.34		$1.91	$1.94	$1.88	$1.64
Inspectors, final examiners, women	.99	.99		1.20	$1.14	.88	.95	(4)	.82
Pressers, hand	2.01	2.11	1.13	3.31	2.68	1.58	2.06	1.02	1.68
Men	2.45	2.62	(4)	3.38	2.68	2.73	2.73		2.27
Women	1.63	1.70	1.13	2.41		1.06	1.14	1.02	1.07
Sewers, hand finishers, women	1.16	1.16		1.44	1.30	1.32	1.32		.76
Sewing-machine operators, section system	1.30	1.39	.84	1.25	1.44	1.26	1.45	1.04	
Men						2.34	2.53	1.04	
Women	1.30	1.39	.84	1.25	1.44	1.19	1.32	1.04	
Sewing-machine operators, single-hand (tailor) system	1.68	1.67	2.04	2.30	1.87	2.09	2.14	(4)	1.21
Men				2.78	1.68	2.38	2.42	(4)	
Women	1.68	1.67	2.04	2.20	1.87	2.01	2.06	(4)	1.21
Thread trimmers, women	.78	.79	.70	.92	.81	.75	.75	.75	.58
Work distributors, women	.91	.95	(4)	.84		.76	.76		.73
Office occupations									
Bookkeepers, hand, women				1.46		1.06	1.00	1.12	1.47
Clerk-typists, women						.84	(4)	.79	.73
Stenographers, class A, women									
Stenographers, class B, women						.93	(4)	.96	.85

[1] Excludes premium pay for overtime and night work.
[2] Predominantly unit-priced dresses at wholesale.
[3] Predominantly dozen-priced dresses at wholesale.
[4] Insufficient number of workers to warrant presentation of an average.

making dresses priced by the unit at wholesale usually had higher earnings than those making dresses priced by the dozen; separate figures for this latter group in New York were not obtained, but it is known that only a very minor portion of the shops were producing such garments.

The wholesale-price range of the garments manufactured is an important factor in wage levels. According to an analysis of earnings by price range in unit-price shops in 4 cities (table 2), earnings of workers generally tended to increase with the price range, i. e. workers on the cheap dresses usually earned less per hour, on the aver than those in the next high price range, and so On the other hand, the effect of the type of sh (i. e., inside versus contract) [3] was not uniform apparent. In New York, the averages in 6 o occupations were higher in inside shops. Ho ever, in Newark contract-shop workers had wage advantage in 6 of 8 and in Chicago in 5 o comparable jobs, while the advantages were even divided among the occupations in Philadelp and St. Louis.

TABLE 2.—*Straight-time average hourly earnings [1] for selected occupations in unit-priced women's and misses' dress establishments in 4 cities, by wholesale price range per garment, August 1947 [2]*

Occupation and sex	Los Angeles			Newark			New York				Philadelphia		
	$16.75 and over	$10.75 and under $16.75	$6.75 and under $10.75	$10.75 and under $16.75	$6.75 and under $10.75	Under $6.75	$16.75 and over	$10.75 and under $16.75	$6.75 and under $10.75	Under $6.75	$10.75 and under $16.75	$6.75 and under $10.75	Under $6.75
Cutters, machine, men	$2.43	$2.07	$2.04			$1.88	$2.35	$2.33	$2.32	$2.34	$2.00		
Pressers, hand	2.27	1.92	1.44	$3.60	$2.10	1.78	3.32	3.60	3.37	3.09	2.80	$2.50	
Men	2.60	2.49		3.78	2.45	2.25	3.45	3.60	3.37	3.17	2.80	2.95	
Women	1.92	1.54	1.45		1.92	1.47			3.40	2.67		1.01	
Sewers, hand (finishers), women	1.22	1.26	.97	1.64	1.22	1.01	1.62	1.44	1.21	1.21	1.45	1.56	
Sewing-machine operators, section system, women		1.44		2.27	1.60	1.09	2.42		1.54	1.26	2.52	1.83	
Sewing-machine operators, single-hand (tailor) system	1.85	1.70	1.36	2.85	1.67	1.54	2.98	2.50	2.03	1.83	2.32	2.07	
Men							2.92	3.14	2.33	2.03	2.42		
Women	1.84	1.69	1.36	2.85	1.66	1.54	3.00	2.24	1.98	1.82	2.27	2.07	
Thread trimmers, women	.97	.81	.78	.92	.74	.78	1.04	.95	.90	.83	.84		

[1] Excludes premium pay for overtime and night work.

[2] Where no figures given, there were either no workers or insufficient da to justify presentation of an average.

Supplementary Wage Practices

A 35-hour week was almost universal in New York, Chicago (unit-price shops), Boston, Paterson, and Atlanta, and predominated in Newark unit-price shops. A workweek of 40 hours predominated in all other areas; it was very prevalent in shops specializing in dresses priced by the dozen and in the less-unionized cities.

Over four-fifths of all establishments studied granted holidays with pay, varying in number, to at least a portion of their plant workers. All establishments studied in Minneapolis, over 90 percent of the New York shops, and a majority of those in Newark (unit-price group) and Paterson paid for at least 6 holidays not worked. In Boston, 19 of the 20 shops paid for 2 or 3 holidays. Although paid-holiday provisions were very common in Chicago (unit-price group), Los Angeles, and St. Louis, only time workers benefited. None of the Atlanta shops, only 2 of 15 plants in Dallas, and only 3 of the 10 Chicago establishments (dozen-price group) provided any paid holidays.

Vacations with pay were common in the in dustry. In Atlanta, Boston, Cleveland, L Angeles, Newark, New York, Paterson, and Phil delphia, under terms of the collective-bargainin agreements, plans were in effect whereby employ ers contributed amounts equal to a fixed percen age of their pay rolls to a fund from which vacati payments were made to union workers.[4] Th amounts and conditions of eligibility for such pa ments varied among the several cities. Oth benefits, such as paid sick leave and hospitaliz tion, were also disbursed from these funds.

In the other cities, and in the nonunion estab lishments in some cities having the aforemen tioned plans, vacations were usually granted in th customary manner, with employers making pay ments directly to the workers. One week's vac tion after 1 year's service was the most prevalen practice.

[3] Inside shops are those which purchase material and cut, sew, press, a and ship the garments for their own account. Contract shops fabricate pr ducts from piece goods (or cut goods) for a jobber or other manufacturer wh owns the material and sells the finished garments.

[4] See Monthly Labor Review, February 1947 (pp. 201 et seq.).

king Industry:
ion Scales, July 1, 1947 [1]

AGE RATES of union bakery workers on July 1, 7, averaged $1.13 an hour, according to the reau of Labor Statistics annual survey of union les in the baking industry.[2] In the same nth, average hourly earnings of both union and nunion labor amounted to $1.07.[3]

The hourly pay scales for practically all union rkers were advanced between July 1, 1946, and ly 1, 1947, usually from 10 to 20 percent. In th years, at least half of the workers had hourly es of $1 or more, but the proportion with the llar or higher minimum was somewhat greater 1947 than in 1946. The average increase over e year of 14 percent—14 cents an hour—brought e index of hourly wage rates (June 1, 1939=100) 160.6. Indexes of union hourly wage rates and aximum straight-time weekly hours from 1939 1947 are as follows:

	Indexes (June 1, 1939=100) of—	
	Hourly rates	*Weekly hours*
39: June 1	100. 0	100. 0
40: June 1	102. 7	99. 5
41: June 1	106. 1	99. 2
42: July 1	116. 3	99. 1
43: July 1	121. 2	98. 6
44: July 1	122. 0	98. 6
45: July 1	123. 6	98. 6
46: July 1	141. 6	98. 3
47: July 1	160. 6	98. 2

Wage Variation by Type of Baking

This study includes all bakery workers who process or who assist in the preparation and processing of bakery products. The occupational composition of the work force differs from shop to shop, depending upon the type of product, the size of the shop, and the extent to which it is mechanized. Since all these factors affect the level of unio scales, various branches of the industry are considered separately. Bread and cake machine shops were organized in most cities. Unionization among specialized bake shops was found in less than a third of the 69 cities surveyed. To some extent, rate levels are affected by the geographic location and size of the city. For example, regardless of type of baking, rates of union workers in New York and San Francisco were generally among the highest.

National Bake Shops.—As in previous years, union workers engaged in Hebrew bake shops had the highest average pay scale—$1.77 an hour—among the various branches of the industry. Although hourly rates ranged from less than 60 cents to over $2, more than 8 out of every 10 workers had a rate of $1.60 or more and 17 percent received at least $2 an hour.

Among the 18 cities in which workers in Hebrew shops were organized, average rates varied from $1.14 in St. Louis to $2.13 in Detroit; in 9 other cities average rates exceeded $1.50 an hour. No increase was negotiated during the 1-year period July 1, 1946, to July 1, 1947, in St. Louis or in 4 New England cities—New Haven, Springfield, Providence, and Worcester. In other cities, advances in pay scales ranged from 5 percent in Pittsburgh to 15 percent in Rochester, hourly rate increases of 6 and 24 cents, respectively.

Pay scales of workers in other national bake shops (Polish, Bohemian, French, etc.)[4] averaged $1.45, ranking second to the average in Hebrew shops. The highest city average, $1.57 an hour, was in Detroit, the lowest, 79 cents, in Tampa, Fla. Rates of those employed in such shops have always been considerably lower in Tampa than in other cities; in 5 cities, the average was at least $1.36 an hour. The amount of hourly increase since July 1, 1946, varied from 6 cents in Tampa to 15 cents in Buffalo, San Francisco, Detroit, and Chicago.

Bread and Cake. In volume of employment, bread and cake baking by machine methods is by far the most important branch of the industry. Nearly three-fifths of the union labor force were employed in these shops. Most rates in such shops fell within a 50-cent interval—80 cents to

[1] Prepared by James P. Corkery of the Bureau's Division of Wage Analysis. A forthcoming bulletin will give detailed union scales by city and occupation.

[2] Information is based on union wage scales effective July 1, 1947, covering 38,567 union bakery workers in 69 cities. In 60 of the cities, data were obtained from local union officials by the Bureau's field representatives; in the other 9 cities, they were obtained by mail questionnaire.

[3] Union scales here shown are the minimum wage rate and the maximum schedule of straight-time weekly hours agreed upon through collective bargaining between employers and trade-unions. Rates in excess of the agreed minimum which may be paid to union members because of long service, for special qualifications or for other reasons, are excluded.

[3] Derived from total pay roll and total man-hours worked for the pay period ending nearest July 15, 1947.

[4] Employing less than 2,000 workers.

$1.30; the average for the entire group was $1.08.

Among the 66 cities in which union bread and cake machine shops are located, average rates ranged from 79 cents in Norfolk to $1.40 in San Francisco. Wage levels in other Pacific Coast cities closely approximated the San Francisco average. In 23 cities, principally those located in Southern States where unionization is less advanced, average rates were less than $1.

In all but 8 cities, the increase in hourly rates between July 1, 1946, and July 1, 1947, was at least 10 cents an hour, and in Houston and Newark the average was 26 cents. Generally, the pay boosts exceeded 10 percent; and frequently they were more than 15 percent.

In hand shops, the average rate for workers was considerably higher than the level of pay in machine shops (see table). This same relationship was fairly consistent within individual cities. In part, this can be attributed to the fact that hand shops have a greater proportion of higher skilled or more versatile workers than machine shops. Over half of the workers in hand shops had an hourly scale ranging from $1.30 up to $1.60.

Comparisons in hand shops are limited to 35 cities. New York, with an average rate of $1.63, ranked highest; San Francisco, with $1.54, second; Baltimore and Boston, with average rates of 88 and 84 cents, respectively, ranked lowest.

Increases in pay scales after July 1, 1946, were generally between 10 and 15 percent; unusually large rate changes in Houston (47 percent) and in South Bend (28 percent) meant an average hourly pay boost to the organized workers of 38 and 31 cents, respectively. Des Moines and Toledo, with average rates of 93 cents and $1.09, were the only cities in which the pay scales were unchanged during the year.

Other Baking. For cracker and cooky shop workers, average rates were lower than those in any other branch. This is partially explained by the large proportion of women in the work force who perform routine jobs such as wrapping and packing. Scales for most of the workers were concentrated between 70 cents and $1.

Contract negotiations between July 1, 1946, and July 1, 1947, raised the levels in individual cities from 5 to 24 cents. There was less variation between cities in this branch than in other branches of the industry. Average rates ranged from cents in Scranton to $1.09 in New York.

In pie and pastry shops, union workers also h comparatively low wage scales. A quarter of t workers had rates between 70 and 80 cents, wher a third of them received a dollar or more, but o 1 out of every 30 had a rate of $1.50 or more.

Among 22 cities, average rates ranged from cents in Duluth to $1.66 in San Francisco. T Rock Island, Ill., district,[5] the next highest rank, showed an average rate of $1.26. Hou rates were advanced 11 percent or more in cities except Detroit, South Bend, and Chica In Detroit, the increase represented only a fra tional percent; in the other 2 cities, about 7 pe cent.

Average hourly wage rates [1] as of July 1, 1947, and increa over July 1, 1946, for union bakery workers, by type baking

Type of baking	Amount of increase July 1, 1946 to July 1, 1947 [1]		Avera rate p hour July 1 1947
	Percent	Cents per hour	
All baking	13.5	14	$1.
Bread or cake:			
Hand	12.0	12	1.
Machine	14.7	15	1.
Pie and pastry	12.0	12	1.
Hebrew	6.9	7	1.
Other national baking	9.9	10	1.
Cracker and cooky	17.1	17	1.

[1] The wage increases were based on the specific rates for 1946 and 19 weighted by the membership reported in 1947; only data comparable for bo years were included.

[2] Average rates are based on all rates reported to be in effect on July 1, 19 each individual rate was weighted by the number of union members work at the rate.

Straight-Time Weekly Hours

On July 1, 1947, a straight-time workweek 40 hours was typical of bread and cake machi shops, pie and pastry shops, and cracker a cooky shops, which together accounted for seve tenths of the union workers studied.

In Hebrew bake shops, the workweek for abo half of the workers was 48 hours, although a thi worked from 44 to 48 hours before receivi premium overtime pay. In other national ba shops the 48-hour workweek was most prevalen approximately half of the workers were on a 4 hour schedule while two-fifths were on the 4 hours. Wider variations in straight-time week

[5] Includes Rock Island and Moline, Ill., and Davenport, Iowa.

rs were apparent in the bread and cake hand ps than in any other branch. Approximately percent of the workers in hand shops averaged hours, 25 percent, 40 hours, and another 25 cent between 40 and 44 hours.

No changes in hours were negotiated between y 1, 1946, and July 1, 1947, for workers in the cker and cooky branch or in other national e shops. In Hebrew shops, hour decreases ected less than 4 percent of the membership, d in hand and machine bread and cake shops, urs were changed for only a negligible number workers.

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ocal Transit Industry: nion Scales, October 1, 1947 [1]

UNION MOTORMEN, CONDUCTORS, AND BUS DRIVERS received hourly wage rates averaging $1.25 an hour [2] on October 1, 1947. This average was 13 percent higher than that of July 1, 1946, the date of the Bureau of Labor Statistics preceding survey of union wage scales for local city transit services.[3] All motormen and conductors on 2-man surface cars and 93 percent of the operators on 1-man cars and busses received an increase during the 15-month period. However, data covering over seven-tenths of the elevated and subway employees, all of whom were located in New York City, indicated no change in hourly wage rates. The accompanying tabulation shows that wage rates of the entire group have advanced about 61 percent since 1939; almost two-thirds of this increase occurred after VJ-day. The base for the hourly wage rate indexes is June 1, 1939.

	Index—Hourly wage rate
1939: June 1	100.0
1940: June 1	101.1
1941: June 1	104.8
1942: July 1	112.5
1943: July 1	119.8
1944: July 1	120.8
1945: July 1	122.1
1946: July 1	143.1
1947: October 1	161.5

Basic pay scales of the local transit workers are usually graduated according to the employee's length of service with the company, but the time between entrance on the job and the first rate change varies considerably. In some cities, it is as long as a year. More commonly, however, wage rates are increased after either 3 or 6 months on the job, and the maximum rate [4] is reached after 1 year. Agreements in a few cities, including San Francisco, Spokane, San Antonio, and Providence, have only one scale, regardless of length of service.

The hourly rate of $1.37 in San Francisco was the highest entrance rate for operations on both 1- and 2-man cars. The lowest entrance rates reported were 80 cents an hour for bus drivers (1-man cars) in Charleston, S. C., and 89 cents for 2-man car operators in Omaha. Maximum rates for 1-man car operators ranged from 90 cents in Madison, Wis., to $1.46 in Boston. The highest scale reported was $1.52 for bus drivers on owl runs in Detroit, 10 cents above the maximum rate for day runs.

Generally, higher rates are specified in the contracts for operators of 1-man vehicles than for 2-man cars,[5] the differentials ranging from 5 to 13 cents an hour. One noteworthy exception was found in San Francisco, where, as a result of the most recent contract negotiation, the differential was eliminated. In July 1946, under the former contract, the operators of 2-man cars received 5 cents an hour less than those on 1-man cars or busses during the first 6 months of employment.

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[1] Prepared by Annette Simi of the Bureau's Division of Wage Analysis. A forthcoming bulletin will show detailed union scales in local transit by city and occupation.

[2] This average is based on scales of rates paid to all transit operators in 71 cities, regardless of length of experience. In deriving the averages presented in this article, the individual rates have been weighted by the number of members working at each rate. In the index series, year-to-year changes are based on comparable quotations for the various occupations in both years.

[3] Normally conducted in midyear, the 1947 annual study was postponed until October after an analysis of contract-termination dates revealed that exceptionally few contracts were open for renegotiation between July 1 and October 1.

The data, covering 106,849 local city transit operating employees in 71 cities, were obtained from local union officials through mail questionnaires instead of by the personal interview method, the technique formerly used by the Bureau. Operators of municipally owned intracity transit systems were included if unions acted as bargaining agents for the employees. Trackmen and maintenance men were excluded. Sixty-four percent of the total membership tabulated operated 1-man cars; 27 percent, 2-man cars; and 9 percent worked on elevated and subway lines.

[4] This so-called "maximum rate" is actually the minimum scale after a specified period of employment with the company, and is not a maximum rate in the sense that the company may not pay more.

[5] Effective union scales were reported for 2-man cars in only 17 of the 71 cities surveyed.

Changes in Pay Rates

During the 15-month period, July 1, 1946, to October 1, 1947, negotiations in the various cities resulted in an increase of 14 percent in hourly rates of both 1-man and 2-man streetcar and bus operators, bringing their average pay scales to $1.25 and $1.27, respectively. Wage increases of about two-fifths of the 1-man car operators were from 10 to 15 percent, and of another fifth between 15 and 20 percent; gains for the remaining operators varied from less than 5 to more than 45 percent. Pay scales of nearly half of the motormen and conductors on 2-man cars were advances from 15 to 20 percent, with less than 10 percent receiving larger percentage increases.

Employees on elevated and subway lines averaged $1.19 an hour—only 4 percent higher than the July 1, 1946, average, since rates for a large proportion of the employees in New York City were not increased. In other cities, the net gain for these employees during the period was much larger. For example, in Chicago, their rates were advanced 18 cents an hour—about 15 percent on the average.

Since October 1, 1947, contract renewals in several cities resulted in higher wage scales. For example, through negotiation in February 1948, approximately 6,000 bus, trolley, and elevated-subway operators in Philadelphia obtained a 15-cent hourly wage increase. In January 1948, local transit workers in Baltimore also received a 15-cent raise and in October 1947 basic rates in Nashville advanced by 12½ cents an hour. Smaller increases ranging from 3 to 8 cents were reported for several other cities.

Standard Weekly Hours

Payment of premium overtime after a definite number of hours per day, usually 8, or after completion of a scheduled run, was stipulated in contracts in effect on October 1, 1947, for local transit workers in over half of the cities surveyed. In the other cities, the typical straight-time workweeks were 40, 44, and 48 hours. In several cities, employees had a shorter schedule in October 1947 than on July 1, 1946. To illustrate, the straight-time workweek in Boston was 40 hours on October 1, 1947, compared to 42 on July 1, 1946. In Los Angeles and New Haven, where the 40-hour schedule was in effect on October 1, 1947, workweeks had been reduced 4 and 8 hou respectively, within the 15-month period.

Iron and Steel Prices, First Quarter 1948 [1]

THE EFFECT ON PUBLIC PSYCHOLOGY of a chan in steel prices—especially if this change is acco panied by as much publicity as was in eviden on February 18, 1948—is possibly due to erroneous conception that steel prices are ve rigid. Although the quoted prices of steel seldo change, actual prices fluctuate considerably.

When capacity is not being fully utilized, the is much price competition among steel mil although this frequently does not appear in th published price schedules. Actual prices to ste consumers consist of the published base price le any discounts or concessions offered to the buye plus any extras which may be charged, plus th freight cost from a basing point to the consumer plant. Extras are premiums paid for special cut ting, treatment, sizes, finishes, etc. Even thoug the quoted base prices do not change, variation in the actual prices take place through differences in the granting of concessions, the altering o extra charges or of the basic specification for th steel which is sold without extra charges, and shifting the basing point nearer to the producing mill or nearer to the consumer.

Price Movement, 1939–42

The movement of actual prices paid by con sumers of steel was studied by the Bureau o Labor Statistics for the period 1939–42.[2] In this study the quoted prices of certain selected stee products (including extras) were compared with the actual invoices of some 600 large users o steel. Although there was no appreciable change

[1] Prepared by Edgar I. Eaton of the Bureau's Division of Prices and Cos of Living.

[2] The study referred to was made, at the request of the U. S. Office o Price Administration, by Willard Fazar and Fay Bean of the Bureau's Division of Prices and Cost of Living. Data from the study were published in Iron Age, April 25, 1946 (pp. 118-145H), under the title "Labor Depart ment Examines Consumers' Prices of Steel Products."

quoted prices, there was a sizable increase in ual prices paid, between April 1939 and April 2. Summary case histories of two basic ducts illustrate the findings.

In the case of hot-rolled sheets, quoted prices reased 2 percent between April 1939 and April 42, while actual delivery prices increased on average 10 percent. The increase in prices id by individual consumers in many cases was much as 25 to 30 percent. Price rises were ually the result of removal of concessions from her the published base price or the published ra prices.

Actual prices paid by steel consumers for cold-lled strip advanced on the average 11 percent—some instances more than 30 percent—between 39 and 1942, while quoted prices declined ghtly. Nearly all the price rises were due to e removal of concessions on extras. During e second quarter of 1939, one-third of the pur-hases were at least 15 percent below the quoted rice, while in 1942 these discounts had dis-ppeared.

Developments, 1943–47

Concessions and discounts have been almost completely lacking since 1942, inasmuch as nor-mally they are in evidence only when capacity is not fully utilized and mills are competing for business. The gray markets can be considered as negative discounts and concessions, in some instances. Other price changes in steel, since full capacity was reached, have taken the form of increases in base prices, shifts of the basing point closer to the mill, and increases in net extra charges, as follows:

(1) The iron and steel component of the Bureau's wholesale price index, which largely reflects quoted base prices (in a few cases the Bureau has been able to take account of changes in certain extras in computing the index), rose over 54 percent between August 1939 and February 1948; it rose 33 percent from June 1946 to February 1948.

(2) There was a certain amount of shifting of the basing point away from the point nearest the consumer's plant to the point nearest the producer's mill, and in some cases, prices are quoted f. o. b. mill.

(3) Finally, there was a narrowing of the specification which can be purchased without addition of charges for various extras. Some commodities—for instance, certain types of strip—cannot be bought without an extra charge. Examples of the narrowing of the specification are:

Cold-rolled strip coils, 6 to 9 inches wide, in December 1939 had a base price of $2.80; in February 1948 the base price had risen about 25 percent to $3.55, but a size extra of $1.15 had been added making the price $4.70—an increase of over two-thirds. Standard open-hearth beams, 3″ x 80′, in August 1939 had a base price of $2.10 with a charge of $0.10 extra for grade A, welding quality. By February 1948, the base had been increased to $2.80, the grade A extra charge to $0.35 and an additional 90 cents worth of extras had been added for size, length, and section. The resulting total price of $4.05, was an increase of 84 percent compared with a base increase of only 33 percent. Common nails of a specific size could be bought in 1939 at a base price of $2.40 plus a size extra of $0.50 or $2.90; the base in February 1948 was $4.75 and the extra charge had increased to $0.85, a total price of $5.60. In this case, the extra increased less than the base price, so that, including extras, the total percent increase was less than the percent increase in the base price—93 percent as compared to 98 percent.

The 1948 Increase

Iron and steel, including raw materials, semifabricated products, and some finished products, amount to about 6 percent of the Bureau's comprehensive index of primary market prices. The mid-February increase in semifabricated products affected the iron and steel subgroup of the index slightly more than 1 percent; it raised the metals and metal products group four-tenths of 1 percent, and all commodities one-tenth of 1 percent. Some concept of the psychological importance of the press emphasis on this one price change is shown by the fact that earlier price increases which had amounted to considerably more had largely escaped public attention and caused but slight immediate repercussions.

The accompanying tabulation lists the price changes in individual products which took place from January 1 to March 20, 1948. (The dates given are the dates of the Bureau's weekly wholesale price index, and are somewhat later than the

exact dates of the price changes.) The price increase in semifabricated products accounts for less than one-third of the total increase in the iron and steel index since the first of the year.

1948: Week ended—	Product	Announced change: Percent increase from previous price
Jan. 3	Pig iron, basic furnace	5. 6
Jan. 10	Pig iron, basic furnace	1. 3
	Pig iron, bessemer	8. 1
	Pig iron, foundry, northern	8. 2
	Pig iron, foundry, southern	7. 2
	Pig iron, malleable	8. 2
	Terne plate	9. 9
	Tin plate	14. 8
Jan. 17	Pig iron, basic furnace	1. 3
	Rivets, small	5. 2
	Saws, hand	10. 2
	Scrap steel, Pittsburgh	1. 2
	Tie plates, steel	19. 7
	Wire, barbed	11. 9
	Wire, fence, woven	9. 9
	Nails, wire	11. 8
Jan. 24	Angle bars	18. 5
	Castings, gray iron	1. 4
	Files	11. 6
	Pipe, cast iron, 4 inch	12. 4
Jan. 31	Sheets, galvanized	3. 0
Feb. 7	No change.	
Feb. 14	Cans (for foods), sanitary	11. 4
Feb. 21	Bars, sheet	12. 0
	Billets, steel	12. 0
	Boiler tubes	5. 0
	Pipe, black steel	7. 5
	Pipe, galvanized	8. 1
	Skelp, grooved	11. 5
Feb. 28	No change.	
Mar. 6	Pipe, cast iron	5. 0
Mar. 13	Structural steel shapes	8. 9
Mar. 20	No change.	

Many of the increases listed above were in products like basic furnace pig iron and semifabricated steels which are normally used within integrated companies and do not enter the market in appreciable quantities. Some of the increases, of course, were in products like wire and nails, the bulk of which are sold on the open market.

The ultimate effect on the economy of the increases in steel prices depends on the extent to which these changes are passed on through integrated producers into final products, and the extent to which steel purchasers can absorb the increased costs. There are very few industries where purchases of steel amount to as much as one-fourth of total costs. This reflects the high degree of fabrication in the products which produced and consumed. If only such things pots and pans, axes and hoes, wire and nails manufactured, then the direct effect of a st price increase would be very great. Howe most of the Nation's steel is used in automobi refrigerators, farm machinery, and skyscrap In each of these fields there is a large direct la cost in addition to many other component pa so that the relative importance of steel diminish

Shoe Prices, First Quarter 1948 [1]

SHOE PRICES, both factory and retail, reached record high in February 1948, nearly double the of August 1939. However, consumer resistan to high prices of shoes, as evidenced by a decli in the number of pairs sold and by growing inve tories in 1947 and early 1948, led manufacture to review their price policy in March and, in som areas, to cut production. During March, a num ber of producers announced price reductions ran ing from 5 cents to $1.50 a pair—the majority the cuts amounting to between 20 and 50 cents pair at the factory. This apparent break in th 2-year advance of shoe prices followed a 3-month decline in hide and skin prices and a 2-month drop in leather prices.

The March 1948 tendency toward lower sho prices may not continue for any appreciable tim because of several events which occurred in th last half of the month. On March 16, a strik began in the "big" packers' plants, which diverte cattle to smaller plants and altered the norma channels of hide and skin distribution. O March 17, the President recommended an increas in size of the armed forces. An extensive mobil zation would probably require enlargement o military stocks of shoes and other leather equip ment. In the week following these two event prices of hides and leather strengthened, wit quotations for light native cow hides rising 1 percent between March 16 and March 23. During

[1] By Louise J. Mack, of the Bureau's Division of Prices and Cost of Livin

latter part of the month, proposed legislation ermit exportation of a sizable amount of hides other commodities to Japan also resulted in e pressure on hide prices. These develop- ts threaten to reduce the flow of leather for lian shoes in 1948—a year when cattle slaughter xpected to be about 15 percent lower than in 7, and the supply of cattle hides and skins is expected to exceed normal domestic require- nts.

h Price Level in February

By February 1948 factory quotations for staple es of leather footwear had soared to the highest el reached in the 35 years for which the Bureau Labor Statistics has kept price records. Im- led upward by rising material costs, advances wage rates, and heavy wartime demand, pro- cers' prices for representative types of footwear February 1948 had nearly doubled in comparison h August 1939. Since November 1946, the nth after final price decontrol, manufacturers' otations for shoes have remained above the stwar peak of World War I, which was reached March 1920. Both hides and leather were der fixed price ceilings during World War II, d factory prices of specific styles of shoes ad- nced less than 8 percent between December 941 and June 1946. The subsequent 50-percent crease from June 1946 to December 1947 in oducers' quotations for shoes was accompanied a 95-percent advance in leather prices, while ide and skin quotations rose 111 percent in the me period. The magnitude of price advances r hides, leather, and shoes since the prewar nth of August 1939, and the downward reversal 1948, are shown by the following tabulation of rcentage changes in the Bureau of Labor Sta- stics primary market price indexes.

	Percent change from—		
	Aug. 1939 to Feb. 1948	Oct. 1946 to Feb. 1948	Jan. 3, 1948, to Mar. 27, 1948
Hides and skins	168. 4	35. 4	−22. 3
Leather	138. 0	44. 3	−14. 5
Shoes	93. 2	34. 1	. 7

From August 1939 to December 1947, cost factors in shoe production other than materials, rose also. For example, average hourly wages paid to workers in tanneries and shoe factories rose steadily throughout the price-control period, as well as in subsequent months, as indicated by the average hourly earnings of production workers.

	Aug. 1939	Oct. 1946	Dec. 1947	Percent change, Aug. 1939 to Dec. 1947
Tanneries	$0. 633	$1. 129	$1. 302	105. 7
Shoe factories	. 502	. 960	1. 055	110. 2

To soften the impact of rapid advances in shoe prices in the year and a half ending December 1947, many retailers absorbed some of the increases. Nevertheless, prices paid by moderate-income families for medium- and lower-quality footwear rose approximately 40 percent in that period.

Decline in Retail Sales

Retail sales of shoes, measured in number of pairs sold, lagged in 1947 and in the first quarter of 1948 as compared with 1946 and the first quarter of 1947.[2] According to a survey by the National Shoe Manufacturers Association, the number of pairs retailed during January and February 1948 declined from 15 to 20 percent from the number sold in the same months of 1947. The disappointing number of pairs sold in the first 2 months of 1948 was attributed in part to unfavorable weather, but March shoe purchasing, according to preliminary reports, did not indicate more than a seasonal upturn. The drop in per capita shoe consumption since 1946 has been ascribed in part to consumers' price resistance,[3] although it is recognized that sales in 1946 were unusually large, on account of the re-outfitting of veterans, and the desire of consumers to replenish their shoe wardrobes after two and a half years of rationing. Moreover, consumers' durable goods that were not available during the war years, such as automobiles and washing machines, competed with shoes and other apparel for the consumers' dollars to a greater extent in 1947 and 1948 than in 1946.

In order to achieve a satisfactory volume of sales, trade sources have indicated, shoe production in 1948 will be geared as far as possible to meet consumer preferences.

[2] U. S. Department of Commerce estimates of sales, deflated by Bureau of Labor Statistics price indexes for shoes.

[3] New York Times, March 20, 1948, and Journal of Commerce, N. Y., March 15, 1948.

Congressional Committee Reports on Taft-Hartley Act

THE LABOR MANAGEMENT RELATIONS ACT of 1947 worked well during the first 6 months of its operation, according to the majority of the Joint Committee on Labor-Management Relations, in its report to Congress on March 15, 1948. The minority referred to the majority report as "partisan in its approach, misleading in its findings" and urged repeal of the act.

Section 401 of the Labor Management Relations Act provided for the establishment of such a joint committee and section 403 directed the committee to report to both houses of Congress not later than March 15, 1948, on the results of its investigations, with recommendations.[1]

Majority Report [2]

In the majority report of the Committee the most outstanding findings are summarized as follows:

(a) A large proportion of the union officers have complied with section 9 (h) of the act, to file non-Communist affidavits.[3] As a result, "Communist partisans and adherents" have been eliminated from official posts and positions of responsibility in national and local unions.[4]

(b) Jurisdictional strikes and secondary boycotts declined steadily after the passage of the act. "We have studied every case involving a secondary boycott," the report states, "and can find no union conduct restrained which according to the legislative intent of the provisions should not have been enjoined."[5]

"During the hearings which preceded the enactment of the Labor Management Relations Act," the Committee recalled, "no one attempted to offer any justification for jurisdictional disputes." [5] After passage of the act "a great number of jurisdictional strikes are being settled wit necessity of formal action, and the prevalenc such strikes is declining." [6] Commenting attempts to eliminate jurisdictional disputes in building trades in which such disputes "have b most prevalent," the report notes that "the law's provisions have resulted in the assump of greater responsibility on the part of par bodies of unions involved in these conflicts commends the National Labor Relations Bo and its General Counsel, the building-tra unions, and the contractors associations for th efforts toward an agreement for the settlement jurisdictional strikes." [7]

In conclusion, the Committee anticipates "t tests will be made in the Supreme Court the constitutionality of the new act's restrictio on secondary boycotts and jurisdictional strik Unions may be expected to seek such a test i case where the only act complained of is peace picketing in support of a secondary boyco contending that such conduct is an exercise their constitutional right of free speech. Su argument has been made and rejected by a low court in granting a temporary restraining ord The Committee will continue its study of the cases in the interest of being prepared to off remedial legislation should defects in the prese provisions become apparent." [7]

(c) With respect to labor-management diffe ences and important causes of such frictions, t Committee found that strikes "have steadil declined in each successive month since the la became operative, and settlement of disputes, an expeditious adjustment of differences has bee facilitated." [8] Further, "unfair labor practi complaints against employers, filed with th National Labor Relations Board * * * ar still in excess of similar complaints filed agains unions," and unions are, increasingly, making us of the act's procedures for obtaining union sho contracts.[9]

On the settlement of disputes, the majorit report states "the most difficult disputes in adjus ment are those * * * exceptionally few cases, i which one of the parties has resisted complian

[1] See Monthly Labor Review, July 1947 (p. 62).

[2] Signers of the majority report were Senator Joseph H. Ball, Chairman of the Committee, Representative Fred A. Hartley, Jr., Vice Chairman of the Committee, Senators Robert A. Taft, H. Alexander Smith, Irving M. Ives, and Allen J. Ellender, also members of the House of Representatives Gerald W. Landis, Clare E. Hoffman, Edward O. McCowen, and Graham A. Barden.

[3] Report of the Joint Committee on Labor-Management Relations, p. 2.

[4] Ibid., p. 3.

[5] Ibid., p. 16.

[6] Ibid., p. 2.

[7] Ibid., p. 19.

[8] Ibid., p. 3.

[9] Ibid., p. 2.

...the law and acceptance of its provisions and ...edures." [10] Special credit is given the Federal ...iation and Conciliation Service "for its efforts ...inging about a settlement of two (2) threat... strikes [11] which would have assumed national ...ortance." [12]

(d) Concerning union security, the majority ...rt points out that though the movement was ... at first, "a strong trend has set in among ...r unions to accept responsibility to comply ... restrictions on compulsory union member... ." "The building trades unions to whom the ...ed shop had been most traditional have agreed ...se the act's orderly procedure to obtain union ...p contracts." [13]

...n general, the majority of the Committee adds, ... "as more and more unions seek authoriza... ...s through the democratic procedure of an ...tion they are discovering that enforced mem... ...s are better satisfied members when knowing ... it is by virtue of majority choice. They ... also discovering that the reluctance of many ...ployers to enter into such contracts disappears ...er the majority of the employees have demon... ...ated that this is what they desire." [14]

(e) Although over-all statistics on union mem...ship are not available,[15] "many unions have ...de substantial gains in membership * * *, ...pecially as a result of union-shop contracts ...tered into by majority choice of employees, and ...e larger measure of control over unions con... ...red upon members by the law's provisions." [16] The majority found that the "rights of indi... ...dual workers, in job security, in seniority, in ...e disposal of grievances, and in relationships ...th employers, have in no wise suffered under ...e law's provisions. On the contrary, there is ...rsuasive evidence that guaranties of the rights ... employees are materially strengthened and ...arified under the terms of the act which pre... ...cribe boundaries of the rights of employers and ...unions."

(f) The majority concluded that the revision ... the organization and procedures of the NLRB ...made necessary by the act has promoted public confidence in that Board. "Gains to the public welfare and the national economy are to be recognized in all of the substantial advances of the law. Growing stabilization in labor relations, and in equitable adjustments of differences, cannot be measured quantitatively. Beyond question these gains are outstanding among the law's effects and benefits, and evident in terms of more unbroken employment, uninterrupted wages, rising production, and a growing volume of industrial activity."

Minority Report [17]

Differing sharply, the minority report of the Committee, maintained that "the Committee's finding that the provisions of the Taft-Hartley Act has brought about a reduction in strikes is not supported by evidence." The number of strikes decreased because of the usual seasonal decline toward the end of the year, an annual occurrence since 1927, except in 1940, according to the minority; because many employers and unions "hastened to get agreements signed before the act became effective in order to avoid upsetting satisfactory contractual arrangements"; because many employers and unions are "sitting tight" in the early stages of the act's operation, and because "tremendous profits made by business generally have served to discourage any action by the employers which might precipitate a strike." The minority continued that the act has already been "the direct cause of work stoppages throughout the country. Moreover, through the encouragement offered to antiunion employers and through the justified suspicion and resentment engendered among wage earners, the act has laid the basis for industrial unrest."

According to the minority, the findings of the majority included no reference to "the problems created by the prohibition against the closed shop in such industries as the maritime industry"; did not refer to the widespread existence of "bootleg" contracts, the difficult administrative problem "created by the tremendous number of union-shop elections which the Labor Board is now being called upon to conduct," and "tremendous cost" of holding union-shop elections.

Although there was no disagreement with the majority's finding that wages had not declined

[9] Ibid., p. 3.
[11] Involving the Atomic Energy Plant of the Carbon and Carbide Co. and the Western Union Telegraph Co.
[12] Report of the Joint Committee on Labor-Management Relations, p. 36.
[13] Ibid., p. 3.
[14] Ibid., p. 25.
[15] Ibid., p. 33.
[16] Ibid., p. 3.

[17] Signed by Senators James E. Murray, Claude E. Pepper, and Representatives John Lesinski and Augustine B. Kelley.

since the act went into operation, the minority pointed out that "during the initial period of the act's operation workers have not fared as well as other segments of our population for wages have lagged behind the rise in the cost of living and behind the tremendous increase of profits earned by business." [18]

The union security provisions of the Labor Management Relations Act of 1947 are criticized in the minority report on the grounds that the restrictions not only resulted in "widespread resort to 'bootleg' contracts" but gave rise to a tremendous number of union-shop elections which have impaired the NLRB's ability to discharge its functions and have resulted in an extravagant waste of taxpayer's money. This tremendous load placed upon the Board has seriously delayed "the expeditious settlement of disputes." [18]

Differing with the majority's finding that the act "conclusively demonstrated its effectiveness" in dealing with the problem of secondary boycotts, the minority found that "the existing sweeping prohibitions against secondary boycotts is restricting legitimate trade-union activities. It compels unions to contribute to their self-destruction and bars them from taking effective action against secondary employers whose resources are being utilized to defeat union bargaining demands." [18]

The minority recommended, "immediate repeal of the prohibition against union political activity," stating that this was "necessary to prevent the continued invasion of constitutional rights." "Union officials should not be required to run the risk of criminal penalties in their efforts to protect the exercise of their constitutional rights," the minority claimed. In contrast, the majority report made no findings concerning the Labor Management Relations Act provisions on political expenditures by unions. However, the body of the majority report referred to the first court test resulting from the indictment of CIO president, Philip Murray, and stated [19] that it "will continue to study the effect of these prohibitions against political activities with a view to making recommendations for amendment if experience demonstrates that they prohibit political activities which may be desirable."

The act's provisions dealing with injunctio and unfair labor practices were judged by t minority as "a disturbing pattern * * * the use of the labor injunction which fully justifi the conclusion that the era of government injunction is being revived." [20] "There is evidence the report elaborates, "that the offense of restrai or coercion is viewed as embracing peaceful a nonviolent picketing. There is evidence that th portion of the act is viewed as a catch-all whi may be used to interdict conduct not specifica prohibited elsewhere in the act. There is eviden that this section is viewed as restoring the s called illegal purpose doctrine under which othe wise legal conduct is enjoined because of i allegedly illegal purpose." [21]

The minority stated: "The report of th majority intrudes dangerously on the executiv and judicial powers" and "intrudes unwisely o existing bargaining relations in a number industrial plants." [21] In support the minorit pointed to the majority report's handling of th International Typographical Unions' disputes a one illustration. It took issue with the majorit report in holding that some of the statement indicated "a prejudgment on the part of th members of the majority of the issues now pendin before the Labor Board and the courts. * * The danger raised by the handling of the Inter national Typographical Union case is that th committee's views which are given wide circulatio and carry considerable weight, may exercise a improper influence upon the agencies and th courts which are called upon to determine th issues involved."

The minority made no findings based on plan studies carried on under the auspices of the Com mittee, but indicated that the plants studie included those in which good labor relations ha existed historically before the advent of the Labo Management Relations Act. In general, th industry study reports were characterized by th minority as "uneven in quality, accuracy, and objectivity. A number of these studies are subject to serious objections because they fall short o standards which we believe must be followed." [22]

[18] Report of the Joint Committee on Labor-Management Relations, p. VII.
[19] Majority Report, op. cit., pp. 39, 40, 47, 50, and 51.
[20] Minority Report, p. VIII.
[21] Ibid., p. 20.
[22] Ibid., p. 21.

hanges in Federal ivil Service Retirement Act[1]

ONGRESS RECENTLY PASSED important amendents to the Federal Civil Service Retirement ct, which affect over a million and a half overnment employees. Under the amended law more simple and equitable method of computing nuities based upon total years of service is tablished. The act raises the annuities. The creases range from approximately 5 percent in e higher salary groups to 25 percent in the lower rackets. An increase of 25 percent or $300, hichever is less, is provided for persons receiving nuities at the time the new law becomes effeve.

One improvement concerns survivorship benes. Certain annuities are provided for widows nd children of employees who die in the service ith 5 or more years of employment. A married ale employee who retires under this legislation lso is permitted to provide an annuity for his idow by taking a reduced annuity during his fetime. The act specifies that, in addition, an nnuity shall be payable to children of deceased nnuitants until they become 18 years of age.

At least 5 years of civilian service must be endered before an employee is entitled to any ind of annuity. An employee who leaves the Government with less than 20 years of service before becoming eligible for an immediate annuity has the choice of the refund of all money paid by him into the retirement fund, with interest, or a deferred annuity beginning at the age of 62 years. The contribution by the employee to the retirement fund is increased from 5 to 6 percent of his salary.

The requirements in connection with age and optional retirement after certain periods of service remain the same as under the old law. An employee upon attaining the age of 70 and with 15 years of service must retire from the Federal service; however, it is optional for an employee to retire upon reaching the age of 60 with 30 years' service, or at 62 with 15 years' service. Optional retirement is also permitted at 55 after 30 years of service, but with a reduced annuity. An immediate annuity is available, under certain conditions, to employees who leave the Government service after 25 years of service. This applies to a person who is separated through no fault of his own (in a reduction of force, for example). Reduced benefits are paid if the employee is less than 60 years of age.

Under the amended act, the amount of an employee's annuity is computed by the use of a simple basic formula. If the person's average salary for his highest 5 consecutive years of Federal service is $5,000 or more, the annuity is computed by multiplying 1½ percent of that average by the total number of years of service. When the employee's 5-year average salary is less than $5,000, the annuity is determined by taking 1 percent of the average, adding $25 to it, and multiplying by the total number of years of service.

There are many other improvements made effective by this legislation. A pamphlet, issued by the United States Civil Service Commission, gives more complete and detailed information regarding the new law.[2]

[1] Prepared in the Bureau of Labor Standards, U. S. Department of Labor.

[2] Recent Changes in the Federal Civil Service Retirement System, by Lyman L. Woodman. United States Civil Service Commission, Washington, March 1948. (Pamphlet 50.)

Labor-Management Disputes in April 1948

THE UPWARD TREND in work stoppages reflected since January 1948 continued in April. In addition to the bituminous-coal and meat-packing disputes which continued from mid-March, several new stoppages involving substantial numbers of workers began during the month. These included 25,000 to 30,000 Pennsylvania anthracite miners, about 19,000 employees of the Caterpillar Tractor Co. at Peoria, Ill., and about 18,000 employees of the Boeing Aircraft Co. in Seattle, Wash.

Packinghouse Strike Continues

The President's board of inquiry, appointed March 14 to investigate the issues in the wage controversy between United Packinghouse Workers (CIO) and the meat packers, reported on

April 8 that the wage rate criteria advanced by both the union and companies were open to criticism. The Board indicated that something between the companies' 9-cent per hour offer and the union's original 29-cent demand more closely represented an adequate settlement but made no specific recommendations.

Two days later the President announced that further attempts at settlement by negotiation rather than injunctive action would be sought. The Federal Mediation and Conciliation Service thereupon resumed its efforts to bring together the union and the "big four" companies—Swift, Armour, Wilson, and Cudahy. Conciliation efforts were transferred from Chicago to Washington but at the end of the month the deadlock persisted. Further outbreaks of violence occurred with one picket killed in Chicago and the union's meeting hall in Kansas City the scene of clashes between workers and the police.

Coal Stoppage Terminated

Output of bituminous coal returned to normal proportions in the last week of April following a series of court actions which were climaxed by the assessment of fines of $1,400,000 against the United Mine Workers of America (Ind.) and of $20,000 against the UMWA president, John L. Lewis.

The month's developments also included the intercession of Joseph W. Martin, Speaker of the House of Representatives on April 10. Mr. Martin suggested that Mr. Lewis and Ezra Van Horn, the representative of the coal operators on the miners' pension fund, agree to the selection of Senator Styles Bridges of New Hampshire as the neutral member of the 3-man board of trustees provided by the agreement signed by the parties in July 1947. Both Mr. Lewis and Mr. Van Horn acquiesced, and 2 days later (April 12) Senator Bridges advanced a proposal to grant pensions of $100 per month to qualified members of the United Mine Workers who, on and after May 29, 1946, had 20 years of service in the mines and had reached 62 years of age. This plan was accepted by Mr. Lewis and was declared adopted; Mr. Van Horn dissented.

Miners were thereupon advised by two telegrams that pensions had been granted and their agreement "honored." They were urged to terminate their "voluntary cessation of work" resume the production of coal "forthwith." the same day (April 12), attorneys for the un were summoned before Justice Goldsborough the Federal District Court of the District Columbia to explain why the union had not co plied with the temporary restraining order issu April 3 directing the UMWA to end the stoppag

Following this session, Justice Goldsboro ordered Mr. Lewis and the union to stand trial contempt of court proceedings. On April 19, court found Mr. Lewis and the UMWA guilty both criminal and civil contempt; on the next d fines totaling $1,420,000 were levied on the cri nal action, but judgment on the civil contem findings were held in abeyance. Later on the sa day Mr. Lewis sent another telegram to UMW districts urging the miners to return to work.

These actions were followed, on April 21, the issuance of a preliminary 80-day antistri injunction against the union. By April 26, mo miners were reported back at work. Disagreeme over the pension settlement continued, however, the operators' trustee filed suit contesting th validity of the adopted plan. At the end of th month Mr. Van Horn warned banks that he wou not countersign any drafts upon pension fund pending court adjudication of the contested issue

Great Britain: Industrial Accidents and Diseases, 1946

ACCIDENTS REPORTED under the Factories Act in Great Britain totaled 223,759 in 1946, a decrease of 7 percent from 1945, according to the Chief Inspector of Factories.[2] Nonfatal accidents also declined approximately 7 percent, but fatalities dropped only 3 percent—from 851 to 826. From 1944 to 1945, both fatal and nonfatal accidents decreased about 15 percent. The report states: "Particularly marked during the year has been the number of accidents occurring to demobilized servicemen. * * * during their period of serv-

[1] See Monthly Labor Review for April 1948, p. 412.

[2] Great Britain. Chief Inspector of Factories. Annual Report for the Year 1946. London, 1948. (Cmd. 7299.)

many such men have lost some of their former
l and, * * * having lived dangerously
several years, they are prone to take unneces-
y risks and show a certain contempt for safe
ctices."

n 1946, as in previous years, falls by persons
in causing deaths from accidents in factories,
ounting for 33.9 percent of the total. Fatal
idents due to power-driven machinery de-
ased from 190 in 1945 to 170 in 1946. Lifting
chinery again was the major hazard, causing
8 percent of the fatalities in the power machin-
group. Total accidents for the machinery
up increased from 14.9 percent of all accidents
1945 to 15.9 percent in 1946, a reversal of the
ogressive reduction that had been recorded for
ny years. In discussing the possible causes of
e change in trend, the Chief Inspector of Fac-
ies expressed the opinion that in changing over
om wartime to peacetime production adequate
easures had not been taken to insure observance
full legal safety requirements. He also noted a
bstantial increase (about 5 percent) in the total
mber of factories with mechanical power.

dustrial Diseases

Lead poisoning, formerly the most widespread
dustrial disease, in recent years has been super-
eded in numerical importance by epitheliomatous and chrome ulceration. In 1946, 245 cases (32 fatal) of epitheliomatous and 96 cases of chrome ulceration were reported, as compared with 47 cases (8 fatal) of lead poisoning. In 1900, 1,058 cases (38 fatal) of lead poisoning were reported; by 1944, the number had declined to 41 (5 fatal), while occurrences of epitheliomatous ulceration had increased to 205 (20 fatal), and of chrome ulceration to 121 (no fatalities reported). Anthrax also has been declining in importance, although the 14 cases (1 fatal) reported in 1946 were double the number for 1945; in 1910, there were 51 cases (9 fatal) and in 1920, 48 (11 fatal). Only 19 cases (1 fatal) of aniline poisoning were reported in 1946, as compared with 31 in 1945 and 79 in 1943.

Instances of gassing from various toxic substances declined from 427 (27 fatal) in 1945 to 243 (13 fatal) in 1946. Carbon monoxide, the chief agent, caused 117 cases (11 fatal) in 1946, against an average of 218 (18 fatal) in the preceding 6 years. Chlorine was responsible for 30 cases, a reduction of 17 from 1945, and nitrous fumes for 13, a reduction of 16 from 1945; in 1942, nitrous fumes caused 220 gassings (2 fatal).

Dermatitis cases, voluntarily reported, numbered 6,166 in 1946, an increase of 170 over 1945, but a considerable decrease from the peak of recent years—8,926 in 1943.

Recent Decisions of Interest to Labor[1]

Wages and Hours [2]

Portal Act—"Good Faith" Defense Held Unconstitutional. Section 9 of the Portal-to-Portal Act of 1947 was, for the first time, held unconstitutional [3] insofar as it prevented recovery of overtime pay due employees under the Fair Labor Standards Act when the employer had relied on an administrative ruling or decision.

The employing company, pursuant to a cost-plus contract with the War Department, was constructing an air base in Greenland. It maintained a New York office responsible for obtaining and sending supplies to the site. Among its employees were a bookkeeper and an accountant (who processed travel vouchers of employees, met groups at the dock who were embarking for Greenland, signed employee contracts, and recorded these items) and watchmen (who looked after the records and supplies). These employees were not paid overtime as required by the Fair Labor Standards Act because of the company's reliance on certain War Department rulings. After a considerable amount of correspondence between the company and War Department officials regarding certain Wage-Hour Division interpretative rulings, which stated that employees in somewhat similar situations were covered, the War Dep ment officials ruled that nonmanual workers such contracts were not covered and refused reimburse the company for any overtime wh might be paid to the employees as provided the act.

The court, after stating that such employ were clearly covered by the act as being engag in the transportation of men and materials in terstate and foreign commerce, found that company circumscribed as it was by its relati ship to the War Department had met an objecti test of good faith in relying on that Departmen rulings, despite knowledge of the possibly contra Wage-Hour Division rulings. The court he however, that section 9 of the Portal-to-Por Act was invalid to the extent that it deprived employees of their actual damages, since it d stroyed rights which had already vested in the employees to sue for overtime pay. Overtim for such services as were performed in this ca was distinguished from unexpected liabilities f amounts due for preliminar and postliminar activities, and the court intimated that thes rights were not founded solely on the Fair Labo Standards Act but were inherent in the employ ment contracts.

Section 9 was held valid insofar as it deprive employees of an additional equal amount as liqui dated damages and attorney's fees. The liquidate damages were deemed a substitute for interest o a judgment, which by various statutes in othe instances had been reduced retroactively; and th attorney's fees were recognized as not customaril paid by the losing side.

"Good Faith" No Defense to Injunction. A United States circuit court of appeals recently dealt with the question whether reliance on an administrative order or ruling by an employer, in "good faith," is a defense to an injunction against further violations of the Fair Labor Standards Act. The case [4] involved a claim by a coal dealer for exemption as a retail establishment under section 13 (a) (2). "Steam" sales of over 25 tons annually to industrial, commercial, and governmental establishments, and to schools, churches, and apartments, were held to be not retail in character.

[1] Prepared in the Office of the Solicitor, U. S. Department of Labor. The cases covered in this article represent a selection of the significant decisions believed to be of special interest. No attempt has been made to reflect all recent judicial and administrative developments in the field of labor law or to indicate the effect of particular decisions in jurisdictions in which contrary results may be reached, based upon local statutory provisions, the existence of local precedents, or a different approach by the courts to the issue presented.

[2] This section is intended merely as a digest of some recent decisions involving the Fair Labor Standards Act and the Portal-to-Portal Act. It is not to be construed and may not be relied upon as an interpretation of these acts by the Administrator of the Wage and Hour Division or any agency of the Department of Labor.

[3] *Curtis* v. *McWilliams Dredging Co.* (N. Y. City Ct., Feb. 26, 1948).

[4] *Northwestern-Hanna Fuel Co.* v. *McComb* (U. S. C. C. A (8th), Mar. 10, 1948).

aler" sales were likewise nonretail, although were "courtesy" sales made at no profit. h sales, constituting 96, 44, and 37 percent of total sales of various yards in different fiscal rs were held to have been such a substantial t of the business as to preclude the application he exemption.

n holding that section 9 of the Portal Act did apply to injunction proceedings, the court ed that the liability from which the employer relieved by that section was only for damages past disobedience to the act as provided in tion 16. Of possible significance was the fact t section 17, relating to injunctions, does not tain the word "liability". Further, nothing in legislative history of the Portal Act indicated intention on the part of Congress to prevent unctions in such cases.

il Action to Recover Overtime Under 8-Hour w. Two recent cases dealt with the right of an ployee to recover compensation for overtime rk performed on a Federal construction project bject to the 8-Hour Law. This law provides that ertime work on such projects is to be compen- ed at not less than time and one-half the regu- rate of pay and penalizes employers for failure pay the overtime rate, but it does not speci- ally provide for civil action by employees as es the Fair Labor Standards Act.

(1) A State court allowed recovery of overtime [5] an employee in a civil action. The court stated at "remedial legislation is to be given a liberal nstruction to effectuate its purpose and aim"; at the law's aim is to benefit employees as well to penalize employers, and that such aim would e defeated if employees were denied the right to e for compensation due them. Cases interpret- g both State and Federal laws were cited showing thorization of civil actions when a statute anting benefits was silent on the subject. The air Labor Standards Act was distinguished, on e ground that specific provisions for civil suits ere necessary to allow awarding of double amages. Decisions denying recovery handed own prior to the 1940 amendments, the court eld, were not controlling. The 8-Hour Law, rior to those amendments, it was pointed out, nerely announced a desirable work standard, whereas the amendments provided a positive direction to pay premium overtime rates. The 8-Hour Law requirement should be read into the contract between the United States and the contractor, and hence employees are entitled to recover as third party beneficiary.

(2) In similar circumstances a court decided [6] that an employee could not recover overtime compensation in a civil suit as a third party beneficiary, under either the 8-Hour Law or the Davis-Bacon Act. The latter, providing for payment of the prevailing rate to employees working on Government buildings, contained special provisions for bringing suit by an employee on the contractor's bond, only when the Comptroller General had not withheld sufficient funds to reimburse the employee. As to the 8-Hour Law, the court took the position that the contract between the Federal Government and the contractor did not directly provide for a right of action by the employee and that he was, therefore, only an incidental beneficiary not entitled to recover at common law. The services claimed as overtime consisted of travel time to and from work, which, the court said, were declared by the Portal Act to be not compensable.

Labor Relations

Business Controversy Not a Labor Dispute. The United States Supreme Court sustained [7] a temporary injunction granted by a lower Federal court on the ground that the dispute was a business controversy and not a labor dispute protected against injunction by the Norris-La Guardia (Anti-Injunction) Act. The petitioner for the injunction owned an eating place and bought bread from a particular bakery. The bread was delivered by a union driver employed by the bakery.

As the usual hour of delivery by the driver was inconvenient, the petitioner asked the bakery to arrange for another delivery time. The bakery was unable to comply, and the petitioner made arrangements to get bread from another bakery. A few weeks later, the president of the local union to which the driver belonged requested immediate payment from the petitioner of $150 claimed to be due the driver. The petitioner refused to pay, claiming she had never dealt with the driver and

[5] *Filardo* v. *Foley Bros.* (N. Y. Ct. of App., Mar. 11, 1948).

[6] *Willis* v. *E. I. du Pont de Nemours Co.* (U. S. D. C., E. D. Okla., March 4, 1948).

[7] *Bakery Sales Drivers Local Union No. 33* v. *Wagshal* (U. S. Sup. Ct., Mar. 15, 1948).

had always paid the bakery directly. Shortly thereafter, she sent a check to the bakery for the balance due. The union returned the check to the petitioner with a statement that payment was due the driver.

The next day, the new bakery ceased delivering bread to the petitioner, stating that the union had threatened to "pull out all its drivers" unless such deliveries ceased. Through an effective boycott the union kept the petitioner from obtaining bread from other bakeries and also picketed the petitioner's business premises. The petitioner sought an injunction against these union activities; the union moved to dismiss the action because the controversy was a "labor dispute" under the Norris-La Guardia Act. The lower court granted a temporary injunction and the Supreme Court sustained its decision, holding that the conflict over the unpaid bill was a business controversy and not a labor dispute within the meaning of the Norris-La Guardia Act. In disposing of a preliminary issue in the case in another connection, the court pointed out that the Taft-Hartley Act changed the Norris-La Guardia Act only in instances when the National Labor Relations Board sought an injunction in the manner provided in the Taft-Hartley Act, not when a private party instituted injunction proceedings.

Non-Communist Affidavits. Both the National Labor Relations Board and the courts recently decided a number of cases dealing with failure of unions to file non-Communist affidavits and financial and organizational data, as required by sections 9 (f), (g), and (h) of the National Labor Relations Act as amended by the Taft-Hartley Act.

(1) A United States Circuit Court held [8] that an NLRB order requiring an employer to cease from interfering with his employees in their right to form and join a union, which was issued prior to the enactment of the Taft-Hartley Act, may be enforced despite the complaining union's failure to comply with the affidavit and filing requirements of the amended act. These requirements were not retroactive, the court ruled, and hence were inapplicable to a complaint filed prior to their enactment, which complaint was based on a violation of the old act.

(2) A union amended its constitution to re the number of its officers to two, who then f non-Communist affidavits.[9] The employer tended that the former officers were continuin perform their previous functions, and that as t had failed to file the required affidavits, the cha made by the union was simply an attempt evade the amended act's requirements. In o ruling this contention, the Board pointed out t it was not the act's purpose to require the Bo to investigate the authenticity or truth of affidavits filed, and that persons desiring to est lish such falsification should have recourse to Department of Justice for criminal prosecuti The Board also refused a request for a ruling t officers of the parent body or federation, in t case the CIO, be required to file non-Commun affidavits as a prerequisite to resorting to p cedures under the act.

(3) The NLRB held [10] that an employee w petitions for decertification of a union need not f non-Communist affidavits and financial and orga izational data, since these requirements apply on to labor organizations. It also ruled that a unio previous certification more than a year prior to t petition did not bar a decertification proceedin

(4) Recently, the Board also ruled [11] that, wh its records show compliance with the non-Co munist affidavit and financial and organizatio filing requirements of the act, it will overrule employer's contention that such compliance mu be affirmatively shown in the proceeding itself.

(5) Two cases involved the right of a unio which has not complied with sections 9 (f), (g and (h) of the act to intervene in proceedin before the Board which are initiated by others. the first case,[12] the Board permitted the Stee workers Union (CIO), which had not complie with sections 9 (f) and (h), but which had a vali existing contract with the employer, to interven in a representation proceeding brought by anothe union, not only for the purpose of asserting it contract as a bar to the petition, but also for th purpose of resisting the other union's claim tha the existing appropriate bargaining unit should be changed. In a second case [13] the Board permitte

[8] *National Labor Relations Board* v. *Mylan-Sparta Co.* (U. S. C. C. A. (6th) Feb. 10, 1948).

[9] *In re Craddock-Terry Shoe Corp.* (76 NLRB No. —, Mar. 4, 1948).

[10] *In re Acme Boot Manufacturing Co., Inc.* (76 NLRB No. —, Feb. 1948).

[11] *In re Lion Oil Co.* (76 NLRB No 88, Mar. 4, 1948).

[12] *In re American Chain & Cable Co., Inc.* (76 NLRB No. —, Feb. 17, 194

[13] *In re Bush Woolen Mills, Inc.* (76 NLRB No. 94, Mar. 5, 1948).

...ncomplying union to intervene, not only for ...purpose of setting up their contract as a bar ...e opposing union's petition, but for all pur...s, the only limitation being a refusal to place ...noncomplying union's name on an election ...ot.

...) Three employees petitioned for the decer...ation of a noncomplying union. The Board ...sed [14] to receive evidence designed to show that ...decertification petition was instigated by the ...loyer, and that some of the signatures on the ...tion were obtained through intimidation by ...employer during working hours and on the ...t premises. The Board based its ruling on its ...omary policy of excluding from a representa... case any evidence of unfair labor practices.

...stitutionality of Taft-Hartley Act Provisions. ...two recent decisions, Federal district courts ...lt with the constitutionality of several pro...ons of the Taft-Hartley Act. (1) A court ...d constitutional [15] section 10 (j) of the amended ...tional Labor Relations Act (a portion of the ...ft-Hartley Act), which authorizes the Board, ...r issuing an unfair labor practice complaint, ...seek a temporary injunction against the prac... involved, pending the Board's determination ...the charges. The court held that the Board ...s authorized to delegate to the General Coun..., and to its regional offices, such powers to seek ...mporary injunctions.

(2) A court held [16] unconstitutional on its face ...tion 304 of the Taft-Hartley Act insofar as it ...kes unlawful any expenditure by a labor or...nization in connection with any election at ...ich votes are to be cast for candidates for ...deral office. The court took the position that ...e prohibition on such expenditures abridged the ...hts of freedom of speech, press, and assembly, ...violation of the first amendment to the Con...tution, and could not be sustained as a con...titutional exercise of the power of Congress to ...ntrol the manner of holding elections involving ...ederal offices.

...certification Proceedings. Recently the NLRB ...sued several decisions dealing with principles applicable in decertification proceedings. (1) The Board held [17] that in such proceedings it would apply the same rules of decision "as have been, and still are, applied with respect to petitions for investigation and certification of representatives." Hence, an existing collective agreement which would not bar a certification proceeding likewise would not bar a decertification proceeding.

(2) The Board also ruled [18] that in such proceedings, evidence of the employees' reason for filing the decertification petition is irrelevant and is properly excluded.

(3) A petition by employees for union decertification [19] alleged that they no longer desired to be represented by the then recognized union. The union contended that it was necessary for the petition to allege that the union no longer represented the employees, and that, in any case, the Board should not entertain the petition because a majority of the employees were still members of the union. The Board rejected both of these contentions. The petition was sufficient, the Board held, and it was not the intent of Congress in passing the decertification provisions of the Taft-Hartley Act to require employees working under a union-shop contract to withdraw from the union as a condition of filing a decertification petition, inasmuch as such withdrawal would jeopardize their jobs.

(4) The right of employees to withdraw petitions for decertification was involved in another NLRB decision.[20] The employer contended that inasmuch as the employee had sought to withdraw the petition as a result of coercion by the union against whom it was directed, such request should be denied. The Board rejected this contention on the basis of its traditional practice of permitting withdrawal of representation petitions when no prejudice would result. The employee had filed no charges of unfair labor practices against the union on account of the alleged coercion, the Board pointed out, and, in accordance with its established principle, it would not permit introduction of evidence of unfair labor practices in a representation or a decertification proceeding. Two Board members dissented, taking the view

[14] *In re Magnesium Casting Co.* (76 NLRB No. 38, Feb. 19, 1948).
[15] *Evans* v. *International Typographical Union* (U. S. D. C., S. D. Ind., ...b. 25, 1948).
[16] *United States* v. *Congress of Industrial Organizations* (U. S. D. C., D. C., ...ar. 15, 1948).

[17] *In re Snow & Nealley Co.* (76 NLRB No. 53, Feb. 26, 1948).
[18] *In re Federal Shipbuilding & Drydock Co.* (76 NLRB No. 57, Feb. 26, 1948).
[19] *In re Kraft Foods Co.* (76 NLRB No. 77, Mar. 2, 1948).
[20] *In re Underwriters Salvage Co. of New York* (76 NLRB No. 91, Mar. 4, 1948).

that a decertification proceeding differs from a representation proceeding. They claimed representation proceedings are generally initiated by labor unions, which know how to utilize the Board's machinery, whereas decertification petitions are filed by individuals or loosely-formed groups who seek to exercise their right not to belong to a union. Such individuals and groups, if they can be coerced into withdrawing their decertification petitions, are hardly likely to risk filing unfair labor practice charges against the coercing union. Hence, the dissenting members concluded, the holding of a decertification election would completely protect against even the possibility of coercion and would prejudice no one.

Voting Rights of Economic Strikers. Among the amendments to the National Labor Relations Act made by the Taft-Hartley Act is the provision of section 9 (c) (3) that "employees on strike who are not entitled to reinstatement shall not be eligible to vote" in an election held in connection with a representation proceeding. Prior to such amendment, the act was silent with respect to strikers' voting rights. The Board, however, had evolved its own rules governing eligibility to vote. Among these was the principle that in an election held during an economic strike (one not resulting from unfair labor practices by the employer) both the strikers and their replacements were entitled to vote, even when this permitted voting by strikers not entitled to reinstatement because their jobs had been filled. In the first case[21] involving this question that has arisen under the amended act, a petition was submitted for an election to be held during the course of an economic strike. The employer had replaced some of the strikers, and his plant continued in operation. In directing the election, the Board ruled that both the replacements and the strikers were to be permitted to vote, subject to challenge concerning their eligibility to cast ballots, since at that stage it could not accurately determine which of the striking employees had been validly replaced and which were still entitled to reinstatement. Challenged ballots would not be counted unless the results of the election might be affected by counting them. In the latter event, an investigation would be made, in connection with each challenged ballot, to determine whether the voter was eligible to ... the ballot, or ineligible because he had b... replaced.

Company Dominated Unions. The Taft-Hart... Act in amending the National Labor Relati... Act provided that the NLRB, in deciding ca... which involved company domination of or ass... ance to unions, was to apply the "same regu... tions and rules of decision * * * irrespect... of whether or not the labor organization affec... is affiliated with a labor organization national... international in scope." In its first decision [22] ... volving this provision, the Board laid down cert... rules it would follow in dealing with unions do... nated or assisted by employers. These rul... based on the principle of applying the same reme... to both affiliated and unaffiliated unions, are: ... In all cases in which an employer is found to ha... "dominated" a union, disestablishment of t... union will be ordered, regardless of affiliation; a... (2) in cases in which the unfair labor practic... amount to "interference and support" of a uni... but not to domination, the Board will only iss... an order that recognition be withheld until t... union is subsequently certified. (This manifest... would not be until it had purged itself of the effec... of the employer's interference and support, a... become genuinely independent of him.)

Representation Elections Once a Year. Section 9 (... (3) of the amended National Labor Relations A... provides: "No election shall be directed in an... bargaining unit or any subdivision within which... in the preceding 12-month period, a valid electio... shall have been held." In a recent decision [23] th... Board held that this provision does not bar ... second election within the 12-month period if th... first election was inconclusive (interpreting th... words "valid election" in the statute to mean ... conclusive election). In this instance, the firs... election was inconclusive not because the union... failed to receive a majority vote, but because there... might have been among the votes cast against th... union, several cast by dischargees who had there... tofore been held ineligible to vote.

National Emergency Strike. Sections 206–210 o... the Taft-Hartley Act authorize an injunction, fo...

[21] *In re Pipe Machinery Co.* (76 NLRB No. 37, Feb. 19, 1948).

[22] *In re Carpenter Steel Co.* (76 NLRB No. —, Mar. —, 1948).

[23] *In re Napa New York Warehouse, Inc.* (76 NLRB No. 119, Mar. 19, 1948).

limited period, against unions or employers, en a strike or lock-out occurs or is threatened ich in the President's opinion constitutes a tional emergency endangering the national alth or safety. A Federal district court may nt such injunction if petition is made by the torney General acting upon the President's ection which follows a report by a Presidential ard of inquiry. Recently, a Federal district urt [24] granted such an injunction restraining th the union and the employer corporation from gaging in a strike or lock-out at an Oak Ridge, nn., plant, operated under a contract between e employer corporation and the Atomic Energy mmission. The injunction further prohibited e parties to the dispute from making any changes wages, terms, and conditions of employment at e plant other than by mutual agreement. The uance of the injunction was based on the court's ding that such a strike or lock-out, if permitted occur, would affect a substantial part of an tire industry engaged in commerce among the ates and in the production of goods for com- erce, and would imperil the national safety.

eterans Reemployment

redit for Subsistence Payments. Another Federal istrict court dealt with the question whether bsistence payments received by the veteran om the United States may be credited to an mount due him from a former employer for rongfully refusing to reinstate him in his former osition. In this case,[25] the court upheld the view eld by most of the other courts that subsistence uld not be credited against lost earnings. It ated that the purpose of section 8 of the Selective raining and Service Act was not to supplement st earnings, but to provide for schooling or ocational rehabilitation, and that the amount of enefit paid depended on the number of depend- nts the veteran had. To permit deduction of bsistence payments from damages awarded for ss of earnings, the court pointed out, would llow employers to benefit at the expense of the nited States Governent, and would encourage iolation of the act, since in many cases subsist- nce, plus earnings in other employment, would be more than what the veteran would have received in his former position; the purpose of compensating the veteran for denial of his rights would thus be defeated.

Discharge for Cause. A United States Circuit Court of Appeals held [26] that economic conditions resulting from a strike might be "cause" for a veteran's discharge within 1 year of his reinstatement. The veteran, who had been shipping foreman in one of his employer's 11 plants prior to his induction, was given a comparable position shortly after his discharge from the service. A few days before the date he was to report for work, the plants were closed by a strike, and 1 week later he was given a week's pay with a notice of dismissal. As only one plant was left, the employer consolidated shipping and stores—the latter involved most of the remaining work—and appointed the former superintendent of stores as foreman. The veteran was not qualified to handle stores. After he had secured another position, he was offered several inferior jobs by his former employer.

The circuit court, contrary to the district court, held that there was no failure to reinstate the veteran. It also ruled that the abolition of the veteran's former position did not constitute discrimination against him either as an individual or as a veteran, but was for economic reasons. The strike had necessitated consolidation and abolition of many positions, and the veteran was not qualified for any existing position with pay equal to that of his former job.

Right to Vacation With Pay. A collective bargaining contract made by a veteran's employer with a union, during the veteran's absence in the armed services provided that employees should receive vacation with pay for 1 week after 1 year's "service," and for 2 weeks after 5 year's "service." If his time in the Army were included as "service," the veteran would have been entitled to a 2-week vacation.

The court held [27] that the contract applied to the veteran, even though it was made in his absence. In an earlier case, the same court had held that a veteran was bound by an adverse but nondiscriminatory agreement, giving union stewards top seniority, made in his absence. By the

[24] *United States* v. *Carbide & Carbon Chemicals Corp.* (U. S. D. C., E. D. Tenn., Mar. 19, 1948).
[25] *Thompson* v. *Chesapeake & Ohio Ry. Co.* (D. C. S. D., W. Va., Jan. 27, 1948).
[26] *Ruesterholtz* v. *Titeflex* (U. S. C. C. A. (3d), Feb. 20, 1948).
[27] *Mentzel* v. *Diamond* (U. S. C. C. A. (3rd), Mar. 16, 1948).

same token the veteran was entitled to benefits provided in his favor in agreements made during his absence. The court pointed out that time in the Army was "service" entitling the veteran to vacation pay, and that the veteran was protected while away to the same extent as if he had been continuously at the plant or away on furlough or leave of absence.

Decisions of State Courts

California—Freedom To Picket. In two cases, a lower California court refused to permit abridgment of the right to picket peacefully.

(1) A city ordinance imposed a license tax as a condition of exercising the right of stranger picketing. The court held [28] that the right to picket is recognized as a privilege guaranteed under the State and Federal Consititutions, and that a license tax levied upon such a privilege is unconstitutional because "a State may not impose a charge for the enjoyment of a right granted by the Federal Constitution." The ordinance was invalid, the court pointed out, because the classification of those subject to the license tax and those not subject to it was arbitrary and unreasonable.

(2) An employer was engaged in interstate commerce and hence subject to the National Labor Relations Act. The court found [29] that prior to the act's amendment by the Taft-Hartley Act, the union demanded that the employer sign a closed-shop contract, and that he compel his employees to join the union. Upon the employer's refusal, his plant was picketed by the union although at no time did the union represent a majority of the employees. A consent election held by the National Labor Relations Board resulted in an overwhelming vote against the union. The employer thereupon sought an injunction against the union's activities. The court held that, inasmuch as the picketing was peacefully conducted in connection with a labor dispute, it was constitutionally protected and could not be enjoined, for to do so would be to deny the union its constitutional right of free speech. The lawful activity of picketing, however, was separable from the unlawful demand of the union that the employer sign a closed-shop contract or compel his employees to join the union in violation of the National Lab Relations Act. Hence, the court held, it w permissible to enjoin the union from making su unlawful demands.

Indiana—Injunction Against Noncomplying Unio An Indiana statute prohibits granting an injun tion to any complainant who has failed to compl with any legal obligation involved in the lab dispute, or who has failed to attempt a settlemen by negotiation, mediation, or voluntary arbitr tion. An employer in a recent case [30] was pickete for his refusal to recognize the union which, h conceded, represented a majority of his employee In the suit which the employer brought for an in junction, the union contended that the employe had failed to comply with his legal obligation t bargain with the majority union and had refuse to negotiate, or to permit mediation or voluntar arbitration. The court held that, inasmuch a the union had failed to file the non-Communis affidavits and financial and organizational dat required by the Taft-Hartley Act, the employe was under no legal obligation to recognize it no to negotiate, mediate, or arbitrate. Hence, th injunction was properly granted because th union's noncompliance removed it from the pro tection of the State anti-injunction statute unde the facts involved. Since the dispute involve only the union's demand for recognition, th court pointed out, there was nothing to negotiate mediate, or arbitrate.

Tennessee and Nebraska—Constitutionality of Anti-Closed Shop Legislation. State appellate courts continue to sustain provisions of State constitutions and laws outlawing the closed shop, the two most recent such decisions being in Tennessee and Nebraska. In the first,[31] the court took the position that the Tennessee open-shop law, which makes it unlawful for an employer to deny employment to any person for membership or nonmembership in a union and outlaws collective agreements providing for such exclusion, is a constitutional exercise of the State's police power. It rejected the contention that the law was unconstitutional as discriminating against union members and favoring nonunionists, or an unreasonable and arbitrary restriction on the liberty

[28] *Greenwald* v. *Doremus* (Calif. Superior Ct., Los Angeles County, Mar. 3, 1948).

[29] *Dixon* v. *International Boilermakers* (Calif. Superior Ct., Los Angeles County, Feb. 10, 1948).

[30] *Fulford* v. *Smith Cabinet Mfg. Co.* (Ind. App. Ct., March 10, 1948).

[31] *Mascari* v. *International Teamsters Union* (Tenn. Sup. Ct., Feb. 28, 1948).

private contract, in violation of the equal protection and due process clauses of both the State nstitution and the fourteenth amendment to the ederal Constitution.

The second decision,[32] by the Nebraska high urt, sustained similar legislation in the form of amendment to the State constitution, on the me ground. Additional contentions raised by e union in its attack on the law's validity were jected. The court ruled that (1) the legislation s not invalid as impairing the obligation of isting collective agreements in violation of ticle I, section 10, of the Federal Constitution, hich prohibits such impairment by the States;) the legislation did not abridge the rights of e speech and assembly in violation of the due ocess clause of the fourteenth amendment to the ederal Constitution; and (3) it was not in conct with the National Labor Relations Act either ior to or after its amendment by the Taft-artley Act.

isconsin—Compulsory Arbitration and the Right Strike. A Wisconsin statute provides that a bor dispute between a public utility and its nployees must be submitted to arbitration; rbids all strikes, regardless of their purpose, before, during, or after arbitration; and makes it a misdemeanor for public-utility employees to go out on strike. In holding these provisions of the statute unconstitutional,[33] a lower State court stated that they violate the Federal Constitution by forcing public-utility employees into involuntary servitude in contravention of the thirteenth amendment, and, in contravention of the fourteenth amendment, they deprive such employees of liberty without due process of law and deny equal protection of the laws by taking away the right to strike which all other employees in the State possess. The court emphasized three factors: (1) although the State may regulate a business "affected with a public interest" such as a public utility, it does not necessarily follow that such regulation is equally valid when applied to those merely employed by such a business; (2) the prohibition here involved against strikes is absolute, regardless of the lawfulness or unlawfulness of the purposes of the strike, and such complete prohibition is equivalent to involuntary servitude; and (3) the criminal sanctions are directed against any public utility worker who strikes, whereas no antistrike legislation of which the court was aware went further than to prohibit the calling of or inducing to a strike.

[32] *Lincoln Union* v. *Northwestern Iron & Metal Co.* (Neb. Sup. Ct., Mar. , 1948).

[33] *State ex rel. Dairyland Power Cooperative* v. *Wisconsin Employment Relations Board* (Wis. Cir. Ct., Dane County, Mar. 13, 1948).

Chronology of Recent Labor Events

March 16, 1948

THE SENATE PASSED House Concurrent Resolution 131 disapproving the President's Reorganization Plan No. 1 of 1948, to transfer the United States Employment Service, temporarily in the Department of Labor, and the Bureau of Employment Security, to the Department of Labor (see Chron. item for Jan. 19, 1948, MLR, Mar. 1948). (Source: Congressional Record, Mar. 16, 1948, p. 2891).

On February 25, the House had adopted the concurrent resolution of disapproval. (Source: Congressional Record, Feb. 25, 1948, p. 1767.)

THE STRIKE of 100,000 members of the United Packinghouse Workers of America (CIO) was called in 100 plants after the major packers refused to grant more than a 9-cent wage increase (previously accepted by the AFL Amalgamated Meat Cutters) and to arbitrate the dispute. Acting under the "national emergency" provisions of the Labor Management Relations Act of 1947 (section 206), the President, by Executive Order 9934A, created a 3-man board of inquiry (Mar. 15) to report on the issues. (Source: Federal Register, Vol. 13, p. 1375, Labor Relations Reporter, 21 LRR, p. 233, and daily press; for discussion, see MLR, Apr. 1948, p. III and p. 412; p. 523 of this issue.)

On April 8, the inquiry board reported that the offer of a 9-cent hourly wage increase was "substantial." Inability of the parties to agree on wage criteria was given as the apparent difficulty in the dispute, complicated by the rivalry of three unions representing workers of the same employer. (Source: Labor Relations Reporter, 21-9LA, p. 978.)

On April 9, the President commended the Board's report to both parties as "a thorough, careful, and objective analysis of the dispute"; asked renewed negotiations; and directed the Federal Mediation and Conciliation Service to arrange further conferences in the light of information contained in the study. Spokesmen on both sides pledged their efforts to settle the strike by conciliation. (Source: White House release, Apr. 9, 1948, and daily press.)

March 18

THE NATIONAL LABOR RELATIONS BOARD, in two unanimous decisions, announced its "company union" policy under section 10 (c) of the LMRA of 1947, which requ the same treatment of affiliated and unaffiliated unions

On March 15, in the Carpenter Steel Co. (Reading, P case, on charges filed by the United Steelworkers America (CIO), the NLRB found that the compan activities "constituted domination of the Employe Representation Committee," and ordered the committe disestablishment. In the Hershey Metal Products (of Ansonia and Derby, Conn.) case, the Ansonia Br Workers Union of the International Union of Mine, M and Smelter Workers (CIO) charged company-dominat of the Employees' Committee and the Employees' Rep sentative Association Independent Union, Local No. Disagreeing with the NLRB trial examiner's finding, t Board found the unaffiliated organizations were "free fr control" by the company, and therefore did not ord disestablishment. The company, however, was ordered refrain from dealing with the independent unions, pendi certification of an exclusive bargaining representativ (Source: NLRB release R-49, and R-50, p. 8, Mar. 1948; for discussion see p. 538 of this issue.)

March 19

BITUMINOUS-COAL OPERATORS who claimed to repres three-fourths of the industry proposed a joint confere to settle the strike of 350,000 miners (see Chron. item f Mar. 12, 1948, MLR, Apr. 1948; for discussion, see ML Apr. 1948, p. III and p. 412, p. 532 of this issue) if they fir returned to work. (Source: Labor Relations Reporte Vol. 21, 9LA, p. 1020.)

On March 23, the President, by Executive Order N 9939, under section 206 of the LMRA of 1947, created board of inquiry to report on the issues involved. (Sourc White House release, Apr. 3, 1948.)

On March 30, by court order, the UMWA presiden testified before the board.

On March 31, the board of inquiry reported, holdin that the stoppage was concerted and "induced."

On April 3, the President directed the Attorney Gener to end the shut-down by injunction. The District Federa Court at Washington issued a temporary restraining orde directing the UMWA president to "instruct forthwith" striking miners to return to work, and both parties t engage in collective bargaining on pensions. (Source United Mine Workers Journal, Apr. 15, 1948, p. 3.)

On April 6, 7,000 anthracite miners went out in sym pathy.

On April 7, the Government filed civil and crimina contempt proceedings in the Federal District Court a Washington against the UMWA president and the union for failure to obey the temporary injunction of April 3 (Source: Labor Relations Reporter, 21 LRRM, p. 2570, and 21 LRR, p. 275, and daily press.)

On April 10, the two trustees (labor and operator) of the UMWA Welfare and Retirement Fund jointly agreed upon the choice of United States Senator Styles Bridges of New Hampshire as "public" trustee.

On April 12, the trustees announced a tentative compromise agreement, with the operators' trustee dissenting.

ereby pensions of $100 a month are to be paid to miners, h eligibility as of May 29, 1946, who retire at age 62, r 20 years' service.

The UMWA president sent the striking miners two ck-to-work" telegrams. The Federal District Court d a "show-cause" hearing on the Government's charges contempt against the UMWA president and the union ignoring the April 3 order. The court refused to ognize previous communications as compliance with t order (which the court extended to April 23), and re- ted postponement of the hearing on contempt charges t for April 14). (Source: Daily press; for further cussion, see p. 532 of this issue).

E FEDERAL GOVERNMENT, in the Federal District Court Knoxville, obtained its first injunctive order under the ergency provisions of the LMRA of 1947, restraining mbers of the Atomic Trades and Labor Council (AFL) m engaging in a strike, and the Carbide and Carbon emicals Corporation at the Oak Ridge Laboratory of the omic Energy Commission from imposing a lock-out, and m disturbing wages and working conditions except by tual agreement. (Source: Labor Relations Reporter, LRRM, p. 2525 and daily press; for discussion, see LR, Apr. 1948, p. III and p. 411, and p. 532 of this issue.)

On March 1, the union had threatened a strike of 900 illed and technical workers on March 5. The cor- ration, a private firm, which assumed operations on arch 1, refused to continue for 30 days the collective reement made with the preceding company. (Source: ily press.)

On March 5, the President, by Executive Order No. 34, created a board of inquiry under the "national ergencies" section (206) of the LMRA. (Source: ederal Register, Vol. 13, p. 1259.)

On March 9, the Atomic Energy Commission informed ongress that it sought a labor policy to assure unbroken ant operations and also avoid the use of arbitrary gov- nmental authority whenever a dispute arose. (Source: ily press.)

On March 16, the board of inquiry reported to the esident, emphasizing that continuous operation of the ant "is essential to national safety." (Source: Labor elations Reporter, 21 LRR, p. 229 and 9 LA, p. 1004.)

March 23

TTLEMENT WAS ANNOUNCED of the 11-week strike of orkers represented by Local 471 of the United Cafeteria nd Restaurant Workers of the United Public Workers of merica (CIO) against the Government Services Inc., a on-Government enterprise operating cafeterias in Federal uildings. Provision was made for a wage increase of 6½ nts an hour and arbitration of other issues. The Federal orks Administrator was instrumental in bringing about ttlement.

On January 5, some 1,000 members of the union had spended work in Government cafeterias. GSI manage- ent had contended that union leaders must sign non- Communist affidavits as a prerequisite to bargaining (see LR, Mar. 1948, p. 305).

On February 6, the officers of the United Cafeteria and Restaurant Workers signed the non-Communist affidavit. However, this did not qualify the union to utilize the facilities of the NLRB and the Federal Mediation and Conciliation Service, because the officers of the parent organization, the UPWA, had not signed.

On February 16, the Federal Works Administrator appointed George E. Strong as conciliator in the dispute.

On February 27, Clare E. Hoffman, member of Congress, ordered 16 witnesses to appear at a closed Congressional hearing on the strike.

On March 2, the conciliator submitted proposals to both parties for the settlement of the dispute.

On March 15, the Federal Works Administrator informed GSI that the Government might have to take over the operation of its 42 cafeterias to end the strike. (Source: BLS records and daily press.)

March 24

THE CHARTER of the proposed International Trade Organization, to promote the expansion of world commerce, was signed by 53 of the 56 nations attending the United Nations Conference on Trade and Employment in Havana, which began on November 21, 1947 (for earlier action, see Chron. items for Oct. 30, 1947, MLR, Jan. 1948 and for Aug. 22, 1947, MLR, Nov. 1947). The Charter was to be sent to the government of each nation for ratification. (Source: White House release, Mar. 24, 1948, and daily press.)

March 27

THE EMERGENCY BOARD, appointed by the President under the National Railway Labor Act (see Chron. item for Jan. 27, 1948, MLR, Mar. 1948) in the dispute between the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers (Ind.), the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen (Ind.), and the Switchmen's Union of North America (AFL) and the railroads, recommended a 15½-cent hourly increase retroactive to November 1, 1947—previously rejected by these unions but accepted (see Chron. item for Nov. 14, 1947, MLR, Jan. 1948) by the two other "operating" unions (trainmen and conductors). (Source: Labor Relations Reporter, 21–9 LA, p. 865.)

On April 6, in Cleveland, the unions rejected the Board's recommendations. They notified the railroads of their willingness to negotiate up to April 27, but authorized a joint committee of the three unions to set a strike date within that time. (Source: Labor, Apr. 10, 1948, and daily press.)

March 29

THE INTERNATIONAL TYPOGRAPHICAL UNION (AFL) agreed to abandon its "no contract" policy and to enter negotiations for ending the strikes against 18 newspapers in 9 cities. (Source: Daily press.)

On August 21, 1947, the ITU adopted the "no contract" policy, so as to avoid the ban against the closed shop imposed by the LMRA of 1947. As an alternative, "conditions of employment" were to be posted in employer

establishments (see p. 482 of this issue). (Source: Labor Relations Reporter, 21 LRRM, p. 2555 and Senate Report 986, 80th Cong., 2d sess., Mar. 15, 1948, p. 25.)

On November 21, the General Counsel of the NLRB filed charges of unfair labor practices against the ITU. The publishers had charged that the ITU was attempting to impose new closed-shop arrangements on newspapers, despite the anti-closed shop provisions of the act.

On November 24, Chicago printers represented by Local 16 of the ITU went on strike against 6 daily newspapers. They gave as their reason the insistence of the Chicago Publishers Association that any wage increase should be embodied in a formal contract in compliance with the LMRA

On January 16, 1948, the NLRB petitioned the Federal District Court at Indianapolis for a temporary injunctive order, pending completion of the Board's hearings and decision on the complaint of unfair labor charges against the union. (Senate Report 986, 80th Cong., 2d sess., Mar. 15, 1948, p. 20.)

On February 25, the Federal District Court at Indianapolis, in the case of *Evans* v. *The International Typographical Union*, upheld the constitutionality of section 10 (j) of the LMRA. This clause permits the NLRB, pending its decision on an unfair labor practice complaint to seek a temporary injunctive order. (Source: Labor Relations Reporter, 21 LRRM, p. 2553; for discussion, see p. 537 of this issue.) This was the first major test case of its kind.

On March 27, the Federal District Court at Indianapolis granted a temporary injunction, restraining the ITU and its executive council from pursuing the "no contract" policy with newspaper publishers. (Source: Labor Relations Reporter, 21 LRRM, p. 2553; for discussion, see MLR, Apr. 1948, p. III and p. 413.)

THE NLRB, in its first decision on "fronting" (for discussion, see MLR, Apr. 1948, p. III), unanimously denied a motion of Mrs. Josephine Froelich to have her name placed on a ballot as an individual in a representation election at the Campbell Soup Co.'s plant at Sacramento, Calif. The Board held that she filed the motion to intervene while a paid international representative of the Food, Tobacco, Agricultural, and Allied Workers' Union of America (CIO), which had not filed non-Communist affidavits and financial data required by the LMRA of 1947 (see Chron. item for Oct. 7, 1947, MLR, Jan. 1948). Despite her resignation from membership and office, she was "acting as an agent" of the noncomplying union and had "intervened in that capacity," and not as an individual. An election at the plant was ordered within 30 days, for an estimated 200 eligible production and maintenance employees. (Source: NLRB release R-52, Mar. 29, 1948.)

March 30

THE PRESIDENT APPROVED the Housing and Rent Act of 1948 extending rent controls through March 31, 1949 (see Chron. items for Feb. 16, 1948, MLR, Apr. 1948, and Apr. 9, 1947, MLR, Aug. 1947). No automatic change in rent ceilings was authorized. If the Housing Expediter does not approve a recommendation by a rent board, must be referred to the Emergency Court of Appe The Housing Expediter is authorized to seek injunctio against any violations of the act. Eviction controls strengthened in favor of the tenant. (Source: Public L 464, 80th Cong. 2d sess.)

March 31

THE PRESIDENT APPROVED an act making an appropriati of $55,000,000 for interim aid to Austria, France, and Ita pending the adoption of the Foreign Assistance Act 1948. (Source: Public Law 470, 80th Cong., 2d sess.)

On April 3, the President approved the Foreign Assis ance Act of 1948 (for Foreign Aid Act of 1947, see Chro item for Dec. 17, 1947, MLR, Feb. 1948). The act pr vides $5,300,000,000 for the European Recovery Progra (see Chron. items for Dec. 19, 1947, MLR, Feb. 1948, a Nov. 17, 1947, MLR, Jan. 1948) and for $798,000,0 additional assistance (to the International Children Emergency Fund of the United Nations, to Greece a Turkey, and to China) bringing the total to $6,098,000,0 Provision was made for establishment of the Economi Cooperation Administration and for appointment of a Administrator for Economic Cooperation by the Presiden (Source: Public Law 472, 80th Cong., 2d sess.)

On April 7, the Senate approved the appointment Paul G. Hoffman as Administrator for Economic Cooper tion (Source: Congressional Record, Apr. 7, 1948, p. 4284

On April 10, the charter and statutes for the permanen organization to administer the ERP for 16 countries western Europe and the western zones of Germany we completed by the Economic Conference's working party The Economic Conference convened in Paris on March 1 (Source: Daily press.)

THE FEDERAL DISTRICT COURT in Denver, in the case *Sperry* v. *Denver Building and Construction Trades Council* denied the NLRB a temporary injunction on charges of secondary boycott brought against the unions by a non-union electrical contractor in connection with a building project. The court held that such construction was purely intrastate, and therefore not subject to the provisions of the LMRA of 1947 (see Chron. item for Feb. 11, 1948, MLR, Mar. 1948). (Source: Labor Relations Reporter, 21–Analysis, p. 98, and 21 LRRM, p. 2572.)

THE 3-MONTH STRIKE of about 3,000 cable and radio employees (on overseas messages) ended. Employees and the Western Union Telegraph Co. signed a 1-year agreement which provided no wage increase. Employees of three International Telephone and Telegraph Co. subsidiaries—Mackay Radio and Telegraph Co., Commercial Cables Co., and All-American Cables and Radio, Inc.—did not obtain a contract or a wage increase.

On January 2, the employees—largely members of the American Communications Association (CIO) or the All-American Cables Employees Association (Ind.) in New York City and San Francisco—had gone on strike. A 30-percent wage increase and union security were the chief issues (see MLR, Mar. 1948, p. 305). (Source: CIO News, Jan. 5, 1948, and daily press.)

ril 1

E PRESIDENT VETOED the bill to reduce individual in-me-tax payments. He stated his conviction that "to luce the income of the Government by 5 billion dollars this time would exhibit a reckless disregard for the undness of our economy and the finances of our Govern-ent." (Source: White House release, Apr. 2, 1948.)
On April 2, the House of Representatives overrode the to by a vote of 311 to 88 and the Senate by 77 to 10, and ed the Revenue Act of 1948. (Source: Congressional cord, Apr. 2, pp. 4139 and 4165.) Individual income-x payments were reduced retroactive to January 1, 1948. ource: Public Law 471, 80th Cong. 2d sess.)

MINORITY OF THE Joint Congressional Committee on bor Management Relations submitted a report to Con-ss on the first 6 months' operations of the LMRA of 47, after study of the law and of the committee's report March 15 (see Chron. item for March 15, 1948, MLR r. 1948, p. 424; for discussion, see p. 529, this issue). ource: Congressional Record, Apr. 1, 1948, p. 4060, and nate Report 986, Pt. 2, 80th Cong., 2d sess.).

pril 2

N NLRB TRIAL EXAMINER, in the case of the Morristown nitting Mills, Inc., Morristown, Tenn., and Mrs. Beulah ae Mays, held that she had been discharged discrimi-torily for helping to circulate a petition for a wage crease and recommended her reinstatement, with back y. As an individual Mrs. May had filed charges of nfair labor practices against the company under the MRA of 1947, because of her discharge. The examiner lso recommended that the employer should be ordered to ease any antiunion activity. Unless exceptions were ed within 20 days, his recommendations were to have e full effect of an NLRB order in this case—the first of s kind. (Source: NLRB release R–54, April 2, 1948.)

pril 5

HE SECRETARY OF LABOR made a minimum wage deter-ination, effective May 8, raising the hourly rate to 85 nts from 60 cents for workers engaged in the suit and oat branch of the uniform and clothing industry, covered y the Walsh-Healey Public Contracts Act of 1936. For ertain auxiliary workers, hourly rates were increased to 5 cents from 40 cents. (Source: Federal Register, Vol. 3, p. 1914.)

April 7

THE COUNCIL OF ECONOMIC ADVISERS, in a quarterly report (for earlier reports, see Chron. item for Dec. 22, 1947, MLR, Feb. 1948, and MLR, Jan. 1947, p. 43) recommended to the President enlargement of an earlier anti-inflation program proposed by him (see Chron. items for Dec. 30, 1947, and Jan. 14, 1948, MLR, Feb. 1948, and Nov. 17, 1947, MLR, Jan. 1948), for meeting the problems connected with the European Recovery Program and preparedness. (Source: White House release, Apr. 9, 1948, and daily press.)

April 9

THE NLRB, in two unanimous 5-man-board decisions, declined to order elections for separate bargaining units of bricklayers in two steel plants, as requested by the Bricklayers' * * * International Union of America (AFL). The United Steel Workers (CIO) represented all production workers at the National Tube Co. (Lorain, Ohio), and the Armco Employees' Independent Federation, Inc., was the bargaining agent at the American Rolling Mills Co. (Middletown, Ohio). In arriving at its decisions, the NLRB emphasized the close integration of the bricklayers' work "with the whole steel-making process and the long history of plant-wide bargaining in the steel industry." These elections, if held, would have been the first step toward potential establishment of craft bargaining units in the industry. (Source: NLRB release, R–57, Apr. 9, 1948.)

April 13

A SPECIAL FEDERAL COURT in Washington, D. C., in the case of the *National Maritime Union of America (CIO)* v. *Herzog*, ruled 2 to 1 that the signing of non-Communist affidavits by union officers (see Chron. item for Oct. 7, 1947, MLR, Jan. 1948) is a prerequisite to the use of the facilities of the NLRB. The Court agreed unanimously that the filing of union membership and financial data provisions of the act were valid (for discussion, see MLR, July 1947, p. 59). (Source: Labor Relations Reporter, 21–Summary, p. 1, and 21 LRRM, p. 2648.)

THE NLRB, in the case of *Inland Steel Co.* v. *United Steel Workers of America (CIO)* ruled 4 to 1 that the LMRA of 1947 requires employers to bargain on pension or retirement plans at the employees' request, and held such payments to be "wages." (Source: NLRB release R–62, Apr. 13, 1948; for discussion, see p. IV of this issue.

Publications of Labor Interest

Special Reviews

A Trade Union Analysis of Time Study. By William Gomberg. Chicago, Science Research Associates, 1948. 243 pp., bibliography, charts. $4.25.

The basic assumptions and techniques of time study are critically examined by the author, who is director of the management engineering department of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union. Because wage rates and work standards figure largely in labor-management disputes, the author believes that "the solution to the basic problem of the validity of existing time study practice lies at the very heart of satisfactory industrial relations."

In Part I, the theoretical requirements for a science of time study are analyzed. The author's argument runs somewhat as follows: Time study is used to predict, from sample studies, the future performance of individuals. This implies that time study phenomena fall within the area of statistical laws and that the man-machine system for which the prediction is being made must be in a state of statistical control. There are four classes of variations which influence this system: Mechanical, physiological, psychological, and sociological. Because the latter two classes of variations are uncontrollable, the conclusion must be that the measurement of time study phenomena really falls into a borderline region somewhere between complete indeterminacy and the beginnings of statistical law. "Inasmuch as a time study has a rational meaning only when it is interpreted as a sample of a parent population subject to a constant chance cause system, the limitation of the possibility of such a constant chance cause system in our modern industrial environment makes it highly doubtful that there is such a thing as scientific time study."

The defects of time study as a rate-setting device result not only from the procedure itself but from the instrument most often used—the stop watch—and from the margin of error introduced by the time study man. The man and his instrument produce wide variations in the readings, with the result that there is no "reasonable range of accuracy." Consequently, the author concludes, predicting future individual performance from a sample time study, even under the best circumstances, "can only be ... expression of a crude empirical hope."

In Part 2, present industrial time-study practice is ... amined. In addition to predicting performance of ... individual worker, there is also the problem of relati... that performance to the general concept of the norm... The concept of the "normal" worker has been at t... bottom of much of the conflict between management a... labor, yet, the author states, "nothing has been develop... in industrial time study practice that can be considered ... objective measure of normality." He concludes th... modern industrial time-study techniques can make ... claims to scientific accuracy. "They are at best empiri... guides to setting up a range within which collective ba... gaining over production rates can take place."

The author then poses the problem: How to settle ra... disputes that fall within the range set up by the tim... study technique. His answer is that rate setting must b... recognized as essentially a bargaining arrangement; th... time study is not a substitute for bargaining; and that th... function of the time-study engineer is to keep bargainin... within rational bounds. He proposes that unions an... management together make time studies and work out the... areas of disagreement by collective bargaining. The prob... lem must be settled on an empirical basis, and the unio... should be free to subject rates to the test of whatever tim... study techniques it deems best fit the situation. Under n... circumstances should the union "become a party to th... particular set of assumptions making up the employer'... time-study technique."

Production Cost Trends in Selected Industrial Areas. By Philip Neff, Lisette C. Baum, Grace E. Heilman. Berkeley and Los Angeles, University of Californi... Press, 1948. 249 pp., charts. $4.

Social analysts in the United States in recent years have turned their attention to regional problems. In economics this interest generally has been manifested in quantitative studies of regional economies, although some work has been done in location theory. This book, the result of an investigation conducted by the Haynes Foundation of Los Angeles, is a study of manufacturing industries in six areas, particularly with respect to the Los Angeles area. The purpose of the study was threefold: (1) To measure comparative production costs in selected manufacturing areas (Los Angeles, San Francisco, Chicago, Detroit, Cleveland, and Pittsburgh) and to compare these costs, particularly with costs in the Los Angeles area; (2) to examine some of the reasons for existence of cost differentials and for differences in the trends in these costs in the various areas; and (3) to examine the cyclical behavior of costs. The main analysis is limited to the 1929–39 period. Basic data used are those published in the biennial Census of Manufactures. The statistical analysis is based largely on changes in the following types of ratios: Wage earners to number of establishments; value added to wage earners; wages to value added; and cost of materials to value added. The underlying assumptions used are explicitly stated throughout the text.

The authors point out that the manufacturing economies

EDITOR'S NOTE.—Correspondence regarding the publications to which reference is made in this list should be addressed to the respective publishing agencies mentioned. Where data on prices were readily available, they have been shown with the title entries.

the areas studied are quite diversified. No two areas sufficiently similar to justify conclusions with respect comparative costs in all manufacturing, except insofar diversity of pattern minimizes the influence of peculiar- industries. Nevertheless, several general conclusions reached with due consideration of regional differences. st, labor costs are a larger part of value added in those dustries not specifically resource- or market-oriented, and ond, as far as it is possible to overlook industry differ- es among the various areas, Los Angeles appears to be y advantageously situated with respect to absolute sts and to changes in the cost ratios used in the study. e factors responsible for the cost differences measured the study most often result, it is stated, not from differ- es between the areas in hours worked, wages, or prices, t from differences in capital equipment, physical pro- ctivity of labor, or differential resource endowment. sofar as technological progress can reduce such differ- es, labor cost differentials may also be reduced. Cur- ntly, however, such factors affect the competitive posi- n of each area studied.

ost of Living

udies of Living Costs in Large and Small Communities. New York, State Department of Labor, Division of Industrial Relations, Women in Industry, and Minimum Wage, 1947. 69 pp.; processed.

Brings together data for different periods, 1935–46, om official budget studies for various states and cities in e United States.

ost-of-Living Statistics—Methods and Techniques for the Postwar Period. Geneva, International Labor Office, 1947. 56 pp. (Studies and Reports, New Series, No. 7, Part 2.) 35 cents. Distributed in United States by Washington Branch of ILO.

Prepared for Sixth International Conference of Labor tatisticians, Montreal, August 4–12, 1947.

nternational Comparisons of Living Costs. By Irving B. Kravis. (*In* Estadística, Journal of the Inter-American Statistical Institute, Washington, December 1947, pp. 206–215. 60 cents.)

This paper, which was presented before the Washing- on [D. C.] Statistical Society in April 1947, examines ethods (and their limitations) of comparing living costs etween countries. Interest in the problem probably enters on techniques of converting workers' money earn- gs into some common measure of equivalent value—gen- rally by using an international cost-of-living index. According to the author, such an index may be based ither on direct price comparisons or on income compari- ons between countries.

Cost of Living Index Numbers for Canada, 1913–46. Ottawa, Department of Trade and Commerce, Dominion Bureau of Statistics, Prices Branch, 1947. 17 pp.; processed. 25 cents.

Economic and Social Problems

The Technological Basis for National Development and its Implications for International Co-operation. By Mary L. Fleddérus and Mary van Kleeck. New York, International Industrial Relations Institute, Office of Associate Director for the United States, 1948. 44 pp. 50 cents.

Statement of "guiding principles for study of resources for optimum living standards." The guiding principles are based on the assumption of the functioning together of nations in the world industrial community, with the socially desirable aim of raising standards of living in each country."

Nationalized Industries and Industrial Law, [Great Britain]. By William A. Robson. (*In* Industrial Law Review, Leigh-on-Sea, Essex, January 1948, pp. 192–196. 2s.)

Analyzes differences between provisions of various nationalization acts regulating relations between the administrative boards and their employees, and speculates upon whether these differences may result in significant variations in policy and practices.

A Visual Survey of Welfare Services in the Union [of South Africa], 1946. Pretoria, Department of Social Welfare, 1947. 34 pp., illus.

Review of social rehabilitation and welfare activities of the Department of Social Welfare, for the benefit of the native African population and other under-privileged groups.

Currency Reform in the USSR. By Paul A. Baran. (*In* Harvard Business Review, Boston, March 1948, pp. 194–206. $1.50.)

Description of the monetary and price situation before, during, and after the recent war, with an analysis of the nature and effects of the recent decree providing for currency reform, derationing, and fixed State prices.

Education and Training

Directory of Colleges, Universities, and Professional Schools Offering Training in Occupations Concerned with Business and Industry. Compiled by Mary M. Pendergrast. New London, Conn., Institute of Women's Professional Relations, 1947. 645 pp.; processed.

Vocational Guidance. Geneva, International Labor Office, 1947. 214 pp. (International Labor Conference, 31st session, San Francisco, 1948, Report V (1).) $1.25. Distributed in United States by Washington Branch of ILO.

Apprentice Training in Elberton, Georgia. By Reginald Perry. Washington, U. S. Department of Labor, Apprentice-Training Service, [1947?]. 5 pp., illus. (Reprinted from Monumental News-Review, October 1947.) Free.

The program of apprentice training in the monument production industry of Elberton, Ga., described in this

article by a representative of the Apprentice-Training Service, is an example of the effective training programs said to be in effect, with minor differences, in practically all centers of the industry in the United States.

Technique of House Nailing. By Forest Products Laboratory, Forest Service, U. S. Department of Agriculture, in collaboration with Technical Staff, Housing and Home Finance Agency. Washington, U. S. Housing and Home Finance Agency, 1947. 53 pp., illus. 15 cents, Superintendent of Documents, Washington.

Housing and Construction Activities

A Review of the Construction Situation. By H. E. Riley. Washington, U. S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, 1948. 5 pp., chart. (Serial No. R. 1913; reprinted from Monthly Labor Review, November 1947.) Free.

Home Owners' Loan Acts and Housing Acts. Compiled by Elmer A. Lewis. Washington, U. S. Government Printing Office, 1947. 214 pp. 20 cents.

Tax Subsidies for Rental Housing. By Walter J. Blum and Norman Bursler. (*In* University of Chicago Law Review, Vol. 15, No. 2, Chicago, Winter 1948, pp. 255–281. $1.)

After reviewing the different forms of tax subsidies that may be granted on rental housing, the conclusion is reached that such subsidies on private housing are not calculated to lead to the production of housing accommodations for the average American family.

Veterans' Housing Plans and Living Arrangements in 1946 for 108 Survey Areas, by Geographic Region and Division, and by Population Size of Central City. Washington, U. S. Housing and Home Finance Agency, 1948. 46 pp., maps, charts; processed. (Statistics Bull. No. 2.)

The Housing of Negro Veterans—Their Housing Plans and Living Arrangements in 32 Areas. Washington, U. S. Housing and Home Finance Agency, 1948. 46 pp., charts; processed.

People vs. Property: Race Restrictive Covenants in Housing. By Herman H. Long and Charles S. Johnson. Nashville, Fisk University Press, 1947. 107 pp., charts, maps. Paper, $1; cloth, $1.50.

Study of restrictions which, in certain cities, bar Negroes and other minority groups from purchase and occupancy of desirable living quarters. The types of covenants referred to are described as mutual agreements "entered into by a group of property owners not to sell, rent, lease, or otherwise convey a property to Negroes or other particular minorities."

Industrial Accidents and Accident Prevention

Injuries and Accident Causes in the Pulpwood-Logging Industry, 1943 and 1944. Washington, U. S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, 1948. 26 pp., charts. (Bull. No. 924.) 10 cents, Superintendent of Documents, Washington.

National Fire Codes, Volume I: Flammable Liquids, Gas Chemicals, and Explosives. Compiled by Robert Moulton. Boston, National Fire Protection Association, 1948. 608 pp. $4.

Operation H²O. (*In* Industrial Bulletin, New York State Department of Labor, New York, January 1948, pp. 7–48, maps, diagrams, illus.)

First of a series of articles in this issue of the Industrial Bulletin describing the construction of an 85-mile underground aqueduct for New York City, work hazards involved, and safety measures adopted by State agencies.

Robena Mine Engineered for Safety. (*In* Safety Engineering, New York, February 1948, pp. 10–12, et seq. illus. 50 cents.)

Twenty-Fifth Annual Report of Safety in Mines Research Board, [Great Britain], 1946. London, 1947. 59 pp. diagrams, illus. 1s. 3d. net, H. M. Stationery Office, London.

Fatal Industrial Accidents and Industrial Diseases [in Great Britain] in 1947. (*In* Ministry of Labour Gazette, London, January 1948, p. 8. 6d. net, H. M. Stationery Office, London.)

Industrial Hygiene

Industrial Health Engineering. By Allen D. Brandt. New York, John Wiley & Sons, Inc., 1947. 395 pp. bibliography, diagrams, illus. $6.

Handbook of basic data for the engineering control of industrial hazards, presenting practical designs of control systems. Discusses atmospheric contaminants (with a list of hazardous occupations) and their measurement and control. Includes chapters on radiant energy, heating and ventilating, illumination, noise, and respirators and protective clothing.

Dust and Its Effects on the Respiratory System. By George H. Gill. London, H. K. Lewis & Co., Ltd., 1947. 50 pp., bibliography, diagrams, illus. 5s.

Discusses the physiology of the lung, effects of inhaling specified kinds of industrial dusts, and testing techniques for detection of hazards.

A Study of the Free Silica in Dusts Common to the Porcelain Enamel Industry. By Eric A. Arnold. Cleveland, Ferro Enamel Corporation, Technical Staff, 1948. 22 pp., bibliography, illus. (Technical Bull. No. 7.)

Presents techniques for determining silica content of dust in an enamel frit manufacturing plant.

Silicosis Study and Management in the Calumet Industrial Area. By C. W. Rauschenbach, M.D., and others. (*In* Industrial Medicine, Chicago, January 1948, pp. 1–7, bibliography. 75 cents.)

Covers the history, pathology, and roentgen manifestations of silicosis, medical supervision of workers, and methods and results of aluminum therapy in this field.

t of Respiratory Protective Devices Approved by the Bureau of Mines. By H. H. Schrenk. Washington, U. S. Department of the Interior, Bureau of Mines, 1948. 14 pp., illus.; processed. (Information Circular No. 7444.)

ry Department Radiological Safety Regulations. Washington, U. S. Navy Department, Bureau of Medicine and Surgery, 1947. 95 pp.; processed.

Description of a comprehensive program for protecting rsonnel against the hazards of radiation, particularly in nnection with the utilization of atomic energy.

e Physiological Effects of Time Schedule Work on Lumber Workers. By Nils P. V. Lundgren. Stockholm, Affärsekonomi, 1946. 137 pp., diagrams. (Acta Physiologica Scandinavica, Vol. 13, Supplement 41.) 12 kronor.

Study of the physiological effects of lumber work on such ctors as pulse rate, blood pressure, oxygen consumption, rculation, body temperature, and blood sugar, to determine the desirability of introducing more regulated conitions in the industry.

dustrial Relations

ndustrial Relations. Geneva, International Labor Office, 1947. 205 pp. (International Labor Conference, 31st session, San Francisco, 1948, Report VIII (1).) $1.25. Distributed in United States by Washington Branch of ILO.

Deals with application of the principles of the right to rganize and to bargain collectively, collective agreements, onciliation and arbitration, and cooperation between ublic authorities and employers' and workers' rganizations.

olicy Development Under the National Labor Relations Act. By Charles O. Gregory and Harold A. Katz. Chicago, University of Chicago, Industrial Relations Center, 1947. 73 pp.; processed. 75 cents.

roblems and Experience under Labor Management Relations Act. New York, American Management Association, 1948. 35 pp. (Personnel Series, No. 115.)

Three papers presented at mid-winter personnel conference held by American Management Association, and the discussion that followed them.

ollective Bargaining Provisions: Vacations, Holidays, and Week-End Work. Washington, U. S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, 1948. 57 pp. (Bull. No. 908–2.) 15 cents, Superintendent of Documents, Washington.

Wage Rate and Contract Provisions Report. Deep River, Conn., National Foremen's Institute, Inc., Labor Relations Division, [1947?]. 81 pp., charts. (Special Report "C".) $2.50.

Analysis of over 1,000 collective bargaining agreements negotiated since passage of the Labor Management Relations Act of 1947.

Current Utility Labor Agreements, Local Transportation Section—Analysis and Comment. New York, Gilbert Associates, Inc., 1947. Variously paged, loose-leaf; processed.

Employer-Employee Relations Activities of Trade Associations. Washington, Chamber of Commerce of the United States, Trade Association Department, [1948?]. 32 pp.; processed.

Provincial Collective Bargaining Legislation, [Canada]. By Eugene Forsey. (*In* Public Affairs, Halifax, December 1947, pp. 35–40. 30 cents.)

This comparative review of labor relations regulations in the Canadian Provinces stresses the confusion growing out of provincial jurisdiction in such matters as collective bargaining, conciliation, union security, legal status of unions, and unfair labor practices.

Industry Reports

Profits, Prices, and Wages in the Food Industry, 1947. Philadelphia, Food, Tobacco, Agricultural and Allied Workers Union of America, CIO, 1947. 53 pp.; processed.

Board of Trade, [Great Britain], Working Party Reports: Carpets. China-Clay. London, H. M. Stationery Office, 1947 and 1948. 118 and 67 pp., illus. 6s. and 2s.6d., net, respectively.

Each of the reports includes data on the labor force.

An American Engineer Looks at British Coal. By Robert P. Koenig. (*In* Foreign Affairs, New York, January 1948, pp. 276–289. $1.25.)

Analyzes causes of the coal industry's present difficulties, in particular the inter-war policy of reliance upon cheap labor, rather than upon improvements in efficiency, as a means of meeting overseas competition. Explains problems of the National Coal Board in its attempts to revive industry.

Labor Organizations and Conventions

Freedom of Association and Protection of the Right to Organize. Geneva, International Labor Office, 1948. 105 pp. (International Labor Conference, 31st session, San Francisco, 1948, Report VII.) 75 cents. Distributed in United States by Washington Branch of ILO.

White Collar or Noose? The Occupation of Millions. By Leo F. Bollens. New York, North River Press, 1947. xvii, 218 pp. $2.75.

Discussion of factors that have awakened the interest of white collar workers in unionism, and accounts of the organization and accomplishments of independent white collar unions. The author is president of the National Federation of Salaried Unions (independent).

Report of Proceedings of the Sixty-Sixth Convention of the American Federation of Labor, Held at San Francisco, Calif., October 6–16, Inclusive, 1947. Washington, American Federation of Labor, [1948?]. 709 pp.

Final Proceedings of the Ninth Constitutional Convention of the Congress of Industrial Organizations, October 13–17, 1947, Boston, Mass. Washington, Congress of Industrial Organizations, [1948?]. 368 pp.

Report of Seventh Ordinary Congress of International Federation of General Factory Workers, Copenhagen, May 20 and 21, 1947. Amsterdam, International Federation of General Factory Workers, 1947. 52 pp.; processed.

Thirty-Sixth Annual Report on Labor Organization in Canada (for the Calendar Year 1946). Ottawa, Department of Labor, 1948. 94 pp., charts. 25 cents.

Union membership in Canada in 1946 reached an all-time high of 831,697, an increase of 17 percent over 1945. A total of 573,258 members in 1946 were in locals affiliated with international unions having headquarters in the United States.

Medical Care and Sickness Insurance

Progress of Health Security Legislation in the United States. (*In* International Labor Review, Geneva, January-February 1948, pp. 26–42. 50 cents. Distributed in United States by Washington Branch of ILO.)

Sick-Pay Benefit Legislation—A Discussion of the Issues Involved. Helena, Unemployment Compensation Commission of Montana, 1948. 71 pp.

Report of Committee on Related Programs, Interstate Conference of Employment Security Agencies. In addition to the discussion of issues, the pamphlet contains data on the Rhode Island and California sickness-insurance systems, and a suggested plan for Montana.

Beneficiaries in the First Six Months of the Sickness Benefit Program [for Railroad Workers]. (*In* Monthly Review, U. S. Railroad Retirement Board, Chicago, March 1948, pp. 47–51.)

Data on number and characteristics of beneficiaries, illnesses compensated, and benefits paid.

Hospital and Health Services in Arkansas. By James W. Coddington, Helen M. Robinson, Mary T. Wright. Fayetteville, University of Arkansas, Bureau of Research, 1947. 138 pp., maps, charts. (Research Series No. 12.) Free.

A chapter on the adequacy of professional medical and health services is included.

Minority Groups

Report of Activities of the Connecticut Inter-Racial Commission, 1946–47. [Hartford?], 1947. 16 pp.; processed.

Includes some data on the employment status of members of minority groups, and on operations under the State Fair Employment Practices Act.

Administrative Experiences of the New Jersey Division Against Discrimination [in Employment.] By Joseph L. Bustard. (*In* Journal of Negro Education, Washington, Vol. XVII, No. 1, Winter 1948, pp. 10–17. $1.)

Labor Education Materials on Minority Problems—An Annotated List. New York, American Labor Education Service, Inc., 1948. 21 pp.; processed. 25 cents.

Negro Year Book: A Review of Events Affecting Negro Life, 1941–46. Edited by Jessie Parkhurst Guzman. Tuskegee, Ala., Tuskegee Institute, Department of Records and Research, 1947. 708 pp.; annotated bibliography. $4.50.

This issue, tenth in a series beginning in 1912, provides some historical background and gives information on social and economic conditions of the Negro in the United States, Africa, Europe, and Latin America, mainly for the period 1941–46. Contributions of specialists in various fields are included for the first time. Data in the previous year's book (for 1937–38) are brought up to date in a few instances.

Occupations

Vocations. Ames, Iowa State College Library, 1948. 26 pp.; processed.

Selected list of publications.

Your Future is What You Make It. New York, National Association of Manufacturers, 1947. 31 pp. (Your Job and Industry, 4th Series, [No. 1].)

Careers in Jewish Communal Service. By Seymour M. Blumenthal and Robert Shosteck. Washington, B'nai B'rith Vocational Service Bureau, 1947. 16 pp., bibliography. (Vocational Series, No. 17.) Paper, $1; cloth, $1.60.

Personnel Management

Personnel Activities in American Business. New York, National Industrial Conference Board, Inc., 1947. 36 pp. (Studies in Personnel Policy, No. 86.)

Based on information furnished in 1946 by 3,498 companies employing about 6,500,000 persons. The report shows, by industry group, the number of companies having plans providing for the annual wage, dismissal compensation, profit sharing, pensions, group insurance, medical services, and other activities. Data on collective bargaining agreements are also given.

Proceedings of Personnel Management Conference, Urbana, Ill., September 12–13, 1947. Urbana, University of Illinois, Institute of Labor and Industrial Relations and College of Commerce, [1947?]. 38 pp.; processed.

Employee Counseling Services. Princeton, N. J., Princeton University, Industrial Relations Section, March 1948. 4 pp. (Selected References, No. 20.) 10 cents.

Meal Periods and Meals in Industry. New York, State Department of Labor, Division of Industrial Relations, Women in Industry, and Minimum Wage, 1947. 10 pp., bibliography; processed.

Summary data from studies made during the war.

ices and Price Control

s and Electricity Price Changes in 1946. Washington, U. S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, 1948. 8 pp. (Serial No. R. 1915; reprinted from Monthly Labor Review, November 1947, with additional data.) Free.

sidential Rents Under the 1947 Housing and Rent Act. By Bruno Schiro. Washington, U. S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, 1948. 6 pp.; processed. (Serial No. R. 1917; reprinted from Monthly Labor Review, January 1948.) Free.

ate Rent-Control Legislation, 1946–47. By John W. Willis. (*In* Yale Law Journal, New Haven, Conn., January 1948, pp. 351–376.)

The legislation is handled by topics, as, for example, pplication of the laws, accommodations covered, and clusions from coverage. The conclusion is reached that l the acts contain loopholes, because the State legislators uld not foresee what action the Federal Congress might ke in this field.

roblems in Price Control: National Office Organization and Management. By Virgil B. Zimmerman. Washington, 1947. 184 pp. (Historical Reports on War Administration: U. S. Office of Temporary Controls, Office of Price Administration, General Publication No. 12.) 35 cents, Superintendent of Documents, Washington.

Wages, Salaries, and Hours of Labor

Trends in Urban Wage Rates, September 1947. Washington, U. S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, 1948. 6 pp., chart. (Serial No. R. 1918; reprint from Monthly Labor Review, January 1948.) Free.

Wage Structure, Series 2: No. 59, Meat Products (Except "Big Four"), 1947; No. 62, Radios, 1947. Washington, U. S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, 1948. 45 and 30 pp.; processed. Free.

Salaries of Administrators in Colleges and Universities During 1947–48. By Urban H. Fleege. (*In* School and Society, New York, March 13, 1948, pp. 193–196. 20 cents.)

Census of Industry—General Manufacturing Statistics: Weekly Earnings and Hours of Work of Male and Female Wage Earners Employed in the Manufacturing Industries of Canada, 1945. Ottawa, Department of Trade and Commerce, Dominion Bureau of Statistics, 1948. 35 pp.; processed. 25 cents.

Wage Rates, Hours, and Working Conditions in the Meat Products and the Edible Plant Products Industries, [Canada], 1946. (*In* Labor Gazette, Department of Labor, Ottawa, December 1947, pp. 1850–1865.)

Wages Front. By Margot Heinemann. London, Lawrence & Wishart, 1947. 256 pp. 21s. net.

The author, a staff member of the Labor Research Department (London), discusses in Marxian terms the wage strategy which she thinks unions should pursue under a labor Government in present-day Britain.

General Reports

Discussion of Labor Laws and Their Administration, 1947: Proceedings of the Thirtieth Convention of the International Association of Governmental Labor Officials, Asheville, September 23–25, 1947. Washington, U. S. Department of Labor, Division of Labor Standards, 1948. 93 pp. (Bull. No. 93.) 30 cents, Superintendent of Documents, Washington.

One of the sessions was devoted to discussion of what a labor department should be.

Industrial Mobilization for War: History of the War Production Board and Predecessor Agencies, 1940–45—Volume I, Program and Administration. Washington, 1947. xviii, 1,010 pp. (Historical Reports on War Administration: War Production Board, General Study No. 1.) $3.75, Superintendent of Documents, Washington.

The main labor subjects covered in the volume are the handling of the manpower problem and the participation of labor representatives in the administration of the program.

National Censuses and Vital Statistics in Europe, 1918–39—An Annotated Bibliography. Prepared by Henry J. Dubester. Washington, U. S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, and U. S. Library of Congress, Reference Department, 1948. 215 pp. 40 cents, Superintendent of Documents, Washington.

Recent Social Developments in Finland. By Niilo A. Mannio. (*In* International Labor Review, Geneva, January–February 1948, pp. 1–14. 50 cents. Distributed in United States by Washington Branch of ILO.)

The Secretary-General of the Finnish Ministry of Social Affairs discusses the standard of living, labor market, labor relations, production committees, labor legislation, social insurance, and housing.

The Labor Situation in Germany. By Arnold Zemple. (*In* Military Government Journal, Military Government Association Magazine, Washington, February 1948, pp. 10–13, chart, illus.)

Based on data from official reports and on information obtained by the writer, a staff member of the Office of International Labor Affairs, U. S. Department of Labor, from German trade-union and business leaders and American, British, and French Military Government officials, during a trip to Germany in the fall of 1947.

Current Labor Statistics

A.—Employment and Pay Rolls

B.—Labor Turn-Over

C.—Earnings and Hours

D.–Prices and Cost of Living

E.–Work Stoppages

F.–Building and Construction

A: Employment and Pay Rolls

TABLE A–1: Estimated Total Labor Force Classified by Employment Status, Hours Worked, and Se

Labor force	Estimated number of persons 14 years of age and over [1] (in thousands)												
	1948			1947									
	March [2]	February [2]	January [2]	December [2]	November [2]	October [2]	September [2]	August [2]	July [2]	June [2]	May	April	Mar
Total, both sexes													
Total labor force [3]	61,005	61,004	60,455	60,870	61,510	62,219	62,130	63,017	64,035	64,007	61,760	60,650	59,9
Civilian labor force	59,769	59,778	59,214	59,590	60,216	60,892	60,784	61,665	62,664	62,609	60,290	59,120	58,3
Unemployment	2,440	2,639	2,065	1,643	1,621	1,687	1,912	2,096	2,584	2,555	1,960	2,420	2,3
Employment	57,329	57,139	57,149	57,947	58,595	59,204	58,872	59,569	60,079	60,055	58,330	56,700	56,0
Nonagricultural	50,482	50,368	50,069	50,985	50,609	50,583	50,145	50,594	50,013	49,678	49,370	48,840	48,3
Worked 35 hours or more	42,576	40,977	42,242	43,144	42,616	43,102	42,796	41,068	39,602	41,747	41,330	40,120	40,6
Worked 15–34 hours	4,467	5,255	4,614	4,674	5,147	4,534	3,988	4,574	4,630	4,532	4,780	4,820	4,8
Worked 1–14 hours [4]	1,684	1,798	1,513	1,631	1,470	1,391	1,312	1,224	1,150	1,243	1,550	1,570	1,5
With a job but not at work [5]	1,753	2,338	1,721	1,534	1,376	1,556	2,050	3,726	4,631	2,156	1,710	2,330	1,7
Agricultural	6,847	6,771	7,060	6,962	7,985	8,622	8,727	8,975	10,066	10,377	8,960	7,860	7,2
Worked 35 hours or more	4,754	3,844	4,729	4,590	5,709	6,867	7,297	6,734	8,067	8,326	6,940	5,520	4,7
Worked 15–34 hours	1,397	1,759	1,765	1,631	1,781	1,383	1,077	1,687	1,653	1,700	1,660	1,770	1,7
Worked 1–14 hours [4]	265	386	250	320	298	204	165	193	171	187	210	260	3
With a job but not at work [5]	431	782	315	421	198	167	187	362	174	165	150	310	4
Males													
Total labor force [3]	44,228	44,236	44,071	44,156	44,426	44,754	44,881	45,874	46,213	45,839	44,620	44,310	43,9
Civilian labor force	43,009	43,026	42,846	42,892	43,148	43,443	43,551	44,540	44,861	44,460	43,170	42,800	42,4
Unemployment	1,765	1,889	1,574	1,239	1,176	1,183	1,393	1,518	1,789	1,707	1,420	1,900	1,8
Employment	41,244	41,137	41,273	41,653	41,972	42,260	42,158	43,022	43,071	42,753	41,750	40,900	40,5
Nonagricultural	35,063	35,046	35,018	35,484	35,323	35,340	35,202	35,452	34,937	34,729	34,340	33,970	34,0
Worked 35 hours or more	30,649	29,592	30,719	31,147	31,020	31,476	31,232	30,302	29,041	30,639	30,160	29,260	29,4
Worked 15–34 hours	2,390	2,800	2,414	2,411	2,709	2,212	2,094	2,506	2,556	2,333	2,350	2,530	2,6
Worked 1–14 hours [4]	729	899	610	738	622	630	522	487	446	469	690	730	6
With a job but not at work [5]	1,294	1,755	1,275	1,187	972	1,022	1,355	2,156	2,895	1,288	1,140	1,450	1,2
Agricultural	6,181	6,091	6,254	6,169	6,649	6,920	6,955	7,570	8,134	8,024	7,410	6,930	6,5
Worked 35 hours or more	4,548	3,698	4,505	4,376	5,236	5,913	6,175	6,191	7,130	7,187	6,400	5,260	4,6
Worked 15–34 hours	1,035	1,375	1,255	1,177	1,038	736	523	937	775	588	770	1,230	1,3
Worked 1–14 hours [4]	211	330	202	252	194	128	87	141	98	101	130	190	2
With a job but not at work [5]	387	688	292	364	180	142	169	303	130	148	110	250	3
Females													
Total labor force [3]	16,777	16,768	16,384	16,714	17,084	17,465	17,249	17,143	17,822	18,168	17,140	16,340	15,9
Civilian labor force	16,760	16,752	16,368	16,698	17,068	17,449	17,233	17,125	17,803	18,149	17,120	16,320	15,9
Unemployment	675	750	491	404	445	504	519	578	795	848	540	520	4
Employment	16,085	16,002	15,876	16,294	16,623	16,944	16,714	16,547	17,008	17,302	16,580	15,800	15,4
Nonagricultural	15,419	15,322	15,071	15,501	15,286	15,243	14,943	15,142	15,076	14,949	15,030	14,870	14,7
Worked 35 hours or more	11,927	11,385	11,523	11,997	11,596	11,626	11,564	10,766	10,561	11,108	11,170	10,860	11,2
Worked 15–34 hours	2,077	2,455	2,200	2,263	2,438	2,322	1,894	2,068	2,075	2,199	2,430	2,290	2,2
Worked 1–14 hours [4]	955	899	903	893	848	761	790	737	704	774	860	840	8
With a job but not at work [5]	459	583	446	347	404	534	695	1,570	1,736	868	570	880	4
Agricultural	666	680	806	793	1,336	1,702	1,772	1,405	1,932	2,353	1,550	930	6
Worked 35 hours or more	206	146	224	214	473	954	1,122	543	937	1,139	540	260	1
Worked 15–34 hours	362	384	510	454	743	647	554	750	878	1,112	890	540	4
Worked 1–14 hours [4]	54	56	48	68	104	76	78	52	73	86	80	70	7
With a job but not at work [5]	44	94	23	57	18	25	18	59	44	17	40	60	3

[1] Estimates are subject to sampling variation which may be large in cases where the quantities shown are relatively small. Therefore, the smaller estimates should be used with caution. All data exclude persons in institutions.

[2] Beginning in June 1947, the estimates are presented rounded to the nearest thousand, and, for convenience, figures under 100,000 are no longer replaced with asterisks. These changes from previous practice do not reflect an improvement in reliability of the data but are made in order to achieve consistency with other census releases on related subjects. Because of rounding the individual figures no longer add to group totals.

[3] Total labor force consists of the civilian labor force and the armed forces.

[4] Excludes persons engaged only in incidental unpaid family work (less than 15 hours); these persons are classified as not in the labor force.

[5] Includes persons who had a job or business, but who did not work during the census week because of illness, bad weather, vacation, labor dispute, or because of temporary lay-off with definite instructions to return to work within 30 days of lay-off. Does not include unpaid family workers.

Source: U. S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census.

BLE A-2: Estimated Number of Wage and Salary Workers in Nonagricultural Establishments, by Industry Division [1]

[In thousands]

Industry division	1948			1947										Annual average	
	Mar.	Feb.	Jan.	Dec.	Nov.	Oct.	Sept.	Aug.	July	June	May	Apr.	Mar.	1943	1939
l estimated employment	42,980	42,683	43,015	44,078	43,450	43,298	43,039	42,624	42,201	42,363	41,919	41,824	42,043	42,042	30,287
nufacturing	15,875	15,775	15,878	15,964	15,872	15,831	15,801	15,595	15,233	15,328	15,237	15,429	15,510	17,381	10,078
ing	897	889	896	899	897	895	894	896	866	893	884	856	879	917	845
tract construction [2]	1,627	1,565	1,691	1,788	1,849	1,896	1,904	1,894	1,847	1,768	1,685	1,619	1,534	1,567	1,150
nsportation and public utilities [2]	4,009	3,994	3,994	4,042	4,049	4,070	4,110	4,144	4,140	4,115	3,970	3,836	4,020	3,619	2,912
Transportation [3]	2,785	2,777	2,783	2,829	2,844	2,872	2,905	2,927	2,928	2,920	2,890	2,870	2,856	2,746	2,080
Communication	728	723	719	719	713	707	713	722	721	712	605	496	699	488	391
Other public utilities	496	494	492	494	492	491	492	495	491	483	475	470	465	385	441
de	8,806	8,738	8,821	9,453	9,075	8,889	8,688	8,586	8,558	8,582	8,545	8,552	8,565	7,322	6,705
ance	1,611	1,605	1,595	1,591	1,588	1,586	1,583	1,602	1,590	1,567	1,561	1,554	1,555	1,401	1,382
vice	4,729	4,730	4,723	4,688	4,670	4,662	4,634	4,619	4,686	4,711	4,590	4,552	4,565	3,786	3,228
vernment [3]	5,426	5,387	5,417	5,653	5,450	5,469	5,425	5,288	5,281	5,399	5,447	5,426	5,415	6,049	3,987
Federal	1,758	1,746	1,743	1,985	1,751	1,744	1,761	1,796	1,828	1,886	1,905	1,923	1,945	2,875	898
State and local [3]	3,668	3,641	3,674	3,668	3,699	3,725	3,664	3,492	3,453	3,513	3,542	3,503	3,470	3,174	3,089

Estimates are based upon reports submitted by cooperating establishments and therefore differ from employment information obtained by household interviews, such as the Monthly Report on the Labor Force. The Bureau of Labor Statistics estimates of employment in nonagricultural establishments differ from those of the Monthly Report on the Labor Force (table A) in several important respects. The Bureau of Labor Statistics estimates cover all full- and part-time wage and salary workers in private nonagricultural establishments who worked or received pay during the pay period ending nearest the 15th of the month, in Federal establishments during the pay period ending just before the first of the month, and in State and local government during the pay period ending on or just before the last day of the month. Persons who worked in more than one establishment during the reporting period would be counted more than once. Proprietors, self-employed persons, domestic servants, unpaid family workers and personnel in the armed forces are excluded. These estimates have been adjusted to levels indicated by data through 1945 made available by the Bureau of Employment Security of the Federal Security Agency. Data for the current and immediately preceding months are subject to revision.

[2] These figures cover all employees of private firms whose major activity is construction. They are not directly comparable with the construction employment estimates presented in table 2, p. 1111, of the June 1947 issue of this publication, which include self-employed persons, working proprietors, and force-account workers and other employees of nonconstruction firms or public bodies who engage in construction work, as well as all employees of construction firms. An article presenting this other construction employment series appeared in the August 1947 issue of this publication, and will appear in every third issue thereafter.

[3] Figures are not strictly comparable with those of preceding months because of the transfer of some companies from private to municipal operation in October 1947.

TABLE A-3: Estimated Number of Wage and Salary Workers in Manufacturing Industries, by Major Industry Group [1]

[In thousands]

Major industry group	1948			1947										Annual average	
	Mar.	Feb.	Jan.	Dec.	Nov.	Oct.	Sept.	Aug.	July	June	May	Apr.	Mar.	1943	1939
ll manufacturing	15,875	15,775	15,878	15,964	15,872	15,831	15,801	15,595	15,233	15,328	15,237	15,429	15,510	17,381	10,078
Durable goods	8,046	7,937	8,041	8,056	7,987	7,925	7,875	7,795	7,691	7,863	7,781	7,892	7,892	10,297	4,357
Nondurable goods	7,829	7,838	7,837	7,908	7,885	7,906	7,926	7,800	7,542	7,465	7,456	7,537	7,618	7,084	5,720
on and steel and their products	1,886	1,879	1,885	1,882	1,875	1,864	1,862	1,854	1,826	1,839	1,829	1,842	1,840	2,034	1,171
Electrical machinery	741	748	752	759	758	749	738	731	729	746	718	732	775	914	355
Machinery, except electrical	1,553	1,569	1,564	1,557	1,538	1,534	1,530	1,522	1,491	1,528	1,532	1,536	1,522	1,585	690
Transportation equipment, except automobiles	577	577	586	579	567	543	529	520	517	583	587	601	596	2,951	193
Automobiles	1,033	925	1,012	1,011	988	991	987	953	970	967	926	987	971	845	466
Nonferrous metals and their products	473	470	470	474	471	464	461	456	452	467	479	491	496	525	283
Lumber and timber basic products	742	731	735	749	750	750	747	748	724	730	715	690	673	589	465
Furniture and finished lumber products	539	545	544	542	538	531	524	517	503	510	507	516	524	429	385
Stone, clay, and glass products	502	493	493	503	502	499	497	494	479	493	488	497	495	422	349
Textile-mill products and other fiber manufactures	1,396	1,390	1,376	1,372	1,355	1,333	1,307	1,287	1,273	1,293	1,310	1,336	1,355	1,330	1,235
Apparel and other finished textile products	1,397	1,398	1,375	1,369	1,338	1,349	1,312	1,281	1,196	1,195	1,192	1,222	1,277	1,080	894
Leather and leather products	411	416	414	416	411	408	406	401	390	387	385	398	404	378	383
Food	1,526	1,531	1,562	1,611	1,644	1,705	1,829	1,791	1,665	1,557	1,516	1,505	1,487	1,418	1,192
Tobacco manufactures	101	102	101	102	104	103	100	99	97	97	96	95	100	103	105
Paper and allied products	470	470	473	474	470	467	462	461	454	462	461	465	467	389	320
Printing, publishing, and allied industries	707	710	712	717	711	706	700	697	693	692	690	689	687	549	561
Chemicals and allied products	754	755	757	761	759	755	746	730	733	726	744	747	750	873	421
Products of petroleum and coal	235	233	234	234	235	233	233	234	235	231	228	223	224	170	147
Rubber products	269	273	275	277	275	272	267	268	265	272	276	289	293	231	150
Miscellaneous industries	563	560	558	575	583	575	564	551	541	553	558	568	574	563	311

[1] Estimates include all full- and part-time production and nonproduction workers in manufacturing industries who worked or received pay during the pay period ending nearest the 15th of the month. These estimates have been adjusted to levels indicated by data through 1945 made available by the Bureau of Employment Security of the Federal Security Agency.

TABLE A–4: Estimated Number of Wage and Salary Workers in Manufacturing Industries, by Sta

[In thousands]

Region and State	1948		1947											Av.
	Feb.	Jan.	Dec.	Nov.	Oct.	Sept.	Aug.	July	June	May	Apr.	Mar.	Feb.	
New England:														
Maine	112.2	112.5	113.8	112.5	113.1	114.7	114.5	111.5	107.9	108.0	108.6	115.3	118.0	
New Hampshire	85.5	85.7	85.3	83.9	82.9	82.1	80.7	77.6	79.3	78.7	81.1	83.0	83.5	
Vermont [2]	38.8	39.1	40.6	40.0	39.7	39.7	39.6	37.6	38.7	39.1	41.0	41.9	42.7	
Massachusetts	746.0	747.3	757.2	753.2	741.6	732.5	720.4	707.2	724.7	734.3	749.9	763.5	765.5	
Rhode Island	154.5	153.5	154.6	154.3	152.9	148.1	143.0	141.4	147.0	147.7	150.6	153.8	154.0	
Connecticut [2]	412.1	413.2	415.5	412.2	409.6	405.1	406.8	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	421.5	
Middle Atlantic:														
New York	1,906.4	1,905.8	1,924.6	1,918.6	1,922.8	1,900.1	1,870.8	1,801.9	1,841.6	1,858.0	1,893.4	1,934.5	1,939.1	
New Jersey	757.8	757.3	764.0	757.4	751.4	749.2	735.9	719.6	745.2	727.0	738.5	768.6	768.4	
Pennsylvania	1,512.3	1,514.6	1,528.3	1,524.1	1,519.0	1,505.5	1,491.7	1,471.7	1,487.1	1,494.5	1,507.7	1,511.8	*1,513.2	
East North Central:														
Ohio	1,243.9	1,246.0	1,250.9	1,247.3	1,244.7	1,244.0	1,238.1	1,232.0	1,244.5	1,238.7	1,254.6	1,255.4	1,251.3	
Indiana	552.8	556.3	559.0	558.7	561.0	580.0	552.3	550.0	553.2	550.1	554.4	555.8	556.2	
Illinois	1,267.0	1,271.0	1,273.6	1,266.3	1,257.0	1,249.0	1,237.8	1,228.6	1,238.3	1,232.0	1,248.2	1,249.4	1,251.1	
Michigan	970.0	1,019.6	1,024.2	1,019.0	1,021.8	1,023.3	1,004.6	997.0	1,013.1	980.3	1,038.4	1,046.7	1,038.5	
Wisconsin [2]	434.2	433.9	436.1	433.1	433.3	452.0	446.6	461.5	427.9	423.5	427.1	427.9	423.4	
West North Central:														
Minnesota	198.3	199.3	200.3	199.9	199.0	209.9	201.6	205.1	194.5	193.5	195.1	197.8	*198.6	
Iowa	150.5	150.5	151.8	149.8	148.6	149.4	149.1	147.4	146.5	145.0	146.6	147.0	149.4	
Missouri	363.5	364.5	367.6	366.8	362.6	356.8	356.6	352.9	355.5	351.3	355.9	355.8	359.8	
North Dakota	6.4	6.6	6.7	6.8	6.7	6.7	6.9	6.8	6.8	6.7	6.5	6.5	6.3	
South Dakota	11.1	11.2	11.3	11.5	11.4	11.3	11.5	11.8	11.5	11.3	11.5	11.3	11.5	
Nebraska	43.0	43.8	46.3	45.9	45.1	43.1	43.2	43.4	43.1	42.5	41.9	42.8	42.8	
Kansas	78.3	80.5	81.9	79.9	79.8	79.4	80.0	80.7	81.0	79.5	79.3	77.8	78.1	
South Atlantic:														
Delaware	45.9	45.7	46.1	*45.8	*45.8	48.2	48.4	45.2	45.4	45.4	44.9	45.0	44.6	
Maryland	228.5	226.9	229.6	231.1	229.3	232.4	228.2	217.4	224.3	228.9	228.4	236.2	237.3	
District of Columbia	16.8	17.3	17.5	17.4	17.5	17.5	17.3	17.4	17.2	17.1	17.2	17.1	16.9	
Virginia	213.6	213.6	215.3	217.4	217.1	214.5	211.5	208.2	207.9	209.4	209.1	210.1	210.1	
West Virginia	130.3	132.4	132.5	133.0	133.4	132.8	132.5	131.0	132.6	131.5	133.0	131.9	132.0	
North Carolina	379.9	382.2	380.3	378.2	373.6	367.7	366.1	364.7	365.6	366.4	372.7	376.0	375.7	
South Carolina	196.9	198.3	198.9	197.6	194.8	192.3	192.0	191.5	188.9	188.7	189.7	189.8	189.5	
Georgia	258.5	259.4	257.4	256.7	253.9	251.9	248.5	238.2	246.2	249.7	253.9	254.0	255.9	
Florida	86.2	87.2	86.0	82.7	80.6	78.6	76.8	76.0	77.1	76.6	81.9	86.8	88.1	
East South Central:														
Kentucky [2]	129.4	129.5	130.4	130.7	130.3	128.2	125.8	122.4	123.6	123.9	130.?	129.1	129.9	
Tennessee	252.8	252.1	252.4	253.0	253.8	251.8	250.8	246.2	245.2	245.7	249.2	249.9	250.9	
Alabama	232.5	233.6	232.0	230.0	228.0	224.3	223.1	222.1	225.6	223.4	224.0	224.3	225.0	
Mississippi	90.5	95.5	95.7	95.5	94.1	95.0	95.3	91.4	90.9	88.5	90.4	92.1	93.5	
West South Central:														
Arkansas	75.4	75.6	76.0	76.3	76.0	74.9	74.0	71.0	71.5	71.4	72.7	67.9	67.6	
Louisiana	137.2	140.2	142.2	141.2	143.5	142.7	142.6	140.9	138.6	136.6	135.2	133.2	132.4	
Oklahoma	55.0	56.4	57.0	56.5	55.7	55.2	55.2	53.8	53.5	53.0	54.1	54.3	54.6	
Texas	340.2	342.9	346.8	347.6	339.9	337.8	341.5	335.1	339.3	324.5	325.9	324.8	326.0	
Mountain:														
Montana	17.3	17.6	18.5	18.7	19.1	18.1	18.2	18.4	17.8	17.1	16.6	16.4	16.4	
Idaho	18.2	18.6	19.2	20.1	20.4	19.3	19.5	20.8	20.1	19.2	18.4	18.4	17.7	
Wyoming	6.1	6.1	7.0	7.2	7.1	6.8	6.8	6.7	6.3	6.1	5.9	5.8	5.8	
Colorado	55.1	57.2	61.0	60.3	60.6	57.9	56.6	55.9	54.6	53.8	54.1	53.6	53.5	
New Mexico	10.1	10.1	10.4	10.3	10.2	10.1	10.2	10.1	9.9	10.0	9.9	9.9	9.9	
Arizona [2]	14.7	14.3	14.3	14.2	13.6	13.2	12.9	13.5	14.1	13.9	14.5	14.1	13.6	
Utah	23.9	25.1	26.8	27.3	29.4	30.1	26.3	29.1	24.9	24.1	23.5	23.0	22.5	
Nevada	3.5	3.6	3.6	3.7	3.7	3.7	3.7	3.6	3.5	3.5	3.7	3.5	3.5	
Pacific:														
Washington	137.0	173.0	174.6	178.2	183.9	191.7	185.0	176.5	179.3	174.9	170.4	169.2	166.1	
Oregon	109.2	109.8	111.4	112.2	117.2	122.2	122.4	116.6	119.1	117.1	115.5	114.4	115.2	
California	702.9	704.8	714.8	717.4	736.3	744.1	759.9	703.6	689.1	692.7	698.7	691.7	693.6	

[1] Revised data in all except the first three columns are identified by an asterisk for the first month's publication of such data. Comparable series, January 1943 to date, available upon request to U. S. Department of Labor, or cooperating State agency listed below.

[2] New series based on 1945 Standard Industrial Classification; Vermont, Connecticut, and Wisconsin not strictly comparable with data published prior to the April 1948 issue, Arizona not strictly comparable with data previously published.

[3] Comparable data not available.

*Revised.

Cooperating State Agencies

Arizona—Employment Security Commission, Phoenix.
Arkansas—Department of Labor, Little Rock.
California—Division of Labor Statistics and Research, San Francisco 2.
Connecticut—Employment Security Division, Hartford 15.
Delaware—Federal Reserve Bank of Philadelphia, Philadelphia 1, Pa.
Florida—Industrial Commission, Tallahassee.
Georgia—Employment Security Administration, Atlanta 3.
Illinois—Department of Labor, Chicago 1.
Indiana—Employment Security Division, Indianapolis 12.
Iowa—Employment Security Commission, Des Moines.
Kansas—State Labor Department, Topeka.
Louisiana—Bureau of Business Research, State University, Baton Rouge 3.
Maine—Unemployment Compensation Commission, Augusta.
Maryland—Department of Labor and Industry, Baltimore 2.
Massachusetts—Department of Labor and Industries, Boston 33.
Michigan—Department of Labor and Industry, Lansing 13.
Minnesota—Division of Employment and Security, St. Paul 1.
Missouri—Department of Labor and Industrial Relations, Jefferson City.
Montana—Unemployment Compensation Commission, Helena.
Nevada—Employment Security Department, Carson City.
New Jersey—Department of Labor, Trenton 8.
New Mexico—Employment Security Commission, Albuquerque.
New York—Department of Labor, New York 17.
North Carolina—Department of Labor, Raleigh.
Oklahoma—Employment Security Commission, Oklahoma City 2.
Pennsylvania—Federal Reserve Bank of Philadelphia, Philadelphia 1 (Manufacturing); Department of Labor and Industry, Harrisburg (Nonmanufacturing).
Rhode Island—Department of Labor, Providence 2.
Tennessee—Department of Employment Security, Nashville.
Texas—Bureau of Business Research, University of Texas, Austin 12.
Utah—Department of Employment Security, Salt Lake City 13.
Vermont—Unemployment Compensation Commission, Montpelier.
Virginia—Department of Labor and Industry, Richmond 21.
Washington—Employment Security Dept., Olympia.
Wisconsin—Industrial Commission of Wisconsin, Madison 3.

TABLE A–5: Estimated Number of Production Workers in Manufacturing Industries [1]

[In thousands]

Industry group and industry	1948			1947										Annual average	
	Mar.	Feb.	Jan.	Dec.	Nov.	Oct.	Sept.	Aug.	July	June	May	Apr.	Mar.	1943	1939
Manufacturing	12,829	12,748	12,847	12,959	12,882	12,850	12,832	12,640	12,294	12,404	12,341	12,524	12,614	14,560	8,192
Durable goods	6,614	6,520	6,618	6,639	6,578	6,518	6,473	6,401	6,307	6,488	6,426	6,528	6,532	8,727	3,611
Nondurable goods	6,215	6,228	6,229	6,320	6,304	6,332	6,359	6,239	5,987	5,916	5,915	5,996	6,082	5,834	4,581
Durable goods															
Iron and steel and their products [2]	1,599	1,594	1,600	1,599	1,592	1,583	1,580	1,572	1,547	1,562	1,555	1,567	1,567	1,761	991
Blast furnaces, steel works, and rolling mills		508.9	509.2	506.5	505.6	505.1	505.1	508.6	503.0	501.2	494.5	489.3	484.4	516.6	388.4
Gray-iron and semisteel castings		114.5	114.4	113.8	113.1	113.1	112.4	113.6	113.0	115.0	115.5	116.4	117.1	88.4	62.2
Malleable-iron castings		37.8	37.9	37.6	36.7	36.1	35.6	35.4	33.7	35.6	34.6	34.3	34.3	28.8	19.2
Steel castings		68.7	67.7	67.0	66.4	66.2	66.2	65.5	64.0	65.4	66.4	66.3	66.2	90.1	32.1
Cast-iron pipe and fittings		27.8	28.4	28.7	28.3	28.1	27.8	27.5	27.1	27.4	27.5	26.6	27.0	18.0	17.6
Tin cans and other tinware		45.7	47.4	47.8	47.1	47.0	48.4	47.6	44.3	42.7	42.1	42.2	41.3	32.4	31.8
Wire drawn from purchased rods		30.9	31.4	31.6	31.2	31.0	30.5	30.8	30.6	31.0	26.5	30.8	30.3	36.0	22.0
Wirework		42.5	43.5	42.4	40.5	40.6	41.1	40.3	39.0	39.9	39.5	41.7	42.5	32.8	30.4
Cutlery and edge tools		24.6	24.7	25.0	24.8	24.5	23.9	23.3	21.5	23.5	25.7	27.2	28.0	21.8	18.4
Tools (except edge tools, machine tools, files, and saws)		25.7	25.9	25.9	25.4	25.0	24.6	24.4	23.9	25.4	24.9	26.8	27.1	27.8	15.3
Hardware		54.0	53.2	52.6	51.1	50.3	49.3	48.3	49.1	49.9	50.4	50.7	51.1	45.3	35.6
Plumbers' supplies		40.0	40.0	40.0	39.6	38.7	38.4	38.5	38.3	39.0	40.3	41.2	40.8	25.0	26.2
Stoves, oil burners, and heating equipment, not elsewhere classified		86.5	88.5	90.9	91.5	91.1	90.3	86.4	82.7	84.3	84.3	84.0	85.8	60.4	49.2
Steam and hot-water heating apparatus and steam fittings		63.2	62.6	62.5	61.8	61.7	61.2	61.3	60.3	64.0	65.0	67.7	70.2	64.4	32.3
Stamped and enameled ware and galvanizing		115.1	115.5	117.1	116.4	115.3	114.7	111.9	109.2	110.9	112.6	113.8	115.2	97.0	59.2
Fabricated structural and ornamental metalwork		59.9	60.3	60.7	60.5	59.8	60.3	60.3	59.1	59.2	59.4	59.3	59.1	71.0	35.5
Metal doors, sash, frames, molding, and trim		10.2	10.8	10.9	10.7	10.5	10.3	10.1	9.6	9.4	9.1	9.9	10.1	12.7	7.7
Bolts, nuts, washers, and rivets		28.7	28.7	28.6	28.4	27.8	28.3	28.4	27.7	28.5	28.8	29.0	28.8	31.6	15.2
Forgings, iron and steel		37.6	37.5	37.4	36.8	36.7	36.3	36.2	35.9	36.5	35.9	36.6	36.7	43.6	16.4
Wrought pipe, welded and heavy-riveted		19.1	19.8	19.6	18.9	18.4	17.8	17.7	17.3	17.1	18.0	18.2	17.8	28.4	8.9
Screw-machine products and wood screws		36.6	36.1	35.8	35.5	35.4	35.3	35.4	36.0	37.3	37.7	39.1	39.4	53.8	18.0
Steel barrels, kegs, and drums		8.1	8.4	8.2	8.0	8.0	8.2	8.3	8.4	8.2	8.5	8.5	8.2	8.5	6.5
Firearms		20.4	20.0	19.7	19.3	19.0	18.5	18.3	19.3	19.0	19.0	19.2	19.0	71.7	5.3
Electrical machinery [2]	566	573	577	585	584	577	567	559	557	574	554	567	599	741	259
Electrical equipment		376.5	378.4	382.2	380.3	377.1	373.7	368.2	368.8	378.3	369.7	374.4	379.4	497.5	182.7
Radios and phonographs		99.2	100.3	104.8	106.3	104.3	99.6	96.8	93.3	98.3	102.7	107.0	110.1	124.1	44.0
Communication equipment		97.2	98.2	98.2	97.5	95.6	93.6	93.3	94.0	97.3	81.3	84.9	109.7	119.3	32.5
Machinery, except electrical	1,206	1,220	1,216	1,210	1,194	1,190	1,185	1,175	1,149	1,185	1,194	1,197	1,189	1,293	529
Machinery and machine-shop products		378.7	377.3	376.8	376.1	377.8	378.3	376.0	373.3	381.8	383.6	386.0	385.6	490.4	202.3
Engines and turbines		43.7	43.9	43.9	42.7	43.0	43.2	43.3	43.0	43.1	44.4	44.9	45.6	68.8	18.7
Tractors		60.7	60.3	59.3	57.8	57.2	56.4	55.0	56.3	56.9	55.5	55.0	54.7	52.4	31.3
Agricultural machinery, excluding tractors		56.2	54.7	53.7	51.4	51.1	51.3	50.5	49.0	51.4	50.2	49.5	46.9	37.7	27.8
Machine tools		49.4	49.4	50.5	50.3	51.4	51.7	51.9	50.1	53.4	55.1	57.2	58.0	109.7	36.6
Machine-tool accessories		42.3	42.5	42.5	42.2	42.1	42.5	42.5	42.1	44.9	46.2	47.8	49.0	88.4	25.2
Textile machinery		40.0	40.0	39.9	39.2	38.7	36.9	36.0	36.1	38.7	38.4	37.8	37.6	28.5	21.9
Pumps and pumping equipment		55.0	55.1	55.0	54.6	54.7	56.1	55.7	56.4	58.6	59.0	59.6	59.8	76.8	24.2
Typewriters		24.6	25.3	25.4	24.8	24.4	23.9	23.4	14.3	18.1	23.8	23.4	23.3	12.0	16.2
Cash registers; adding, and calculating machines		45.1	44.5	44.4	43.4	42.4	41.6	40.5	37.5	37.7	40.7	40.5	39.8	34.8	19.7
Washing machines, wringers, and driers, domestic		16.2	15.9	16.0	15.5	15.1	14.8	14.9	14.5	14.8	14.5	14.2	13.8	13.3	7.5
Sewing machines, domestic and industrial		13.3	13.2	13.1	12.8	12.4	12.0	11.9	11.9	10.7	10.5	11.5	11.3	10.7	7.8
Refrigerators and refrigeration equipment		80.1	81.1	80.2	78.8	78.6	78.1	77.8	76.4	78.3	74.3	72.9	70.7	54.4	35.2
Transportation equipment, except automobiles	455	455	462	454	443	420	406	397	395	463	466	477	471	2,508	159
Locomotives		26.5	26.3	26.3	26.0	25.9	25.1	24.4	23.8	24.3	23.8	25.1	26.0	34.1	6.5
Cars, electric- and steam-railroad		54.0	55.9	56.9	56.8	55.2	55.4	54.6	55.1	54.9	55.2	55.6	54.0	60.5	24.5
Aircraft and parts, excluding aircraft engines		135.0	134.4	133.2	133.4	133.9	129.7	130.7	129.3	133.9	138.2	141.9	141.2	794.9	39.7
Aircraft engines		24.9	25.3	25.9	25.9	26.2	26.6	26.7	26.8	26.9	27.0	28.1	28.0	233.5	8.9
Shipbuilding and boatbuilding		127.8	132.9	125.7	117.6	100.2	93.0	87.1	87.7	140.4	140.3	143.9	140.4	1,225.2	69.2
Motorcycles, bicycles, and parts		14.6	14.5	14.7	14.4	14.1	13.9	13.6	13.0	13.3	12.8	12.8	12.8	10.0	7.0
Automobiles	826	734	815	817	797	795	798	772	785	789	751	807	798	714	402
Nonferrous metals and their products [2]	405	402	402	406	403	397	394	390	386	401	412	424	430	449	229
Smelting and refining, primary, of nonferrous metals		40.2	39.9	40.0	39.7	39.7	39.8	39.9	40.8	40.4	39.8	41.0	41.1	56.4	27.6
Alloying; and rolling and drawing of nonferrous metals, except aluminum		53.1	53.6	53.4	52.9	53.0	53.2	53.4	54.3	57.6	60.2	62.0	62.6	75.8	38.8
Clocks and watches		28.2	28.1	28.6	28.4	28.1	27.8	27.2	24.8	27.5	27.8	28.2	28.2	25.2	20.3
Jewelry (precious metals) and jewelers' findings		27.5	27.3	27.7	28.1	27.5	26.4	25.6	24.7	25.3	25.6	26.3	27.1	20.5	14.4
Silverware and plated ware		27.1	26.8	27.1	26.5	26.1	25.5	25.0	23.7	24.3	24.2	24.2	24.2	15.1	12.1

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE A-5: Estimated Number of Production Workers in Manufacturing Industries[1]—Continue

[In thousands]

Industry group and industry	1948			1947										Annual age	
	Mar.	Feb.	Jan.	Dec.	Nov.	Oct.	Sept.	Aug.	July	June	May	Apr.	Mar.	1943	19
Durable goods—Continued															
Nonferrous metals and their products[2]—Con.															
Lighting equipment		33.8	33.5	34.1	34.3	34.9	35.2	35.3	36.4	37.0	37.7	37.8	38.5	28.2	
Aluminum manufactures		45.0	45.3	44.8	43.6	43.1	42.4	41.0	40.0	43.6	46.5	49.2	50.8	79.4	
Sheet-metal work, not elsewhere classified		37.1	37.5	39.4	39.2	38.8	37.6	37.7	37.6	38.6	38.0	38.8	39.5	37.9	
Lumber and timber basic products[2]	672	661	665	678	680	681	678	679	658	665	651	627	611	535	
Sawmills and logging camps		526.7	531.3	544.4	547.3	550.2	549.6	551.5	531.3	534.7	523.8	502.8	488.5	435.9	
Planing and plywood mills		134.5	134.6	133.6	132.4	129.8	128.1	127.1	126.5	128.6	126.1	124.7	122.7	99.2	
Furniture and finished lumber products[2]	454	459	459	457	453	446	438	433	419	426	425	433	440	366	
Mattresses and bedsprings		36.2	36.3	36.0	35.9	34.9	33.3	31.5	28.5	29.9	29.8	29.7	31.6	21.7	
Furniture		249.4	248.6	246.8	243.6	238.6	233.1	230.3	223.9	227.0	225.9	229.2	233.6	200.0	
Wooden boxes, other than cigar		35.2	35.5	34.8	35.3	36.0	35.8	35.6	35.1	36.2	36.3	36.5	35.9	35.4	
Caskets and other morticians' goods		19.4	19.7	19.8	19.7	19.4	19.6	19.4	19.1	19.2	19.3	19.6	20.1	14.2	
Wood preserving		15.6	16.5	16.9	17.4	17.9	18.2	18.9	18.8	18.6	18.2	18.2	17.8	12.4	
Wood, turned and shaped		32.9	32.2	32.8	32.5	31.6	31.4	31.5	30.2	30.2	30.5	33.5	33.8	26.4	
Stone, clay, and glass products[2]	431	422	422	433	432	429	427	424	411	423	418	429	427	360	
Glass and glassware		115.0	117.2	119.7	120.1	120.0	118.9	118.2	113.1	120.3	122.1	122.8	121.8	99.8	
Glass products made from purchased glass		12.4	12.5	12.7	12.6	12.2	12.0	12.0	12.4	12.4	12.8	13.3	13.4	11.3	
Cement		36.6	36.3	36.7	36.8	36.8	37.0	36.8	35.7	35.3	29.7	35.4	34.9	27.1	
Brick, tile, and terra cotta		73.7	76.3	76.3	75.8	75.6	75.4	75.1	73.3	73.0	72.1	72.3	71.1	52.5	
Pottery and related products		56.4	56.0	57.6	57.2	56.1	55.9	56.1	54.3	55.5	56.0	56.2	56.2	45.0	
Gypsum		6.6	6.6	6.6	6.5	6.4	6.1	6.1	6.1	6.0	5.7	5.9	5.9	4.5	
Wallboard, plaster (except gypsum), and mineral wool		12.5	12.6	12.7	12.7	12.3	12.1	11.8	11.5	11.2	11.0	10.8	10.8	11.1	
Lime		9.2	9.2	9.3	9.5	9.1	9.2	9.2	9.3	9.3	9.4	9.2	9.0	9.3	
Marble, granite, slate, and other products		17.9	18.0	18.3	18.5	18.4	18.5	18.4	16.8	16.5	16.6	17.8	17.7	12.5	
Abrasives		16.8	11.5	16.8	16.5	16.5	16.9	16.2	17.0	18.7	19.4	19.6	20.1	23.4	
Asbestos products		21.9	21.9	21.7	21.3	21.3	21.0	20.6	19.5	20.7	20.9	21.0	21.4	22.0	
Nondurable goods															
Textile-mill products and other fiber manufactures[2]	1,277	1,271	1,258	1,256	1,238	1,217	1,192	1,172	1,158	1,179	1,197	1,223	1,242	1,237	1,14
Cotton manufactures, except smallwares		525.3	523.6	523.2	516.9	508.2	498.9	494.1	492.6	501.7	509.0	516.8	519.0	526.3	43
Cotton smallwares		14.9	14.6	14.3	13.9	13.7	13.4	13.1	13.1	13.7	14.6	15.0	15.6	17.8	14
Silk and rayon goods		110.8	107.4	108.2	106.9	105.7	103.3	101.5	99.9	101.7	103.1	105.4	106.7	104.1	12
Woolen and worsted manufactures, except dyeing and finishing		179.5	177.4	177.3	174.2	170.9	168.7	162.9	158.1	162.9	164.3	169.9	175.1	174.1	15
Hosiery		140.2	139.1	138.4	136.2	133.4	130.2	128.2	125.9	124.4	128.8	134.8	138.2	125.9	10
Knitted cloth		11.7	11.6	11.5	11.5	11.2	11.0	10.9	10.3	10.5	10.7	11.3	11.9	12.6	1
Knitted outerwear and knitted gloves		31.4	30.6	31.3	31.4	30.8	29.6	27.9	27.0	28.0	29.6	31.6	33.8	34.8	2
Knitted underwear		49.8	49.1	48.8	47.8	46.9	45.6	45.0	43.6	43.8	43.2	43.6	43.5	44.9	4
Dyeing and finishing textiles, including woolen and worsted		88.9	87.9	87.5	85.9	85.1	83.0	81.2	80.2	83.4	84.2	85.1	86.2	80.2	7
Carpets and rugs, wool		36.2	35.7	35.4	34.4	33.6	32.9	32.4	31.9	31.9	31.7	31.4	31.2	24.5	2
Hats, fur-felt		13.7	13.7	13.8	13.6	13.6	13.2	13.3	12.8	13.1	12.7	11.9	13.8	11.0	1
Jute goods, except felts		4.2	4.0	3.1	3.0	3.0	2.9	3.0	4.1	4.2	4.3	4.3	4.3	4.2	
Cordage and twine		17.2	16.8	16.5	16.1	15.4	14.7	14.9	14.8	15.5	15.8	16.2	16.5	18.3	1
Apparel and other finished textile products[2]	1,221	1,223	1,203	1,199	1,171	1,181	1,149	1,122	1,040	1,040	1,037	1,066	1,120	958	79
Men's clothing, not elsewhere classified		311.3	308.1	310.5	309.2	306.9	299.4	294.7	278.2	284.5	280.5	283.5	287.5	265.9	22
Shirts, collars, and nightwear		81.4	81.6	82.4	81.1	79.3	77.2	75.1	71.7	74.3	73.2	73.3	74.1	67.2	7
Underwear and neckwear, men's		18.7	18.1	18.4	18.1	17.3	17.1	16.6	15.4	16.8	17.4	18.0	18.1	16.3	1
Work shirts		16.8	15.8	15.5	15.5	15.8	15.9	15.6	14.0	14.4	15.3	15.7	16.5	18.5	1
Women's clothing, not elsewhere classified		485.6	476.2	470.5	452.1	462.3	452.1	440.4	400.2	389.1	389.3	407.5	442.3	345.3	28
Corsets and allied garments		20.0	19.6	19.6	19.4	18.8	18.1	17.5	16.9	17.7	17.7	17.6	17.5	16.5	1
Millinery		27.9	26.4	23.5	21.6	25.2	23.8	23.6	20.5	20.2	20.3	22.0	26.2	23.3	2
Handkerchiefs		5.0	4.9	5.1	5.2	5.1	5.0	4.6	4.2	4.6	4.7	4.8	4.9	5.7	
Curtains, draperies, and bedspreads		33.8	31.6	32.2	32.1	30.9	28.7	27.3	23.2	22.5	22.2	22.3	23.5	25.2	1
Housefurnishings, other than curtains, etc		29.1	29.7	30.6	30.0	31.6	30.6	29.4	26.6	28.6	29.3	29.0	28.7	24.0	1
Textile bags		27.8	28.2	28.6	28.4	28.1	27.8	27.3	26.9	27.1	27.8	28.3	29.4	19.6	1
Leather and leather products[2]	368	373	371	373	369	366	364	360	349	346	345	358	363	340	3
Leather		46.8	46.8	46.9	46.9	46.9	46.7	46.0	45.4	45.5	45.9	46.3	46.0	46.5	5
Boot and shoe cut stock and findings		19.5	19.7	19.8	19.8	19.6	19.3	19.2	18.8	18.0	18.3	19.4	20.2	19.2	2
Boots and shoes		232.7	231.8	231.3	227.5	225.8	225.1	223.4	216.8	214.4	212.6	220.7	224.4	205.6	23
Leather gloves and mittens		12.5	12.2	13.0	13.2	13.1	12.8	12.7	11.9	12.1	12.0	12.3	12.7	15.4	1
Trunks and suitcases		14.0	13.2	14.2	14.8	14.4	13.5	12.7	11.7	12.2	12.1	13.2	13.6	13.7	
Food[2]	1,064	1,071	1,102	1,165	1,197	1,259	1,381	1,344	1,223	1,114	1,077	1,068	1,055	1,056	85
Slaughtering and meat packing		187.0	196.7	203.7	191.7	183.0	182.0	182.9	182.3	176.4	172.9	167.8	172.5	174.0	13
Butter		32.6	32.0	32.9	33.9	34.8	35.8	37.8	38.8	38.4	37.4	35.5	34.0	33.2	2
Condensed and evaporated milk		18.8	18.4	18.6	19.5	20.5	21.2	22.7	23.5	23.5	22.4	21.4	20.3	19.9	1
Ice cream		23.6	23.6	24.9	26.3	27.8	31.1	32.8	33.4	33.1	30.0	27.6	25.4	23.0	1
Flour		38.2	39.2	39.4	39.7	39.8	39.0	39.3	39.4	37.9	36.9	38.5	33.8	32.9	2
Feeds, prepared		27.4	29.3	29.1	28.5	28.9	29.6	29.9	29.6	29.0	27.5	28.0	28.5	25.0	1
Cereal preparations		12.4	12.1	12.1	12.8	12.8	14.0	14.2	13.1	12.2	11.9	13.1	12.6	11.4	

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE A-5: Estimated Number of Production Workers in Manufacturing Industries[1]—Continued

[In thousands]

Industry group and industry	1948			1947										Annual average	
	Mar.	Feb.	Jan.	Dec.	Nov.	Oct.	Sept.	Aug.	July	June	May	Apr.	Mar.	1943	1939
Nondurable goods—Continued															
[illegible]—Continued															
Baking	-------	216.9	215.4	220.8	224.8	224.5	219.8	218.0	216.6	213.2	211.4	212.2	209.8	211.3	190.4
Sugar refining, cane	-------	20.2	18.4	20.0	20.8	20.5	20.8	20.8	20.8	20.4	19.7	19.0	17.8	16.7	15.9
Sugar, beet	-------	5.7	10.3	20.9	26.2	26.3	11.9	10.5	8.1	7.1	6.5	5.5	5.4	10.1	11.6
Confectionery	-------	70.3	74.7	78.7	79.5	76.4	68.3	62.8	57.9	60.2	62.0	64.2	63.7	59.5	55.7
Beverages, nonalcoholic	-------	32.1	33.4	33.3	34.3	35.8	39.3	39.7	35.5	32.2	30.0	28.5	27.2	32.2	23.8
Malt liquors	-------	66.9	68.0	69.7	73.3	74.7	76.2	76.0	74.0	70.6	66.9	64.9	63.3	54.3	40.5
Canning and preserving	-------	121.6	126.6	148.9	172.0	240.1	384.3	349.7	246.2	155.3	135.7	135.4	129.4	188.5	150.3
[illegible]acco manufactures	87	88	87	88	90	89	86	85	84	84	83	82	86	91	93
Cigarettes	-------	33.5	33.6	34.2	34.0	33.4	32.6	32.9	32.9	33.3	32.9	32.8	32.9	33.9	27.4
Cigars	-------	40.8	40.4	40.2	42.2	41.6	40.3	39.3	37.9	38.0	37.0	36.5	40.1	42.7	50.9
Tobacco (chewing and smoking) and snuff	-------	6.9	7.0	7.3	7.2	7.3	7.1	7.0	6.9	6.8	6.7	6.5	7.0	8.4	9.2
[illegible]per and allied products[2]	385	384	387	390	387	385	381	380	373	381	381	385	387	324	265
Paper and pulp	-------	199.7	199.8	199.6	197.6	196.9	197.0	196.6	194.2	194.7	193.2	192.3	193.5	160.3	137.8
Paper goods, other	-------	57.3	57.9	59.1	58.8	58.6	57.3	56.7	56.4	57.9	57.9	58.1	58.0	50.2	37.7
Envelopes	-------	12.0	12.4	12.4	12.4	12.2	12.0	11.8	11.6	11.9	12.0	12.0	12.0	10.2	8.7
Paper bags	-------	18.0	18.1	18.2	17.9	17.9	17.7	18.0	17.8	18.2	18.7	19.4	19.5	13.1	11.1
Paper boxes	-------	96.5	97.7	99.6	99.0	98.1	96.0	95.6	92.6	97.0	98.2	101.6	102.7	89.6	69.3
[illegible]nting, publishing, and allied industries[3]	427	429	431	436	435	433	429	426	422	423	422	421	421	331	328
Newspapers and periodicals	-------	144.1	143.6	145.6	145.1	144.6	144.4	143.0	142.2	142.0	141.2	139.9	138.7	113.0	118.7
Printing; book and job	-------	179.7	181.7	183.4	182.0	180.7	177.5	175.7	176.4	175.8	175.1	176.3	176.7	138.7	127.6
Lithographing	-------	31.8	32.0	32.9	33.0	32.6	32.4	32.6	31.5	32.4	32.7	32.7	32.8	25.9	26.3
Bookbinding	-------	37.4	37.6	38.3	38.7	38.5	38.2	38.3	37.0	37.5	37.4	37.3	37.0	29.4	25.8
[illegible]emicals and allied products[3]	573	575	575	579	577	573	563	547	547	543	561	565	569	734	288
Paints, varnishes, and colors	-------	51.5	50.7	50.6	50.2	49.9	49.6	49.0	48.6	50.0	50.3	50.2	49.9	38.2	28.3
Drugs, medicines, and insecticides	-------	65.6	65.7	65.9	66.4	67.1	67.1	66.2	66.7	67.8	69.0	69.6	70.0	56.0	27.5
Perfumes and cosmetics	-------	12.2	12.1	12.9	13.9	13.5	12.6	12.1	11.7	12.0	11.9	12.4	13.2	14.1	10.4
Soap	-------	25.4	25.5	25.5	25.8	25.3	24.7	23.9	24.0	24.3	23.7	23.7	23.8	17.9	15.3
Rayon and allied products	-------	63.7	63.2	63.5	63.1	62.9	62.1	61.1	61.0	52.5	61.3	60.9	60.9	54.0	48.3
Chemicals, not elsewhere classified	-------	196.5	197.7	198.1	196.4	195.0	195.1	196.3	197.7	198.8	196.4	195.8	194.3	144.5	69.9
Explosives and safety fuses	-------	22.1	22.0	21.9	21.7	21.4	21.2	21.1	19.6	21.2	21.2	21.2	21.0	112.0	7.3
Compressed and liquefied gases	-------	9.8	9.9	9.9	9.7	9.7	9.9	10.1	9.8	9.9	9.6	9.4	9.2	7.8	4.0
Ammunition, small-arms	-------	6.4	6.2	7.4	7.2	7.2	7.0	4.4	6.9	7.1	7.0	6.8	6.7	154.1	4.3
Fireworks	-------	2.6	2.5	2.8	2.9	2.9	2.5	2.1	2.4	2.9	3.0	2.8	2.7	28.2	1.2
Cottonseed oil	-------	19.4	21.7	24.4	24.5	24.0	18.3	13.1	11.6	11.9	13.1	15.5	17.9	20.4	15.3
Fertilizers	-------	32.3	30.4	28.0	26.7	26.8	26.7	25.1	23.8	25.0	29.7	31.8	33.3	27.5	18.8
[illegible]roducts of petroleum and coal[3]	162	160	161	162	163	162	163	163	163	160	158	154	155	125	106
Petroleum refining	-------	109.4	109.7	109.9	109.7	109.7	110.8	111.9	111.8	109.9	108.8	105.7	106.7	83.1	73.2
Coke and byproducts	-------	30.3	30.5	30.0	30.0	29.6	29.3	29.2	29.0	28.8	28.4	27.9	27.9	25.5	21.7
Paving materials	-------	1.8	2.0	2.7	3.4	3.4	3.4	3.3	2.8	2.6	2.7	2.6	2.4	2.1	2.5
Roofing materials	-------	17.6	18.0	18.3	18.5	18.4	18.4	18.2	18.2	17.7	17.4	17.0	16.8	13.1	8.1
[illegible]ubber products[3]	217	221	223	225	223	220	215	215	212	219	223	234	238	194	121
Rubber tires and inner tubes	-------	111.6	113.5	114.8	115.1	114.4	112.5	116.6	115.1	117.7	119.3	123.1	125.5	90.1	54.2
Rubber boots and shoes	-------	22.8	22.5	22.5	22.0	21.7	21.0	18.9	20.1	21.4	22.8	23.5	23.8	23.8	14.8
Rubber goods, other	-------	86.5	86.8	87.7	86.1	84.0	81.9	79.6	76.8	79.5	81.0	87.3	88.3	79.9	51.9
[illegible]Miscellaneous industries[3]	434	433	431	447	454	447	436	425	416	427	431	440	446	445	244
Instruments (professional and scientific), and fire-control equipment	-------	27.7	27.7	28.1	27.8	28.0	27.7	27.5	27.5	28.1	27.6	28.3	28.3	86.7	11.3
Photographic apparatus	-------	39.0	38.9	39.2	*38.8	38.7	38.2	38.3	38.3	37.4	36.7	36.2	35.9	35.5	17.7
Optical instruments and ophthalmic goods	-------	27.4	27.8	28.0	27.6	27.5	27.5	27.6	27.9	28.9	29.4	29.7	30.1	33.3	11.9
Pianos, organs, and parts	-------	15.6	16.8	17.6	17.8	17.4	16.5	14.6	14.9	15.2	15.1	15.1	15.3	12.2	7.8
Games, toys, and dolls	-------	36.3	33.5	38.5	43.4	42.3	40.9	38.6	36.1	34.8	33.9	33.7	32.6	19.1	19.1
Buttons	-------	13.4	13.3	13.4	12.7	12.1	11.6	11.4	10.7	11.8	12.3	12.9	13.3	13.1	11.2
Fire extinguishers	-------	2.5	2.6	2.7	2.7	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.9	2.9	2.9	3.0	3.2	9.3	1.0

[1] Data are based on reports from cooperating establishments covering both full- and part-time production and related workers who worked or received pay during any part of one pay period ending nearest the 15th of the month. Major industry groups have been adjusted to levels indicated by data through 1945 made available by the Bureau of Employment Security of the Federal Security Agency. Estimates have not been prepared for certain industries, and with the exception of the industries in the major industry groups indicated by note 2, estimates for individual industries have been adjusted only to levels indicated by the 1939 Census of Manufactures but not to Federal Security Agency data. For these reasons the sums of the individual industry estimates may not agree with the totals shown for the major industry groups. Data shown for the two most recent months are subject to revision without notation. Revised data in any column other than the first three are identified by an asterisk.

[2] Data for the individual industries comprising the major industry groups have been adjusted to levels indicated by data through 1945 made available by the Bureau of Employment Security of the Federal Security Agency. Comparable series from January 1939 are available upon request to the Bureau of Labor Statistics. More recently adjusted data for individual industries comprising the major industry groups indicated below supersede data shown in publications dated prior to:

Major industry groups	*Mimeographed release*	*Monthly Labor Review*
Electrical machinery	Feb. 1948	Mar. 1948
Chemicals and allied products	Feb. 1948	Mar. 1948
Nonferrous metals and their products	Mar. 1948	Apr. 1948
Iron and steel and their products	Apr. 1948	May 1948

*Revised.

TABLE A–6: Indexes of Production-Worker Employment in Manufacturing Industries [1]

[1939 average=100]

Industry group and industry	1948			1947										A
	Mar.	Feb.	Jan.	Dec.	Nov.	Oct.	Sept.	Aug.	July	June	May	Apr.	Mar.	
All manufacturing	156.6	155.6	156.8	158.2	157.3	156.9	156.6	154.3	150.1	151.4	150.6	152.9	154.0	
Durable goods	183.2	180.6	183.3	183.9	182.2	180.5	179.3	177.3	174.7	179.7	178.0	180.8	180.9	
Nondurable goods	135.7	136.0	136.0	138.0	137.6	138.2	138.8	136.2	130.7	129.1	129.1	130.9	132.8	
Durable goods														
Iron and steel and their products [2]	161.3	160.8	161.4	161.3	160.6	159.7	159.3	158.5	156.1	157.5	156.8	158.0	158.1	
Blast furnaces, steel works, and rolling mills	-------	131.0	131.1	130.4	130.2	130.0	130.0	130.9	129.5	129.0	127.3	126.0	124.7	
Gray-iron and semisteel castings	-------	184.0	183.9	183.0	181.8	181.7	180.6	182.6	181.7	184.8	185.6	187.1	188.2	
Malleable-iron castings	-------	196.7	197.2	195.5	191.1	187.7	185.1	184.4	175.5	185.2	180.2	178.6	178.6	
Steel castings	-------	214.2	211.3	208.9	207.3	206.7	206.7	204.5	199.8	204.1	207.2	206.8	206.6	
Cast-iron pipe and fittings	-------	157.8	161.5	163.4	160.6	159.5	157.8	156.4	154.0	155.8	156.2	151.3	153.5	
Tin cans and other tinware	-------	143.8	149.1	150.3	148.3	148.0	152.3	149.8	139.4	134.5	132.6	132.7	129.9	
Wire drawn from purchased rods	-------	140.5	142.7	143.7	141.8	141.0	138.8	140.2	139.1	141.1	120.4	140.4	137.9	
Wirework	-------	139.9	143.0	139.4	133.2	133.6	135.3	132.5	128.4	131.4	129.9	137.1	139.9	
Cutlery and edge tools	-------	159.4	160.3	162.2	161.0	158.9	154.7	151.2	139.8	152.6	167.0	176.2	181.5	
Tools (except edge tools, machine tools, files, and saws)	-------	167.9	169.2	169.5	166.1	163.0	160.9	159.3	156.0	166.0	162.7	174.9	176.9	
Hardware	-------	151.6	149.4	147.5	143.4	141.1	138.4	135.6	137.6	140.0	141.5	142.1	143.4	
Plumbers' supplies	-------	152.6	152.5	152.5	150.9	147.4	146.2	146.7	146.0	148.7	153.5	157.2	155.6	
Stoves, oil burners, and heating equipment not elsewhere classified	-------	175.9	180.0	184.9	186.2	185.2	183.7	175.8	168.2	171.6	171.4	170.9	174.7	
Steam and hot-water heating apparatus and steam fittings	-------	195.7	194.0	193.7	191.3	191.2	189.7	189.8	186.8	198.4	201.5	209.6	217.6	
Stamped and enameled ware and galvanizing	-------	194.6	195.2	198.0	196.8	194.9	193.9	189.1	184.6	187.4	190.3	192.4	194.7	
Fabricated structural and ornamental metalwork	-------	168.6	169.7	171.0	170.2	168.4	169.7	169.6	166.4	166.7	167.3	166.9	166.3	
Metal doors, sash, frames, molding, and trim	-------	131.2	139.3	141.0	138.3	135.8	132.8	130.6	123.8	121.8	117.9	127.5	130.2	
Bolts, nuts, washers, and rivets	-------	188.2	188.4	187.4	186.5	182.3	185.6	186.6	182.1	186.9	189.1	190.5	189.2	
Forgings, iron and steel	-------	229.5	229.0	228.3	225.0	223.8	221.6	221.0	219.0	223.1	219.3	223.6	224.0	
Wrought pipe, welded and heavy-riveted	-------	214.6	222.5	219.7	212.5	206.6	200.0	198.6	193.8	191.3	201.9	204.3	199.5	
Screw-machine products and wood screws	-------	203.2	200.1	198.7	196.8	196.4	195.9	196.3	199.6	207.0	209.1	216.7	218.6	
Steel barrels, kegs, and drums	-------	125.0	130.3	126.4	123.5	123.8	127.3	128.4	129.1	127.1	131.1	131.6	127.4	
Firearms	-------	383.9	375.4	369.8	361.6	357.4	347.6	343.3	362.2	357.4	356.3	361.0	357.3	1,346
Electrical machinery [2]	218.5	221.1	222.7	225.8	225.4	222.7	218.9	215.6	215.0	221.5	213.8	218.7	231.3	
Electrical equipment	-------	206.1	207.2	209.2	208.2	206.5	204.6	201.6	201.9	207.1	202.4	205.0	207.7	
Radios and phonographs	-------	225.6	228.0	238.2	241.7	237.0	226.3	220.0	212.1	223.5	233.6	243.3	250.2	
Communication equipment	-------	299.3	302.4	302.7	300.3	294.6	288.3	287.3	289.5	299.7	250.4	261.5	338.0	
Machinery, except electrical	228.3	230.8	230.0	229.0	225.9	225.1	224.3	222.4	217.4	224.2	225.9	226.6	225.1	
Machinery and machine-shop products	-------	187.2	186.5	186.3	185.9	186.7	187.0	185.9	184.5	188.7	189.6	190.8	190.6	
Engines and turbines	-------	234.2	235.4	235.4	228.9	230.6	231.4	232.1	230.7	231.3	238.3	240.6	244.4	
Tractors	-------	194.1	192.9	189.6	184.7	182.7	180.2	176.0	180.0	181.9	177.6	176.0	174.8	
Agricultural machinery, excluding tractors	-------	202.1	196.7	193.0	184.8	183.6	184.5	181.6	176.3	184.9	180.6	177.9	168.6	
Machine tools	-------	134.8	135.0	137.9	137.4	140.4	141.2	141.6	136.8	145.9	150.5	156.1	158.4	
Machine-tool accessories	-------	168.3	168.9	169.0	167.7	167.3	168.7	169.0	167.3	178.4	183.4	190.0	194.8	
Textile machinery	-------	182.4	182.5	182.2	179.1	176.9	168.4	164.3	164.9	176.7	175.3	172.6	171.7	
Pumps and pumping equipment	-------	226.8	227.4	226.8	225.3	225.8	231.4	229.6	232.6	242.0	243.3	245.8	246.6	
Typewriters	-------	151.9	156.0	156.9	153.2	150.6	147.6	144.1	88.4	111.7	146.7	144.4	144.0	
Cash registers; adding, and calculating machines	-------	228.9	226.1	225.6	220.7	215.5	211.2	206.0	190.7	191.6	206.9	205.7	202.4	
Washing machines, wringers, and driers, domestic	-------	216.8	212.5	214.5	208.0	202.3	197.6	200.0	193.6	198.6	193.9	190.1	184.5	
Sewing machines, domestic and industrial	-------	169.1	167.8	167.3	163.2	157.9	152.7	152.0	151.4	136.1	134.4	146.7	144.5	
Refrigerators and refrigeration equipment	-------	227.7	230.7	228.0	224.2	223.4	222.2	221.2	217.4	222.6	211.4	207.4	201.0	
Transportation equipment, except automobiles	286.6	286.6	291.2	285.8	278.9	264.8	255.6	250.0	248.9	291.8	293.7	300.8	296.7	
Locomotives	-------	409.1	406.7	406.2	402.0	400.5	388.1	377.2	368.0	376.0	367.4	388.0	402.3	
Cars, electric- and steam-railroad	-------	220.2	228.0	231.8	231.4	225.2	225.7	222.8	224.8	223.9	224.9	226.6	220.3	
Aircraft and parts, excluding aircraft engines	-------	340.3	338.7	335.8	336.2	337.4	327.0	329.3	326.0	337.4	348.4	357.6	355.8	
Aircraft engines	-------	280.1	284.0	291.0	291.0	294.8	299.2	299.9	301.1	302.5	303.4	315.8	314.9	
Shipbuilding and boatbuilding	-------	184.5	191.9	181.5	169.9	144.7	134.3	125.8	126.6	202.7	202.7	207.8	202.8	
Motorcycles, bicycles, and parts	-------	209.4	207.6	210.1	207.0	201.8	200.0	195.3	186.0	190.8	183.6	184.0	184.0	
Automobiles	205.3	182.4	202.6	203.1	198.2	197.7	198.3	192.0	195.0	196.2	186.5	200.5	198.2	
Nonferrous metals and their products [2]	176.7	175.3	175.3	177.2	175.7	173.3	171.7	170.0	168.6	175.1	179.6	184.8	187.5	
Smelting and refining, primary, of nonferrous metals	-------	145.4	144.5	144.6	143.7	143.9	144.0	144.4	147.7	146.2	144.2	148.4	148.8	
Alloying; and rolling and drawing of nonferrous metals, except aluminum	-------	136.9	138.2	137.5	136.3	136.6	136.9	137.6	140.0	148.4	155.0	159.7	161.4	
Clocks and watches	-------	138.9	138.6	140.8	139.9	138.6	137.0	134.2	122.4	135.7	136.9	138.8	139.1	
Jewelry (precious metals) and jewelers' findings	-------	190.4	189.3	191.6	194.6	190.2	182.9	177.0	171.0	175.5	177.4	181.9	187.5	
Silverware and plated ware	-------	223.1	221.0	223.5	218.8	215.3	210.2	205.7	195.5	200.5	199.9	199.2	199.4	
Lighting equipment	-------	165.2	163.8	166.6	167.3	170.2	171.7	172.3	177.7	180.9	184.3	184.6	187.9	
Aluminum manufactures	-------	191.2	192.2	190.1	185.4	183.0	179.9	174.0	170.0	185.2	197.4	209.0	215.8	
Sheet-metal work, not elsewhere classified	-------	198.1	200.0	209.9	209.1	207.1	200.3	200.8	200.7	205.8	202.9	206.7	210.5	
Lumber and timber basic products [2]	159.8	157.3	158.3	161.3	161.7	162.1	161.2	161.5	156.5	158.2	154.8	149.1	145.4	
Sawmills and logging camps	-------	167.9	169.4	173.6	174.5	175.4	175.2	175.8	169.4	170.5	167.0	160.3	155.7	
Planing and plywood mills	-------	170.1	170.2	168.8	167.4	164.1	161.9	160.7	160.0	162.0	159.4	157.7	155.1	

See footnotes at end of table.

ABLE A-6: Indexes of Production-Worker Employment in Manufacturing Industries [1]—Continued

[1939 average=100]

Industry group and industry	1948			1947									Annual average
	Mar.	Feb.	Jan.	Dec.	Nov.	Oct.	Sept.	Aug.	July	June	May	Apr.	Mar.	1943
Durable goods—Continued														
iture and finished lumber products [2]	138.3	139.8	139.8	139.2	138.2	136.1	133.5	131.9	127.8	129.8	129.5	131.8	134.2	111.7
Mattresses and bedsprings	-------	176.7	177.1	175.8	174.9	170.3	162.3	153.5	139.2	145.7	145.2	144.8	154.4	105.9
Furniture	-------	140.2	139.8	138.7	136.9	134.1	131.0	129.4	125.9	127.6	127.0	128.9	131.3	112.4
Wooden boxes, other than cigar	-------	124.3	125.3	122.7	124.6	127.1	126.3	125.6	123.8	127.6	128.3	128.9	126.6	125.0
Caskets and other morticians' goods	-------	139.6	141.4	142.2	141.5	139.6	140.6	139.2	137.4	138.1	138.8	140.6	144.3	102.4
Wood preserving	-------	124.4	131.1	134.8	138.8	142.4	145.1	150.4	149.4	147.9	144.7	144.6	142.1	98.7
Wood, turned and shaped	-------	133.7	131.1	133.4	132.1	128.5	127.9	128.2	123.0	122.9	124.3	136.2	137.5	107.4
e, clay, and glass products [2]	146.7	143.9	143.7	147.6	147.1	146.0	145.5	144.6	140.2	144.0	142.6	146.0	145.3	122.5
Glass and glassware	-------	161.2	164.3	167.8	168.4	168.2	166.7	165.7	158.5	168.6	171.1	172.2	170.8	189.9
Glass products made from purchased glass	-------	123.8	125.0	127.1	125.8	122.0	120.1	120.2	123.5	124.3	127.6	132.8	133.7	113.1
Cement	-------	150.3	149.1	150.5	151.0	151.1	152.1	151.1	146.5	145.0	121.8	145.5	143.3	111.5
Brick, tile, and terra cotta	-------	126.9	131.4	131.4	130.6	130.2	129.8	129.4	126.3	125.8	124.3	124.5	122.5	90.5
Pottery and related products	-------	166.6	165.7	170.3	169.0	166.0	165.2	165.9	160.4	164.1	165.6	166.9	166.1	132.9
Gypsum	-------	133.8	132.7	134.6	132.4	128.7	124.2	123.5	124.2	121.7	115.2	119.6	119.1	91.2
Wallboard, plaster (except gypsum), and mineral wool	-------	154.1	155.3	156.9	156.4	151.2	149.4	145.3	141.3	137.6	135.9	132.8	133.7	137.2
Lime	-------	97.1	97.2	98.6	99.9	95.8	97.0	97.0	98.0	98.6	99.3	97.6	95.3	98.7
Marble, granite, slate, and other products	-------	96.5	97.5	99.0	100.1	99.2	99.9	99.4	90.5	88.9	89.5	96.2	95.6	67.4
Abrasives	-------	216.7	148.6	217.6	213.7	213.8	217.9	208.8	220.0	242.2	250.4	253.7	260.0	302.2
Asbestos products	-------	138.1	137.8	136.3	134.1	134.4	132.0	129.9	122.7	130.2	131.3	132.5	134.5	138.2
Nondurable goods														
xtile-mill products and other fiber manufactures [2]	111.6	111.2	110.0	109.8	108.2	106.4	104.2	102.5	101.2	103.1	104.6	106.9	108.6	108.2
Cotton manufactures, except smallwares	-------	125.6	125.2	125.1	123.6	121.5	119.3	118.1	117.7	119.9	121.7	123.5	124.1	125.8
Cotton smallwares	-------	105.8	103.8	101.8	98.6	97.2	95.2	93.3	93.3	97.2	103.6	106.9	111.2	126.6
Silk and rayon goods	-------	87.6	84.9	85.5	84.4	83.5	81.6	80.2	79.0	80.3	81.5	83.2	84.3	82.2
Woolen and worsted manufactures, except dyeing and finishing	-------	113.9	112.5	112.4	110.5	108.4	107.0	103.3	100.3	103.3	104.2	107.8	111.1	110.4
Hosiery	-------	83.5	82.8	82.3	81.1	79.4	77.5	76.3	74.9	74.0	76.7	80.2	82.2	74.9
Knitted cloth	-------	101.8	100.4	99.9	99.4	97.1	95.2	94.2	89.6	91.1	93.2	98.0	102.8	109.4
Knitted outerwear and knitted gloves	-------	105.7	102.9	105.5	105.5	103.5	99.5	94.0	90.7	94.2	99.7	106.3	113.7	117.2
Knitted underwear	-------	122.2	120.6	120.0	117.5	115.3	111.9	110.5	107.0	107.5	106.2	107.1	106.8	110.4
Dyeing and finishing textiles, including woolen and worsted	-------	125.8	124.4	123.8	121.6	120.5	117.6	114.9	113.5	118.0	119.2	120.5	122.0	113.6
Carpets and rugs, wool	-------	134.0	132.2	130.9	127.1	124.4	121.7	119.7	117.9	118.2	117.3	116.2	115.4	90.8
Hats, fur-felt	-------	89.0	89.1	89.7	88.5	88.4	85.8	86.3	83.3	85.0	82.9	77.7	89.8	71.3
Jute goods, except felts	-------	110.3	105.1	80.6	79.4	79.5	76.6	78.1	107.5	111.0	113.3	112.4	114.4	110.6
Cordage and twine	-------	134.7	131.6	128.8	125.7	120.4	115.3	116.5	116.0	121.1	123.7	127.2	129.0	143.4
pparel and other finished textile products [2]	154.6	154.9	152.4	151.9	148.3	149.6	145.6	142.2	131.7	131.7	131.4	135.0	141.9	121.4
Men's clothing, not elsewhere classified	-------	135.5	134.2	135.2	134.7	133.6	130.4	128.3	121.1	123.9	122.2	123.5	125.2	115.8
Shirts, collars, and nightwear	-------	110.0	110.4	111.4	109.7	107.2	104.4	101.6	96.9	100.5	98.9	99.1	100.2	90.9
Underwear and neckwear, men's	-------	110.3	106.6	108.8	106.5	102.3	101.1	97.9	91.0	99.2	102.4	105.9	107.0	96.3
Work shirts	-------	119.0	112.0	109.8	109.4	112.1	112.4	110.7	99.1	102.1	108.2	111.0	116.9	131.3
Women's clothing, not elsewhere classified	-------	169.7	166.4	164.4	158.0	161.5	158.0	153.9	139.8	135.9	136.0	142.4	154.5	120.6
Corsets and allied garments	-------	106.4	104.7	104.4	103.3	100.2	96.5	93.4	90.1	94.2	94.2	93.9	93.1	88.1
Millinery	-------	109.2	103.4	92.0	84.7	98.9	93.4	92.6	80.4	79.3	79.3	86.4	102.6	91.5
Handkerchiefs	-------	97.9	95.7	101.1	102.2	100.9	98.3	90.6	82.9	90.8	93.1	94.8	96.4	113.1
Curtains, draperies, and bedspreads	-------	190.5	178.0	181.3	180.9	173.7	161.4	153.9	130.4	126.9	124.7	125.7	132.5	141.9
Housefurnishings, other than curtains, etc	-------	260.2	265.9	274.3	268.7	283.4	274.0	263.5	238.2	256.2	262.0	259.4	257.0	214.9
Textile bags	-------	220.2	223.7	226.8	225.3	222.6	220.1	216.5	213.0	214.6	220.6	224.3	233.4	155.7
ather and leather products [2]	105.9	107.6	106.9	107.4	106.4	105.6	104.8	103.8	100.6	99.8	99.4	103.0	104.7	98.1
Leather	-------	93.6	93.5	93.8	93.7	93.7	93.3	91.9	90.7	91.0	91.6	92.6	92.0	92.9
Boot and shoe cut stock and findings	-------	97.8	98.8	99.4	99.0	98.1	96.9	96.3	94.4	90.1	91.7	97.3	101.3	96.0
Boots and shoes	-------	100.8	100.4	100.2	98.5	97.8	97.5	96.7	93.9	92.9	92.1	95.6	97.2	89.0
Leather gloves and mittens	-------	125.4	121.9	130.1	131.8	131.5	128.1	126.8	118.9	121.0	120.4	123.2	126.8	153.7
Trunks and suitcases	-------	168.5	158.5	170.1	177.9	172.5	162.6	153.1	141.0	147.0	145.8	158.6	163.9	161.2
ood [2]	124.5	125.4	129.0	136.4	140.1	147.3	161.7	157.3	143.1	130.3	126.0	125.0	123.5	123.5
Slaughtering and meat packing	-------	138.5	145.7	150.8	142.0	135.5	134.7	135.5	135.0	130.6	128.0	124.3	127.7	128.9
Butter	-------	158.8	162.0	163.6	168.2	172.9	178.0	188.0	192.7	190.9	185.9	176.4	169.1	165.2
Condensed and evaporated milk	-------	172.5	169.3	170.6	179.7	188.9	194.5	208.8	216.3	216.3	205.7	196.9	186.2	182.6
Ice cream	-------	133.8	133.7	141.4	149.1	157.8	176.8	185.9	189.4	187.8	170.6	156.9	144.3	130.7
Flour	-------	137.5	141.3	141.9	143.1	143.3	140.4	141.6	142.0	136.4	133.0	138.7	139.8	118.5
Feeds, prepared	-------	158.7	169.4	168.4	165.3	167.7	171.2	173.1	171.4	168.0	159.1	162.3	164.8	145.0
Cereal preparations	-------	147.8	146.0	144.3	153.7	153.6	168.0	169.7	156.5	146.2	142.3	157.0	150.3	136.0
Baking	-------	113.9	113.1	116.0	118.1	117.9	115.5	114.5	113.7	112.0	111.0	111.4	110.2	111.0
Sugar refining, cane	-------	127.2	116.2	126.2	131.1	129.0	131.3	131.2	130.9	128.3	123.9	119.7	112.3	105.1
Sugar, beet	-------	49.4	88.9	179.7	225.5	226.4	102.9	90.2	69.7	61.6	56.0	47.6	46.4	86.8
Confectionery	-------	126.2	134.0	141.2	142.7	137.2	122.6	112.8	103.9	108.0	111.2	115.3	114.3	106.7
Beverages, nonalcoholic	-------	134.9	140.1	139.7	143.8	150.4	164.9	166.4	149.1	135.0	125.8	119.8	113.9	135.1
Malt liquors	-------	165.5	168.2	172.4	181.3	184.6	188.4	187.9	182.8	174.6	165.4	160.5	156.5	134.1
Canning and preserving	-------	80.9	84.2	99.1	114.4	159.8	255.7	232.7	163.8	103.3	90.3	90.1	86.1	125.4
Tobacco manufactures	93.5	94.0	93.7	94.4	96.5	95.1	92.3	91.6	89.8	90.2	88.4	87.5	92.2	97.2
Cigarettes	-------	122.1	122.6	124.5	124.0	121.7	118.7	120.0	120.1	121.5	119.8	119.8	119.9	123.8
Cigars	-------	80.1	79.4	79.0	82.9	81.7	79.1	77.3	74.5	74.7	72.7	71.8	78.9	83.9
Tobacco (chewing and smoking) and snuff	-------	75.7	76.3	79.4	78.9	79.4	77.4	76.8	74.9	74.1	73.2	71.2	76.5	91.2

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE A–6: Indexes of Production-Worker Employment in Manufacturing Industries [1]—Continue

[1939 average=100]

Industry group and industry	1948			1947										A
	Mar.	Feb.	Jan.	Dec.	Nov.	Oct.	Sept.	Aug.	July	June	May	Apr.	Mar.	
Nondurable goods—Continued														
Paper and allied products [2]	145.0	144.8	145.7	146.9	145.7	145.0	143.5	143.0	140.7	143.4	143.5	145.0	145.9	
Paper and pulp	.....	144.9	145.0	144.8	143.4	142.9	142.9	142.7	140.9	141.3	140.3	139.6	140.4	
Paper goods, other	.....	151.9	153.6	156.6	155.9	155.3	151.9	150.3	149.5	153.6	153.4	154.1	153.7	
Envelopes	.....	137.5	142.0	142.6	142.5	140.6	137.4	136.0	132.7	136.6	137.6	137.6	138.0	
Paper bags	.....	162.0	163.2	163.9	161.3	160.7	159.2	161.6	160.5	164.0	168.1	174.4	175.8	
Paper boxes	.....	139.1	140.8	143.7	142.7	141.5	138.5	137.9	133.6	139.9	141.6	146.6	148.2	
Printing, publishing, and allied industries [2]	130.1	130.8	131.3	133.0	132.8	132.0	130.7	129.8	128.8	129.1	128.6	128.5	128.2	
Newspapers and periodicals	.....	121.4	121.0	122.7	122.2	121.8	121.7	120.5	119.8	119.7	119.0	117.9	116.9	
Printing; book and job	.....	140.8	142.3	143.7	142.6	141.6	139.1	137.7	138.2	137.8	137.2	138.1	138.4	
Lithographing	.....	121.2	121.7	125.3	125.8	124.2	123.4	124.0	119.8	123.3	124.6	124.5	124.7	
Bookbinding	.....	145.1	145.9	148.8	150.3	149.3	148.1	148.7	143.6	145.6	145.3	144.7	143.7	
Chemicals and allied products [2]	199.0	199.6	199.6	201.0	200.1	199.0	195.2	189.7	189.8	188.5	194.8	196.2	197.5	
Paints, varnishes, and colors	.....	182.1	179.3	178.9	177.7	176.5	175.4	173.4	171.9	176.7	178.0	177.4	176.6	
Drugs, medicines, and insecticides	.....	238.3	238.5	239.2	241.3	243.7	243.6	240.5	242.1	246.4	250.4	252.8	254.2	
Perfumes and cosmetics	.....	117.3	115.9	123.6	133.1	129.9	121.3	116.5	112.2	115.5	114.4	119.5	127.0	
Soap	.....	166.3	167.0	167.4	168.9	165.7	161.7	157.0	157.2	159.4	155.6	155.6	156.2	
Rayon and allied products	.....	131.8	130.8	131.4	130.5	130.1	128.4	126.4	126.1	108.6	126.8	126.0	126.0	
Chemicals, not elsewhere classified	.....	281.0	282.8	283.3	280.9	278.9	279.0	280.8	282.8	284.3	280.9	280.0	277.9	
Explosives and safety fuses	.....	303.3	301.3	300.7	298.0	293.6	291.4	290.1	269.1	290.3	291.0	290.7	288.5	
Compressed and liquefied gases	.....	246.5	249.9	248.8	244.9	243.5	249.0	253.2	246.8	248.8	241.8	237.0	232.1	
Ammunition, small-arms	.....	148.7	144.1	172.7	168.7	167.2	163.5	103.8	160.9	164.6	162.6	158.0	156.1	
Fireworks	.....	221.8	213.4	243.5	249.0	249.9	214.0	177.5	207.6	249.8	255.2	245.0	229.2	
Cottonseed oil	.....	127.0	142.1	159.5	160.5	157.2	119.8	85.9	76.0	77.7	86.0	101.3	117.3	
Fertilizers	.....	171.5	161.3	148.7	141.6	142.1	142.0	133.4	126.2	132.6	157.8	169.0	176.9	
Products of petroleum and coal [2]	152.8	151.3	152.4	152.9	153.5	153.3	154.0	154.1	153.7	150.8	149.3	145.4	145.9	
Petroleum refining	.....	149.5	149.9	150.1	149.8	149.8	151.4	152.8	152.6	150.1	148.6	144.3	145.7	
Coke and byproducts	.....	139.6	140.6	138.3	138.2	136.5	135.1	134.7	133.7	133.0	131.1	128.5	128.4	
Paving materials	.....	73.2	83.2	109.4	138.1	137.4	140.0	133.9	114.0	106.3	110.2	105.2	99.9	
Roofing materials	.....	217.5	222.7	226.2	228.0	227.7	226.8	224.9	225.3	218.0	214.3	210.6	207.4	
Rubber products [2]	179.6	182.7	184.2	186.1	184.5	182.0	178.1	177.8	175.2	180.7	184.5	193.5	196.5	
Rubber tires and inner tubes	.....	205.8	209.2	211.7	212.2	211.0	207.5	214.9	212.3	217.6	220.0	227.0	231.4	
Rubber boots and shoes	.....	153.8	151.5	151.4	147.9	146.1	141.6	127.2	135.1	143.9	153.6	158.4	160.1	
Rubber goods, other	.....	166.9	167.4	169.1	166.0	162.0	157.8	153.5	148.0	153.2	156.3	168.4	170.2	
Miscellaneous industries [2]	.....	177.0	176.1	182.7	185.6	182.9	178.4	173.5	170.1	174.4	176.3	179.8	182.1	
Instruments (professional and scientific), and fire-control equipment	177.5	245.2	245.3	248.1	246.1	247.4	245.0	243.4	243.1	248.1	244.4	249.9	249.9	
Photographic apparatus	.....	220.9	220.4	221.8	*219.5	218.8	216.1	216.5	217.0	211.3	207.6	204.7	203.2	
Optical instruments and ophthalmic goods	.....	230.0	233.6	235.4	232.1	231.6	231.6	231.8	234.6	242.7	247.1	249.4	253.2	
Pianos, organs, and parts	.....	199.7	215.2	226.3	228.6	223.8	211.4	187.2	191.6	195.1	193.5	193.8	196.2	
Games, toys, and dolls	.....	189.9	175.0	201.3	226.9	221.4	213.9	202.1	188.8	182.0	177.3	176.5	170.6	
Buttons	.....	119.0	118.7	119.1	113.0	107.7	103.4	101.9	95.4	104.7	109.1	114.8	118.5	
Fire extinguishers	.....	249.3	253.5	268.0	269.5	273.2	277.6	277.3	284.9	289.0	283.4	291.9	310.6	

[1] See footnote 1, table A–5.
[2] See footnote 2, table A–5.

TABLE A–7: Indexes of Production-Worker Weekly Pay Rolls in Manufacturing Industries [1]

[1939 average=100]

Industry group and industry	1948			1947										Annual average
	Mar.	Feb.	Jan.	Dec.	Nov.	Oct.	Sept.	Aug.	July	June	May	Apr.	Mar.	1943
All manufacturing	348.9	344.9	349.7	356.3	345.0	341.6	336.9	323.3	314.2	319.6	312.2	310.7	314.1	
Durable goods	389.5	381.1	391.6	398.7	384.7	379.3	372.0	356.9	350.1	365.9	353.8	349.9	349.9	
Nondurable goods	309.1	309.5	308.7	314.8	306.2	304.7	302.5	290.4	279.1	274.2	271.5	272.3	279.2	
Durable goods														
Iron and steel and their products [2]	333.5	331.7	336.2	338.7	331.3	327.6	324.5	314.4	304.4	316.1	306.7	297.5	294.2	
Blast furnaces, steel works, and rolling mills	.....	259.3	263.4	257.8	255.1	251.9	254.5	254.2	237.6	249.1	237.9	221.0	213.8	
Gray-iron and semisteel castings	.....	414.9	416.4	420.7	399.3	406.7	403.0	384.1	396.3	411.8	410.4	399.5	401.9	
Malleable-iron castings	.....	467.6	480.1	479.8	459.6	448.7	425.9	392.1	397.2	414.7	408.5	393.6	388.9	
Steel castings	.....	436.2	446.5	443.3	429.5	423.1	414.2	396.9	398.7	406.6	399.6	389.2	383.3	
Cast-iron pipe and fittings	.....	382.1	401.4	404.0	381.4	382.3	366.6	352.5	365.6	392.8	391.0	355.1	362.0	
Tin cans and other tinware	.....	302.4	320.0	336.7	320.7	331.9	349.2	334.9	297.6	265.9	252.2	249.9	244.3	
Wire drawn from purchased rods	.....	268.7	271.6	280.3	270.1	267.6	259.5	254.3	240.4	265.9	220.8	249.0	241.4	
Wirework	.....	309.0	320.5	321.9	297.4	289.0	290.1	271.6	264.0	272.5	257.3	272.0	281.0	
Cutlery and edge tools	.....	377.2	381.9	386.3	384.1	372.2	359.1	333.3	314.2	352.9	373.0	390.4	409.7	

See footnotes at end of table.

LE A-7: Indexes of Production-Worker Weekly Pay Rolls in Manufacturing Industries[1]—Continued

[1939 average=100]

Industry group and industry	1948			1947										Annual average
	Mar.	Feb.	Jan.	Dec.	Nov.	Oct.	Sept.	Aug.	July	June	May	Apr.	Mar.	1943
Durable goods—Continued														
and steel and their products [2]—Continued														
Tools (except edge tools, machine tools, files, and saws)		378.4	381.0	381.0	363.0	352.6	347.9	329.6	318.1	350.6	342.4	363.4	364.3	334.1
Hardware		349.9	352.5	345.9	328.7	321.2	308.4	391.8	300.2	307.3	308.4	302.9	301.4	245.8
Plumbers' supplies		320.3	321.8	331.9	324.1	306.8	291.6	278.6	291.4	291.7	289.3	299.1	294.3	161.7
Stoves, oil burners, and heating equipment not elsewhere classified		387.2	395.8	422.7	404.5	417.6	399.3	355.9	346.6	355.9	351.4	347.8	353.5	210.9
Steam and hot-water heating apparatus and steam fittings		425 1	403.7	430.9	419.4	403.0	394.1	365.8	373.8	404.9	393.9	411.3	422.3	360.6
Stamped and enameled ware and galvanizing		447.4	456.0	472.8	453.7	445.2	437.1	415.0	402.9	411.5	414.8	407.1	408.5	307.0
Fabricated structural and ornamental metal-work		339.4	344.1	360.1	350.5	347.7	339.4	339.3	320.1	328.2	317.4	308.9	307.1	365.3
Metal doors, sash, frames, molding, and trim		275.1	294.7	313.2	298.1	290.0	280.3	266.4	244.5	254.3	249.7	255.8	264.1	292.5
Bolts, nuts, washers, and rivets		406.0	393.1	406.0	391.5	386.0	369.4	367.3	355.1	383.0	380.7	364.1	357.2	382.0
Forgings, iron and steel		496.2	499.1	506.9	484.8	485.5	456.3	419.0	427.2	454.9	436.1	440.6	447.4	507.9
Wrought pipe, welded and heavy-riveted		449.7	465.8	472.7	443.1	427.3	396.6	388.7	387.8	377.8	380.0	364.2	363.0	610.9
Screw-machine products and wood screws		452.1	446.1	442.9	421.7	424.3	413 4	402.6	414.5	436.2	436.3	447.6	456.1	560.4
Steel barrels, kegs, and drums		297.9	333.7	334.0	308.6	299.6	325.6	317.6	317.2	316.2	316.1	313.7	301.8	247.0
Firearms		872.2	846.7	835.0	796.1	786.3	766.9	734.8	776.8	777.9	761.2	747.7	476.3	2934.8
trical machinery [2]	450.1	456.2	462.0	472.1	463.1	456.9	442.2	420.3	422.3	432.6	407.1	396.6	429.6	488.0
Electrical equipment		424.0	430.6	434.3	423.9	417.8	411.0	393.7	396.3	408.6	389.6	376.2	382.0	475.6
Radios and phonographs		493.1	507.3	542.9	539.6	533.2	501.9	459.7	460.8	464.5	491.1	485.8	497.7	505.0
Communication equipment		593.7	586.4	604.6	597.8	584.5	551.1	523.8	521.3	530.2	415.6	415.9	622.0	538.2
chinery, except electrical	465.3	467.6	469.6	470.2	450.4	448.9	442.6	426.1	419.2	434.6	429.5	423.0	416.6	443.7
Machinery and machine-shop products		383.6	383.6	388.7	374.3	373.6	372.0	360.2	356.1	367.9	362.6	357.6	354.9	430.9
Engines and turbines		528.6	532.3	514.6	510.6	493.4	507.3	513.1	493.6	502.7	502.2	495.4	497.5	758.3
Tractors		345.1	347.9	341.3	331.8	328.5	318.2	303.1	311.2	310.2	302.8	288.3	277.2	256.7
Agricultural machinery, excluding tractors		428.5	417.3	405.5	376.6	394.4	387.3	370.1	361.5	371.9	344.3	333.2	312.5	256.0
Machine tools		246.6	245.3	257.9	249.5	253.9	254.2	250.8	239.9	262.6	263.6	269.7	275.6	503.9
Machine-tool accessories		307.9	307.9	307.8	294.6	294.6	296.1	280.3	282.3	305.4	311.6	320.4	326.7	577.8
Textile machinery		414.7	410.4	405.4	390.3	376.4	361.4	326.6	345.5	370.9	363.7	351.8	353.2	230.1
Pumps and pumping equipment		484.6	481.4	486.8	470.9	474.9	488.0	475.1	479.2	494.4	490.7	485.2	489.6	648.8
Typewriters		350.7	359.6	363.5	352.8	337.5	317.6	306.2	185.1	235.3	309.1	295.4	287.7	143.8
Cash registers; adding, and calculating machines		479.6	483.1	482.6	456.5	449.5	436.4	400.7	374.4	394.2	417.3	415.5	401.1	341.6
Washing machines, wringers, and driers, domestic		460.7	462.5	483.7	442.9	424.6	395.0	388.9	391.7	404.2	392.7	377.5	355.6	301.5
Sewing machines, domestic and industrial		394.6	394.8	392.2	376.3	364.8	343.9	319.6	327.8	297.4	280.2	296.0	296.0	282.3
Refrigerators and refrigeration equipment		425.4	470.6	458.2	427.8	440.4	421.3	404.1	422.1	427.5	394.5	387.9	359.4	264.5
nsportation equipment, except automobiles	585.9	577.9	596.7	588.1	544.1	532.2	499.9	482.9	483.0	560.3	561.3	565.3	556.9	3080.3
Locomotives		869.2	863.1	878.6	863.1	870.1	875.3	811.9	760.3	774.7	757.0	705.4	723.7	1107.3
Cars, electric- and steam-railroad		479.5	500.6	522.4	503.5	493.6	468.8	436.3	482.1	471.1	465.2	457.7	446.6	457.9
Aircraft and parts, excluding aircraft engines		663.4	653.6	668.7	653.8	663.8	623.3	637.6	622.4	621.5	639.2	657.2	662.2	3496.3
Aircraft engines		409.4	482.9	503.5	479.2	499.9	501.3	486.7	485.1	481.5	477.0	487.6	479.9	4528.7
Shipbuilding and boatbuilding		381.6	416.7	378.9	316.6	289.9	262.0	241.8	243.1	394.3	395.6	399.1	386.0	3594.7
Motorcycles, bicycles, and parts		420.6	414.5	448.2	441.3	430.8	404.9	392.8	379.4	383.6	363.1	349.0	349.5	253.6
tomobiles	390.3	344.7	398.7	419.5	388.1	378.5	373.5	338.7	348.8	357.0	329.0	343.4	347.7	321.2
nferrous metals and their products [2]	370.3	366.2	366.1	371.2	361.0	353.2	343.6	329.7	326.6	346.2	349.0	354.0	359.0	354.5
Smelting and refining, primary, of nonferrous metals		303.7	303.1	299.9	300.3	296.0	302.5	292.4	299.4	298.8	287.4	284.3	283.1	353.9
Alloying; and rolling and drawing of nonferrous metals, except aluminum		273.2	273.4	271.9	263.7	260.6	257.6	250.9	262.7	282.1	285.4	296.3	300.7	353.4
Clocks and watches		332.0	324.8	333.3	330.5	320.1	311.7	293.1	264.3	302.0	298.1	300.8	302.3	238.4
Jewelry (precious metals) and jewelers' findings		396.2	383.4	415.6	403.6	393.4	360.2	321.2	297.0	323.8	330.1	336.8	355.6	211.8
Silverware and plated ware		525.6	520.5	535.5	507.4	496.2	480.6	441.7	431.0	443.8	438.7	433.8	436.8	212.8
Lighting equipment		335.3	339.6	343.0	333.9	333.8	325.9	318.5	320.4	343.9	351.4	331.2	337.0	240.4
Aluminum manufactures		363.8	369.8	364.7	351.7	345.5	325.5	311.8	301.6	332.3	350.5	371.1	384.5	591.6
Sheet-metal work, not elsewhere classified		431.5	438.5	459.8	438.0	441.6	419.0	420.0	417.6	428.3	415.8	410.8	408.4	357.6
mber and timber basic products [2]	383.4	375.1	372.7	390.2	388.6	387.6	388.6	387.3	359.8	374.9	351.4	323.4	310.1	215.1
Sawmills and logging camps		401.1	400.3	422.0	425.3	425.2	430.5	435.3	397.4	412.2	384.7	350.5	334.5	238.3
Planing and plywood mills		402.5	398.7	403.6	385.5	381.2	368.1	365.8	345.1	366.5	350.5	333.9	323.3	197.8
rniture and finished lumber products [2]	326.9	328.1	330.3	333.9	322.1	318.5	305.0	293.3	281.4	290.4	285.1	286.8	292.0	183.9
Mattresses and bedsprings		385.0	388.3	395.0	372.6	378.7	356.0	323.0	287.3	291.6	282.0	281.7	303.6	165.7
Furniture		333.6	333.4	334.3	323.2	315.0	297.9	284.7	274.4	284.7	278.9	282.2	288.8	185.3
Wooden boxes, other than cigar		292.2	304.2	312.1	301.9	308.8	305.0	304.7	301.8	313.4	304.0	298.4	284.7	215.8
Caskets and other morticians' goods		291.0	294.9	299.6	287.3	281.4	283.4	271.6	260.6	275.8	278.0	273.5	281.7	159.3
Wood preserving		292.2	330.4	347.2	353.0	384.2	393.7	404.2	392.7	391.2	387.6	370.3	355.6	181.9
Wood, turned and shaped		307.3	298.3	305.3	290.8	287.8	281.2	281.4	268.5	272.3	274.9	289.6	293.4	175.5
tone, clay, and glass products [2]	320.8	305.6	305.0	320.4	316.3	313.6	306.0	301.7	285.9	298.2	286.9	288.8	285.7	189.1
Glass and glassware		339.4	339.4	356.5	357.2	351.2	342.8	334.1	312.8	341.1	333.0	334.7	328.5	208.3
Glass products made from purchased glass		267.0	271.6	287.1	269.4	264.0	251.5	246.4	247.2	259.5	259.4	262.5	264.6	165.9
Cement		286.1	284.7	291.3	294.0	294.7	298.3	297.0	283.5	278.9	202.5	248.1	240.3	156.5
Brick, tile, and terra cotta		279.0	296.9	301 9	296.7	300.2	294.1	289.1	276.4	278.9	276.4	287.0	253.0	135.8
Pottery and related products		335.9	336.3	354.4	349.8	342.7	326.5	330.4	308.6	322.4	323.8	317.1	315.2	191.9

See footnotes at end of table

TABLE A-7: Indexes of Production-Worker Weekly Pay Rolls in Manufacturing Industries[1]—Contin

[1939 average=100]

Industry group and industry	1948	1947											
	Mar.	Feb.	Jan.	Dec.	Nov.	Oct.	Sept.	Aug.	July	June	May	Apr.	Mar.
Durable goods—Continued													
Stone, clay, and glass products [2]—Continued													
Gypsum	-------	278.4	283.0	290.2	284.5	278.1	258.3	260.4	260.2	243.6	228.4	230.6	235.9
Wallboard, plaster (except gypsum), and mineral wool	-------	375.5	375.8	386.5	381.5	368.4	357.8	353.9	333.6	327.6	315.6	310.4	296.0
Lime	-------	243.2	248.5	256.9	259.5	258.9	245.5	243.3	237.7	244.6	239.2	231.5	223.1
Marble, granite, slate, and other products	-------	169.5	173.5	183.3	176.9	183.5	180.9	176.4	156.7	155.3	158.7	166.7	164.8
Abrasives	-------	444.8	308.0	462.1	418.2	408.0	418.2	375.6	386.0	413.8	440.6	442.6	462.4
Asbestos products	-------	323.9	325.0	318.7	313.6	305.6	299.2	301.7	293.2	305.2	299.8	301.4	308.2
Nondurable goods													
Textile-mill products and other fiber manufactures [3]	307.1	302.3	295.0	294.1	280.8	264.9	256.3	240.1	237.5	242.5	248.3	255.4	265.0
Cotton manufactures, except smallwares	-------	377.0	378.7	376.4	362.1	329.1	317.4	305.7	302.6	307.5	317.3	329.2	336.6
Cotton smallwares	-------	249.3	243.8	234.1	215.1	213.6	210.6	195.4	200.5	204.9	222.1	229.8	243.7
Silk and rayon goods	-------	262.4	252.6	248.1	236.6	227.6	220.2	208.5	203.0	206.0	212.9	213.3	221.5
Woolen and worsted manufactures, except dyeing and finishing	-------	321.1	292.0	294.4	276.6	270.4	268.5	233.6	243.0	252.5	252.6	260.6	274.7
Hosiery	-------	190.5	188.8	193.5	186.4	177.2	166.4	158.6	148.5	143.2	152.6	159.5	172.7
Knitted cloth	-------	242.6	236.5	231.6	221.7	214.4	207.8	204.1	192.8	192.7	196.7	205.6	223.8
Knitted outerwear and knitted gloves	-------	249.8	234.3	241.6	243.0	237.0	215.3	200.6	188.4	199.3	213.1	228.3	252.0
Knitted underwear	-------	311.0	306.6	306.9	295.4	282.8	274.3	258.0	250.2	253.5	252.9	248.6	251.2
Dyeing and finishing textiles, including woolen and worsted	-------	310.0	304.1	298.1	279.8	271.3	269.5	248.7	241.1	260.8	260.3	265.1	268.7
Carpets and rugs, wool	-------	321.8	316.8	311.6	297.6	288.7	276.5	246.3	254.6	251.6	245.7	240.4	235.8
Hats, fur-felt	-------	202.2	195.8	202.1	181.9	185.9	177.2	171.4	171.8	180.5	168.7	159.9	192.3
Jute goods, except felts	-------	265.7	250.1	175.4	170.1	168.7	163.7	162.0	232.2	260.0	271.8	262.3	270.7
Cordage and twine	-------	337.6	330.6	320.0	300.6	282.0	258.6	256.0	252.7	259.8	271.3	286.8	289.2
Apparel and other finished textile products [3]	359.7	362.0	353.4	343.3	319.6	336.0	318.5	302.3	278.9	274.9	272.1	279.8	317.7
Men's clothing, not elsewhere classified	-------	316.4	313.4	309.5	301.5	303.5	284.9	264.8	260.0	273.0	270.5	267.1	281.3
Shirts, collars, and nightwear	-------	270.2	273.0	281.3	266.0	258.9	243.2	225.5	219.3	229.0	228.8	227.3	233.7
Underwear and neckwear, men's	-------	300.0	292.0	304.0	292.9	280.2	261.3	240.7	230.8	248.3	249.9	256.8	275.6
Workshirts	-------	284.6	247.5	248.2	253.1	262.0	266.9	263.6	247.2	237.5	253.6	257.7	274.3
Women's clothing, not elsewhere classified	-------	388.0	374.8	355.9	319.3	349.5	334.7	323.1	283.1	264.1	260.3	277.7	340.0
Corsets and allied garments	-------	239.3	236.2	230.5	226.8	219.0	205.4	194.7	187.4	200.4	198.0	197.8	196.6
Millinery	-------	238.5	204.4	157.4	123.6	195.2	173.1	171.2	145.5	128.4	119.2	137.7	197.2
Handkerchiefs	-------	243.4	222.5	251.2	260.4	251.4	239.4	210.6	196.7	207.4	221.7	212.2	228.0
Curtains, draperies, and bedspreads	-------	431.4	414.9	424.7	422.2	412.1	371.9	334.7	283.9	253.9	257.4	252.9	285.2
Housefurnishings, other than curtains, etc	-------	569.2	591.6	653.1	590.1	632.2	604.6	573.5	496.7	553.4	560.8	530.1	515.8
Textile bags	-------	461.7	481.1	492.9	484.8	472.6	458.8	443.6	438.2	422.4	427.8	449.9	459.5
Leather and leather products [3]	233.7	243.4	240.7	241.8	235.4	234.9	231.6	220.4	214.2	211.5	207.0	214.6	222.2
Leather	-------	201.6	200.3	203.0	199.8	199.1	198.5	189.8	187.2	185.2	183.7	183.7	185.2
Boot and shoe cut stock and findings	-------	198.6	201.4	202.6	190.3	189.6	191.4	189.8	182.4	172.9	170.0	179.2	190.5
Boots and shoes	-------	235.1	233.8	231.9	223.5	223.8	221.5	209.9	204.8	201.7	197.0	205.3	213.7
Leather gloves and mittens	-------	252.6	245.3	262.4	264.1	267.5	253.5	242.3	227.2	226.9	223.4	227.1	236.2
Trunks and suitcases	-------	367.2	319.8	369.3	406.0	381.8	335.9	309.1	274.3	298.1	281.6	312.7	320.9
Food [3]	264.5	267.2	273.9	298.9	300.6	309.6	331.6	325.6	295.8	267.8	252.8	243.1	239.3
Slaughtering and meat packing	-------	263.3	304.2	338.9	317.4	271.7	271.9	270.0	280.9	259.9	249.4	227.2	232.6
Butter	-------	332.7	330.3	342.2	346.0	353.4	364.8	391.3	387.7	391.5	365.8	342.7	323.5
Condensed and evaporated milk	-------	388.1	369.8	364.0	377.8	402.5	419.8	446.0	470.6	474.1	440.9	410.8	380.2
Ice cream	-------	260.9	248.0	258.5	269.9	288.5	326.2	346.0	343.7	335.0	295.9	272.0	251.7
Flour	-------	298.3	305.9	319.4	336.9	336.4	334.7	336.1	326.1	302.4	274.8	289.0	298.9
Feeds, prepared	-------	314.7	379.0	381.4	346.9	358.6	382.9	364.1	366.8	359.5	326.7	323.7	349.3
Cereal preparations	-------	322.2	307.8	306.3	313.7	304.4	337.5	361.2	329.9	290.9	277.5	296.8	294.7
Baking	-------	240.7	221.5	229.2	227.8	230.8	223.2	218.4	218.0	213.1	208.4	203.4	200.7
Sugar refining, cane	-------	232.3	216.9	248.9	302.3	279.1	278.7	284.2	275.0	279.2	229.4	239.3	208.1
Sugar, beet	-------	111.7	169.5	392.8	516.8	464.0	214.3	286.7	131.3	118.6	99.6	86.1	84.7
Confectionery	-------	271.2	289.5	326.6	325.1	312.2	271.5	233.4	211.4	229.0	232.0	233.4	233.6
Beverages, nonalcoholic	-------	226.7	237.1	236.3	240.0	258.7	295.6	298.0	257.4	226.1	203.9	191.3	176.9
Malt liquors	-------	289.9	289.4	307.7	326.8	344.1	370.3	365.1	349.6	318.6	287.8	269.6	256.2
Canning and preserving	-------	214.2	213.9	250.2	265.7	437.9	683.8	653.7	401.8	249.3	217.8	211.7	197.4
Tobacco manufactures	205.5	196.7	210.8	219.8	216.3	214.5	205.3	203.0	200.0	194.8	182.8	181.6	193.1
Cigarettes	-------	219.2	259.6	267.9	253.3	252.8	243.7	248.5	253.7	239.6	220.9	218.4	226.8
Cigars	-------	184.3	181.7	190.0	195.8	190.6	179.8	173.5	163.4	168.0	163.9	160.3	176.3
Tobacco (chewing and smoking) and snuff	-------	156.5	155.7	169.8	164.0	172.7	171.6	164.2	164.6	147.7	125.7	139.4	144.4
Paper and allied products [3]	324.0	322.3	321.5	327.5	319.6	314.4	309.6	300.6	298.7	298.0	291.1	290.9	290.9
Paper and pulp	-------	328.3	325.0	327.3	319.9	317.3	317.0	312.3	309.6	302.1	289.4	284.4	281.4
Paper goods, other	-------	326.6	328.8	335.7	327.4	320.4	311.7	292.7	297.2	301.8	306.8	301.9	302.2
Envelopes	-------	267.3	279.9	284.1	281.5	279.8	273.7	258.8	250.7	265.2	262.9	260.9	260.6
Paper bags	-------	357.8	368.1	370.2	347.4	350.0	333.9	337.6	338.6	340.9	338.4	343.6	354.2
Paper boxes	-------	307.1	309.1	321.9	314.5	304.2	291.5	280.1	273.6	283.8	282.9	290.3	294.9
Printing, publishing, and allied industries [3]	253.3	249.6	250.2	258.0	252.3	247.9	245.0	235.5	233.6	235.9	234.2	230.7	227.7
Newspapers and periodicals	-------	224.6	218.9	230.0	224.0	221.6	221.6	214.0	208.9	210.0	209.3	202.1	197.2
Printing, book and job	-------	278.6	283.4	285.3	279.3	272.8	266.6	254.8	258.9	258.1	255.4	255.2	253.5
Lithographing	-------	219.0	224.0	237.1	236.1	226.2	225.9	215.7	207.4	216.6	216.1	219.9	219.1
Bookbinding	-------	307.7	315.3	326.6	325.1	325.4	322.9	311.9	299.2	324.7	320.2	312.5	309.0
Chemicals and allied products [3]	415.5	416.2	417.3	414.9	407.5	401.0	395.1	380.4	378.7	373.3	381.5	378.3	377.5
Paints, varnishes, and colors	-------	338.5	332.6	329.8	327.4	318.6	315.0	312.7	308.2	314.0	313.6	309.8	307.7
Drugs, medicines, and insecticides	-------	489.2	490.7	488.5	489.9	499.1	484.7	469.7	449.5	457.6	461.9	462.4	465.4
Perfumes and cosmetics	-------	232.9	231.7	240.5	265.3	250.1	228.2	211.2	205.0	216.7	212.7	219.0	235.7
Soap	-------	376.4	379.3	381.3	371.0	357.6	351.6	325.0	310.2	324.0	301.1	298.7	296.4

See footnotes at end of table.

LE A-7: Indexes of Production-Worker Weekly Pay Rolls in Manufacturing Industries [1]—Continued

[1939 average=100]

Industry group and industry	1948			1947										Annual average
	Mar	Feb.	Jan.	Dec.	Nov.	Oct.	Sept.	Aug.	July	June	May	Apr.	Mar.	1943
Nondurable goods—Continued														
icals and allied products [2]—Continued														
ayon and allied products	-------	270.2	268.6	265.9	260.5	257.8	259.9	252.2	249.8	214.8	249.6	249.3	245.9	168.2
hemicals, not elsewhere classified	-------	559.2	561.3	555.8	540.8	529.8	527.3	527.0	533.7	528.2	520.9	511.6	506.4	336.9
xplosives and safety fuses	-------	587.8	580.2	565.0	566.2	542.8	545.6	539.4	495.0	518.5	506.5	470.9	476.9	2361.8
ompressed and liquefied gases	-------	478.1	465.0	459.6	458.0	445.6	455.3	448.1	437.4	444.0	419.4	412.9	393.4	325.3
mmunition, small-arms	-------	342.0	333.7	411.9	398.0	393.3	381.4	206.5	359.1	361.6	353.5	337.5	333.6	6734.4
ireworks	-------	610.2	591.6	633.8	711.6	747.3	577.7	447.7	534.3	691.8	691.8	719.5	630.5	5963.9
ottonseed oil	-------	335.7	397.4	448.4	448.7	443.1	315.8	221.6	193.8	201.3	219.6	247.8	300.6	230.4
ertilizers	-------	439.6	433.4	393.0	362.5	373.9	390.9	354.5	334.5	349.8	422.6	440.1	443.8	272.2
ucts of petroleum and coal [3]	314.6	310.2	312.8	308.2	304.5	297.0	302.7	297.2	295.6	286.2	275.7	265.2	262.1	184.3
etroleum refining	-------	295.0	296.8	293.4	288.9	279.7	287.6	282.8	286.1	273.4	262.5	254.7	252.9	176.7
oke and byproducts	-------	316.0	319.8	294.8	292.7	288.1	289.9	280.0	270.5	281.9	271.8	252.2	247.3	183.4
aving materials	-------	151.9	168.2	224.8	268.8	*295.9	*297.9	273.2	236.6	228.2	209.0	198.8	167.3	144.8
oofing materials	-------	500.7	508.3	535.7	526.4	523.1	510.5	502.5	493.8	468.4	463.6	445.5	430.7	167.2
er products [3]	[3]340.8	358.3	376.8	396.5	383.3	375.6	369.0	357.4	352.7	361.9	367.2	383.9	374.3	263.9
Rubber tires and inner tubes	-------	355.9	388.4	412.1	407.5	398.0	397.9	396.0	389.5	396.1	399.3	414.2	397.3	265.7
Rubber boots and shoes	-------	345.0	342.8	367.1	322.4	331.7	314.4	268.4	290.0	317.1	331.2	333.3	321.7	268.8
Rubber goods, other	-------	366.2	368.3	379.9	362.2	352.3	338.3	321.5	304.9	320.1	325.5	348.4	348.7	255.8
ellaneous industries [3]	383.0	383.2	377.9	394.7	393.7	384.4	369.0	347.5	341.2	355.4	356.6	361.0	367.6	322.7
Instruments (professional and scientific), and fire-control equipment	-------	487.1	507.5	499.2	480.8	478.9	469.3	460.3	453.3	468.3	441.2	454.0	452.3	1356.9
Photographic apparatus	-------	424.2	418.1	421.1	*416.8	405.1	394.3	385.1	385.9	392.2	383.0	376.2	375.0	311.5
Optical instruments and ophthalmic goods	-------	446.3	452.3	458.5	445.3	443.5	442.3	426.5	433.7	462.8	461.0	449.4	461.8	439.0
Pianos, organs, and parts	-------	416.6	455.5	513.4	500.1	475.6	460.2	384.8	402.7	417.5	418.5	408.1	412.3	295.1
Games, toys, and dolls	-------	450.1	399.7	469.5	525.9	518.7	482.3	431.4	410.1	395.0	386.1	380.9	372.1	169.7
Buttons	-------	285.4	275.7	280.8	262.5	245.8	230.2	220.7	209.2	228.3	234.7	247.3	261.2	204.1
Fire extinguishers	-------	523.2	546.8	520.4	560.6	555.4	558.9	583.7	600.0	586.5	552.1	527.1	595.7	1622.9

[1] See footnote 1, table A-5. [3] See footnote 2, table A-5.

TABLE A-8: Estimated Number of Employees in Selected Nonmanufacturing Industries [1]

[In thousands]

Industry group and industry	1948			1947										Annual average	
	Mar.	Feb.	Jan.	Dec.	Nov.	Oct.	Sept.	Aug.	July	June	May	Apr.	Mar.	1943	1939
ning: [2]															
Coal:															
Anthracite	77.4	76.6	76.2	76.5	76.2	76.2	76.0	76.7	74.2	75.7	76.4	75.6	77.2	78.4	83.1
Bituminous	376	373	380	378	374	372	369	365	339	366	364	343	369	419	372
Metal	90.4	90.2	89.7	89.8	89.4	88.7	89.6	91.0	90.6	91.9	90.8	91.1	90.2	112.7	92.6
Iron	31.5	31.0	30.9	31.3	32.0	32.4	32.4	32.7	32.6	32.4	31.7	31.1	29.8	35.3	21.1
Copper	26.6	27.0	26.9	26.6	26.1	25.8	25.7	25.7	25.7	25.7	25.3	25.6	25.6	33.3	25.0
Lead and zinc	15.7	15.7	15.7	15.6	15.4	14.9	15.5	16.5	16.3	17.8	17.8	18.1	18.4	21.6	16.3
Gold and silver	8.7	8.7	8.6	8.5	8.1	8.0	8.2	8.3	8.1	8.0	8.2	8.4	8.4	7.7	26.0
Miscellaneous	7.8	7.8	7.7	7.9	7.8	7.6	7.7	7.9	7.9	7.9	7.8	7.9	7.8	14.8	4.2
Quarrying and nonmetallic	80.9	77.8	79.9	83.9	86.4	87.3	88.1	88.9	88.6	88.3	87.2	86.3	82.6	80.9	68.5
Crude petroleum and natural gas production [3]	127.1	127.1	126.4	126.3	126.4	127.1	128.7	131.0	130.8	128.5	125.6	124.7	123.9	103.2	114.4
nsportation and public utilities:															
Class I steam railroads [4]	1,317	1,312	1,318	1,331	1,340	1,357	1,364	1,381	1,383	1,375	1,365	1,348	1,325	1,355	988
Street railways and busses [5]	249	249	250	249	249	249	251	253	254	253	253	254	254	227	194
Telephone	627	623	620	620	614	609	613	616	614	605	506	404	599	402	318
Telegraph [6]	36.9	36.8	36.6	36.7	36.6	36.9	37.6	37.8	38.2	38.5	38.7	39.3	37.9	46.9	37.6
Electric light and power	271	269	268	269	268	267	268	269	267	263	258	256	254	211	244
vice:															
Hotels (year-round)	375	377	378	381	378	380	379	379	382	385	382	379	378	344	323
Power laundries [3]	231	230	235	237	238	241	243	245	250	249	245	242	241	252	196
Cleaning and dyeing [3]	90.0	86.8	88.9	91.0	92.7	95.6	94.3	93.1	97.7	100.8	97.4	95.4	93.1	78.0	58.2

[1] Includes all employees unless otherwise noted. Data for the three most recent months are subject to revision without notation. Revised data for earlier months are identified by an asterisk.

[2] Estimates, which include production and related workers only, have been adjusted to levels indicated by data through 1945 made available by the Bureau of Employment Security of the Federal Security Agency. Comparable data from January 1939 are available upon request to the Bureau of Labor Statistics. The figures presented here supersede data shown in publications dated prior to:

Industry	Mimeographed release	Monthly Labor Review
Mining industries	April 1948	May 1948.
Power laundries	February 1948	March 1948.
Cleaning and dyeing	February 1948	March 1948.

[3] Does not include well drilling or rig building.

[4] Includes all employees at middle of month. Excludes employees of switching and terminal companies. Class I steam railroads include those with over $1,000,000 annual revenue. Source: Interstate Commerce Commission.

[5] Includes private and municipal street-railway companies and affiliated, subsidiary, or successor trolley-bus and motor-bus companies.

[6] Includes all land-line employees except those compensated on a commission basis. Excludes general and divisional headquarters personnel, trainees in school, and messengers.

TABLE A–9: Indexes of Employment in Selected Nonmanufacturing Industries [1]

[1939 average=100]

Industry group and industry	1948			1947										
	Mar	Feb.	Jan.	Dec.	Nov.	Oct.	Sept.	Aug.	July	June	May	Apr.	Mar.	
Mining: [3]														
Coal:														
Anthracite	92.6	91.6	91.1	91.5	91.2	91.2	91.0	91.7	88.7	90.5	91.4	90.4	92.3	
Bituminous	101.2	100.4	102.1	101.7	100.7	100.1	99.2	98.2	91.2	98.5	97.8	92.1	99.1	
Metal	97.6	97.4	96.9	97.0	96.5	95.8	96.8	98.3	97.8	99.3	98.1	98.4	97.4	
Iron	149.4	146.8	146.5	148.0	151.3	153.3	153.6	154.6	154.3	153.5	150.0	147.4	141.2	
Copper	106.6	108.2	107.5	106.6	104.4	103.1	103.0	102.8	102.9	102.9	101.3	102.6	102.7	
Lead and zinc	96.5	96.2	96.2	95.8	94.8	91.8	95.5	101.4	100.0	109.7	109.7	111.3	113.1	
Gold and silver	33.3	33.4	33.1	32.5	31.3	30.9	30.5	31.8	31.3	30.8	31.6	32.2	32.4	
Miscellaneous	186.7	187.0	183.0	187.2	185.7	181.6	184.6	188.3	187.9	189.3	185.6	188.0	187.2	
Quarrying and nonmetallic	118.2	113.7	116.7	122.6	126.2	127.6	128.7	129.8	129.4	129.0	127.4	126.0	120.6	
Crude petroleum and natural gas production [3]	111.1	111.1	110.5	110.4	110.5	111.1	112.5	114.5	114.3	112.3	109.8	108.9	108.3	
Transportation and public utilities:														
Class I steam railroads [4]	133.3	132.8	133.4	134.8	135.7	137.4	138.1	139.8	140.0	139.2	138.2	136.1	134.2	
Street railways and busses [5]	128.8	128.6	129.2	128.6	128.7	128.8	129.6	130.7	130.9	130.4	130.7	130.9	131.0	
Telephone	197.4	196.2	195.0	195.0	193.3	191.6	192.9	193.8	193.3	190.4	159.2	127.2	188.4	
Telegraph [6]	98.2	97.8	97.2	97.6	97.2	98.1	99.8	100.5	101.5	102.3	102.8	104.5	100.7	
Electric light and power	110.9	110.3	109.8	110.3	109.7	109.4	109.9	110.2	109.3	107.5	105.7	104.8	104.0	
Trade: [7]														
Wholesale	115.3	116.1	116.3	117.1	116.5	115.5	113.3	112.2	111.1	110.5	109.7	110.5	111.7	
Retail	113.5	111.8	114.4	130.2	119.8	115.8	112.4	110.0	110.2	111.4	111.3	111.5	111.2	
Food	116.7	113.9	114.4	117.4	116.1	115.0	112.6	114.7	113.0	113.7	113.9	113.7	112.8	
General merchandise	124.5	122.9	129.4	175.5	143.6	131.5	122.8	115.7	116.7	120.6	121.2	122.9	122.5	
Apparel	116.8	108.2	111.5	136.7	124.0	119.4	113.5	103.4	106.8	115.0	114.3	114.7	113.4	
Furniture and housefurnishings	91.9	91.0	93.6	97.4	92.4	89.5	87.5	85.9	86.0	85.1	84.6	84.6	84.4	
Automotive	105.9	105.9	106.5	109.9	107.6	105.6	104.8	105.1	104.2	100.6	99.4	98.7	97.8	
Lumber and building materials	119.4	118.8	122.5	126.1	126.4	126.9	124.5	123.1	121.4	119.4	117.5	116.3	115.5	
Service:														
Hotels (year-round)	116.4	116.8	117.2	118.1	117.1	117.7	117.4	117.6	118.3	119.4	118.4	117.5	117.3	
Power laundries [5]	117.7	117.6	120.1	120.9	121.3	123.1	124.3	125.0	127.8	127.2	124.9	123.6	123.1	
Cleaning and dyeing [5]	154.8	149.3	152.8	156.5	159.4	164.4	162.1	160.1	167.9	173.3	167.5	164.1	160.0	

[1] See footnote 1, table A–8.
[2] See footnote 2, table A–8.
[3] See footnote 3, table A–8.
[4] See footnote 4, table A–8.
[5] See footnote 5, table A–8.
[6] See footnote 6, table A–8.
[7] Includes all nonsupervisory employees and working supervisors.

TABLE A–10: Indexes of Weekly Pay Rolls in Selected Nonmanufacturing Industries [1]

[1939 average=100]

Industry group and industry	1948			1947										
	Mar.	Feb.	Jan.	Dec.	Nov.	Oct.	Sept.	Aug.	July	June	May	Apr.	Mar.	
Mining: [3]														
Coal:														
Anthracite	255.9	232.8	242.4	239.4	224.4	252.7	237.9	244.0	200.3	219.4	210.2	175.5	232.8	
Bituminous coal	320.8	300.7	329.4	324.9	306.8	306.8	300.8	294.3	214.7	281.0	271.4	210.9	271.9	
Metal	199.4	201.7	198.9	198.8	194.8	192.7	193.6	193.3	186.1	196.7	186.3	178.3	176.1	
Iron	313.8	310.3	302.7	301.1	310.2	315.5	311.0	313.0	307.5	322.1	296.4	264.6	256.8	
Copper	234.8	241.7	238.0	236.5	224.7	222.9	225.3	219.0	211.6	216.2	203.8	198.2	198.7	
Lead and zinc	222.9	225.1	228.1	231.6	220.6	209.7	216.0	220.5	210.5	241.9	236.9	238.4	235.8	
Gold and silver	56.7	58.4	56.4	56.5	53.7	51.7	52.1	52.1	47.2	49.9	49.7	50.9	51.1	
Miscellaneous	340.3	347.4	348.4	349.2	346.7	338.1	339.6	345.0	327.6	332.0	319.1	308.2	307.6	
Quarrying and nonmetallic	287.3	262.0	270.0	295.3	305.7	319.2	315.9	317.2	307.0	307.1	295.5	285.1	261.4	
Crude petroleum and natural gas production [3]	213.2	219.9	215.5	203.2	211.0	199.9	206.5	204.0	204.9	206.0	192.2	190.8	180.7	
Transportation and public utilities:														
Class I steam railroads	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	
Street railways and busses [5]	232.6	234.6	230.1	226.7	223.6	223.2	224.1	225.2	222.1	222.1	220.0	218.8	218.6	
Telephone	314.7	316.3	315.8	313.0	321.5	314.2	312.3	306.2	302.2	292.5	202.9	136.1	267.2	
Telegraph [6]	213.0	212.6	209.5	207.8	206.8	208.1	211.8	213.5	215.2	218.8	226.9	239.3	198.0	
Electric light and power	184.4	188.2	187.9	185.7	187.6	182.8	183.1	182.9	178.4	177.5	168.2	166.5	160.8	
Trade: [7]														
Wholesale	210.8	211.7	213.9	213.7	213.6	206.9	203.3	198.2	196.5	198.0	191.4	190.8	191.6	
Retail	209.9	209.4	237.6	237.1	216.5	207.1	202.5	197.6	198.5	201.6	195.3	192.9	190.1	
Food	226.1	221.5	219.4	221.5	220.0	213.8	209.2	212.2	213.8	212.1	206.0	202.8	199.9	
General merchandise	225.5	221.4	233.0	314.0	251.1	225.2	220.4	212.0	214.1	218.9	212.3	210.4	205.6	
Apparel	208.8	194.3	198.8	248.8	222.7	213.5	203.5	182.9	192.0	207.4	200.9	200.7	194.6	
Furniture and housefurnishings	173.7	177.8	174.5	192.9	177.3	167.6	159.8	155.1	155.8	157.4	151.9	148.1	146.6	
Automotive	197.1	196.5	193.9	204.2	198.6	193.8	188.5	188.5	184.8	184.3	177.7	175.2	171.7	
Lumber and building materials	228.6	227.6	228.0	238.1	233.5	238.4	231.8	229.0	218.8	219.4	209.9	204.0	201.3	
Service:														
Hotels (year-round) [8]	229.0	233.2	230.4	233.2	228.6	226.9	222.4	221.0	222.0	226.4	221.1	219.4	216.8	
Power laundries [5]	227.5	225.4	232.9	233.6	226.8	232.3	236.2	231.3	238.5	239.3	231.0	227.3	223.2	
Cleaning and dyeing [5]	291.2	271.9	285.6	292.8	293.7	303.8	301.7	285.0	310.5	328.4	313.5	299.4	289.3	

[1] See footnote 1, table A–8.
[2] See footnote 2, table A–8.
[3] See footnote 3, table A–8.
[4] Not available
[5] See footnote 4, table A–8.
[6] See footnote 5, table A–8.
[7] See footnote 6, table A–9.
[8] Money payments only; additional value of board, room, uniforms, and tips, not included.

TABLE A–11: Total Federal Employment by Branch and Agency Group [1]

Year and month	All branches	Executive [2]				Legislative	Judicial	Government corporations [3]
		Total	Defense agencies [4]	Post Office Department [5]	All other agencies			
Total (including areas outside continental United States)								
	968,596	935,493	207,978	319,474	408,040	5,373	2,260	25,470
	3,183,235	3,138,838	2,304,752	364,092	469,994	6,171	2,636	35,590
March	2,247,289	2,205,082	1,091,197	426,978	686,907	7,039	3,061	32,107
April	2,215,389	2,173,262	1,058,678	429,507	685,077	7,174	3,072	31,881
May	2,193,091	2,151,264	1,028,043	435,423	687,798	7,246	3,071	31,510
June	2,168,896	2,127,715	996,238	437,303	694,174	7,215	3,061	30,905
July	2,103,246	2,062,275	936,533	439,617	686,125	7,254	3,074	30,643
August	2,067,228	2,026,071	923,080	442,289	660,702	7,230	3,404	30,523
September	2,020,873	1,980,084	906,989	425,449	647,646	7,184	3,406	30,199
October	2,002,385	1,962,042	901,197	425,005	635,840	7,118	3,430	29,795
November	2,006,412	1,966,339	905,251	429,789	631,299	7,068	3,453	29,552
December	2,229,164	2,189,436	894,855	667,912	626,669	7,046	3,450	29,232
January	1,985,979	1,946,258	890,719	433,102	622,437	7,051	3,461	29,209
February	1,992,216	1,952,533	895,850	432,696	623,987	7,125	3,470	29,088
March	2,004,190	1,964,336	897,920	439,517	626,899	7,210	3,462	29,182
Continental United States								
	926,659	897,602	179,381	318,802	399,419	5,373	2,180	21,504
	2,913,534	2,875,928	2,057,696	363,297	454,935	6,171	2,546	28,889
March	1,964,820	1,930,725	844,818	425,567	660,340	7,039	2,993	24,063
April	1,942,834	1,909,052	822,597	428,090	658,365	7,174	3,004	23,604
May	1,924,560	1,890,920	796,135	433,996	660,789	7,246	3,003	23,391
June	1,905,068	1,871,898	769,268	435,831	666,799	7,215	2,993	22,962
July	1,848,469	1,815,222	718,523	438,110	658,589	7,254	3,006	22,987
August	1,815,905	1,782,410	708,681	440,773	632,956	7,230	3,332	22,933
September	1,781,733	1,748,530	704,575	424,005	619,950	7,184	3,334	22,685
October	1,764,384	1,731,411	699,815	423,473	608,123	7,118	3,358	22,497
November	1,771,360	1,738,587	706,418	428,252	603,917	7,068	3,381	22,324
December	2,005,567	1,973,066	708,099	665,662	599,305	7,046	3,377	22,078
January	1,763,482	1,731,053	704,251	431,571	595,231	7,051	3,388	21,990
February	1,766,184	1,733,698	705,792	431,214	596,692	7,125	3,396	21,965
March	1,778,555	1,745,872	708,937	437,942	598,993	7,210	3,388	22,085

[1] Employment represents an average for the year or is as of the first of the month. Data for the legislative and judicial branches and for all Government corporations except the Panama R. R. Co. are reported directly to the Bureau of Labor Statistics. Data for the executive branch and for the Panama R. R. Co. are reported through the Civil Service Commission but differ from those published by the Civil Service Commission in the following respects: (1) Exclude seamen and trainees who are hired and paid by private steamship companies having contracts with the Maritime Commission, included by Civil Service Commission starting January 1947; (2) exclude substitute rural mail carriers, included by the Civil Service Commission since September 1945; (3) include in December the additional postal employment necessitated by the Christmas season, excluded from published Civil Service Commission figures starting 1942; (4) include an upward adjustment to Post Office Department employment prior to December 1943 to convert temporary substitute employees from a full-time equivalent to a name-count basis, the latter being the basis on which data for subsequent months have been reported. Data for the Central Intelligence Agency are excluded starting August 1947; (5) the Panama R. R. Co. is shown under Government corporations here, but is included under the executive branch by the Civil Service Commission; (6) employment published by the Civil Service Commission as of the last day of the month is presented here as of the first day of the next month.

From 1939 through June 1943 employment was reported for all areas monthly and employment within continental United States was secured by deducting the number of persons outside the continental area, which was estimated from actual reports as of January of 1939 and 1940 and July of 1941, and 1943. From July 1943, through December 1946, employment within continental United States was reported monthly and the number of persons outside the country (estimated from quarterly reports) was added to secure employment in all areas. Beginning January 1947, employment is reported monthly both inside and outside continental United States.

[2] Data for current months cover the following corporations: Federal Reserve banks, mixed ownership banks of the Farm Credit Administration, and the Panama R. R. Co. Data for earlier years include at various times the following additional corporations: Inland Waterways Corporation, Spruce Production Corporation, and certain employees of the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation and of the Office of the Comptroller of the Currency, Treasury Department. Corporations not included in this column are under the executive branch.

[4] Covers the National Military Establishment, Maritime Commission, National Advisory Committee for Aeronautics, The Panama Canal, and until their abolition or amalgamation with a peacetime agency, the agencies created specifically to meet war and reconversion emergencies.

[5] For ways in which data differ from published figures of the Civil Service Commission, see footnote 1. Employment figures include fourth-class postmasters in all months. Prior to July 1945, clerks at third-class post offices were hired on a contract basis and therefore, because of being private employees, are excluded here. They are included beginning July 1945, however, when they were placed on the regular Federal pay roll by congressional action.

Correction: Tables A–8, A–9, and A–10

In the April 1948 MONTHLY LABOR REVIEW, the February 1948 data for the mining industries, shown in tables A–8, A–9, and A–10, are revised figures. These are not comparable with the data shown for prior months because of the adjustment to more recent levels indicated by data through 1945, made available by the Bureau of Employment Security of the Federal Security Agency. All the mining data presented in this issue supersede data for the same months previously published. Comparable data from January 1939 are available upon request to the Bureau of Labor Statistics.

TABLE A–12: Total Federal Pay Rolls by Branch and Agency Group [1]

[In thousands]

Year and month	All branches	Executive [2]				Legislative	Judicial	Governm corporat
		Total	Defense agencies [4]	Post Office Department [5]	All other agencies			
	Total (including areas outside continental United States)							
1939	$1,757,292	$1,692,824	$357,628	$586,347	$748,849	$14,767	$6,691	$
1944 [6]	8,301,111	8,206,411	6,178,387	864,947	1,163,077	18,127	9,274	
1947: March	511,062	501,699	240,257	97,001	164,441	2,365	1,140	
April	*509,243	*499,749	233,632	96,441	*169,676	2,440	1,179	
May	*514,057	*504,747	235,118	95,256	*174,373	2,439	1,181	
June	*508,378	*499,154	234,576	93,505	*171,073	2,425	1,149	
July	494,351	484,811	213,772	96,591	174,448	2,483	1,320	
August	464,076	454,723	199,247	96,145	159,331	2,421	1,259	
September	470,515	461,157	201,582	96,485	163,090	2,448	1,284	
October	*481,401	*471,938	*203,892	99,713	168,333	2,457	1,334	
November	*451,502	*442,171	*192,111	98,666	151,394	2,457	1,192	
December	531,427	521,900	214,033	143,537	164,330	2,461	1,336	
1948: January	482,987	473,466	211,495	100,395	161,576	2,451	1,292	
February	445,150	435,894	191,372	98,054	146,468	2,404	1,195	
March	502,509	492,855	220,718	100,322	171,815	2,496	1,403	
	Continental United States							
1944 [6]	$7,628,017	$7,540,825	$5,553,166	$862,271	$1,125,388	$18,127	$8,878	$
1947: March	466,236	457,664	202,387	96,681	158,596	2,365	1,105	
April	*464,974	456,171	196,551	96,125	*163,495	2,440	1,143	
May	*469,774	*461,165	198,395	94,936	*167,834	2,439	1,145	
June	*463,490	*454,930	197,216	93,185	*164,529	2,425	1,114	
July	453,649	444,743	180,976	96,260	167,507	2,483	1,293	
August	423,545	414,898	166,681	95,819	152,398	2,421	1,223	
September	430,555	421,857	169,441	96,138	156,278	2,448	1,248	
October	*443,408	*434,545	*173,717	99,356	161,472	2,457	1,297	
November	*414,020	*405,485	*162,219	98,313	144,953	2,457	1,154	
December	491,702	482,860	182,091	143,057	157,712	2,461	1,301	
1948: January	443,175	434,366	179,395	100,052	154,919	2,451	1,255	
February	408,628	399,975	161,996	97,703	140,276	2,404	1,160	
March	459,992	451,018	186,268	99,970	164,780	2,496	1,364	

[1] Data are from a series revised June 1947 to adjust pay rolls, which from July 1945 until December 1946 were reported for pay periods ending during the month, to cover the entire calendar month. Data for the executive branch and for the Panama R. R. Co. are reported through the Civil Service Commission. Data for the legislative and judicial branches and for all Government corporations except the Panama R. R. Co. are reported directly to the Bureau of Labor Statistics. Data for Central Intelligence Agency are excluded starting July 1947.

[2] From 1939 through May 1943, pay rolls were reported for all areas monthly. Beginning June 1943, some agencies reported pay rolls for all areas and some reported pay rolls for the continental area only. Pay rolls for areas outside continental United States from June 1943 through November 1946 (except for the National Military Establishment for which these data were reported monthly during most of this period) were secured by multiplying employment in these areas (see footnote 2, table A–11, for derivation of the employment) by the average pay per person in March 1944, as revealed in a surv as of that date, adjusted for the salary increases given in July 1945 and Ja 1946. Beginning December 1946 pay rolls for areas outside the country a reported monthly by most agencies.

[3] See footnote 3, table A–11.

[4] See footnote 4, table A–11.

[5] Beginning July 1945, pay is included of clerks at third-class post offic who previously were hired on a contract basis and therefore were privat employees and of fourth-class postmasters who previously were recompense by the retention of a part of the postal receipts. Both these groups we placed on a regular salary basis in July 1945 by congressional action.

[6] Data are shown for 1944, instead of 1943 as in the other Federal tabl because pay rolls for employment in areas outside continental United Stat are not available prior to June 1943.

*Revised.

LE A-13: Total Government Employment and Pay Rolls in Washington, D. C., by Branch and Agency Group [1]

Year and month	Total government	District of Columbia Government	Federal						
			Total	Executive				Legislative	Judicial
				All agencies	Defense agencies [2]	Post Office Department [3]	All other agencies		
	Employment [4]								
	143,548	**13,978**	**129,570**	**123,773**	**18,761**	**5,099**	**99,913**	**5,373**	**424**
	300,914	**15,875**	**285,040**	**278,363**	**144,319**	**8,273**	**125,771**	**6,171**	**506**
March	**244,991**	**18,012**	**226,979**	**219,367**	**75,304**	**7,552**	**136,511**	**7,039**	**573**
April	**243,715**	**17,981**	**225,734**	**217,984**	**75,052**	**7,466**	**135,466**	**7,174**	**576**
May	**241,053**	**18,024**	**223,029**	**215,210**	**73,309**	**7,413**	**134,488**	**7,246**	**573**
June	**237,859**	**18,521**	**219,338**	**211,554**	**71,175**	**7,309**	**133,070**	**7,215**	**569**
July	**231,112**	**18,454**	**212,658**	**204,831**	**67,968**	**7,093**	**129,770**	**7,254**	**573**
August	**223,728**	**17,807**	**205,921**	**198,099**	**65,062**	**7,342**	**125,695**	**7,230**	**592**
September	**221,862**	**18,074**	**203,788**	**196,033**	**64,651**	**7,120**	**124,262**	**7,184**	**571**
October	**221,236**	**18,303**	**202,933**	**195,239**	**64,505**	**7,284**	**123,450**	**7,118**	**576**
November	**221,481**	**18,381**	**203,100**	**195,448**	**64,548**	**7,281**	**123,619**	**7,068**	**584**
December	**224,375**	**18,418**	**205,957**	**198,331**	**64,715**	**10,156**	**123,460**	**7,046**	**580**
January	**221,799**	**18,448**	**203,351**	**195,714**	**65,065**	**7,258**	**123,391**	**7,051**	**586**
February	**224,541**	**18,625**	**205,916**	**198,201**	**65,543**	**7,235**	**125,423**	**7,125**	**590**
March	**226,182**	**18,642**	**207,540**	**199,743**	**66,009**	**7,412**	**126,322**	**7,210**	**587**
	Pay rolls (in thousands)								
	$305,741	**$25,226**	**$280,515**	**$264,541**	**$37,825**	**$12,524**	**$214,192**	**$14,765**	**$1,209**
	737,792	**32,884**	**704,908**	**685,510**	**352,008**	**20,070**	**313,432**	**17,785**	**1,613**
March	64,932	4,140	60,792	58,228	19,653	2,215	36,360	2,365	199
April	*66,054	4,232	*61,822	*59,180	19,444	2,253	*37,483	2,440	202
May	*66,834	4,250	*62,584	*59,943	19,294	2,019	*38,630	2,439	201
June	*63,454	4,203	*59,251	*56,630	17,837	2,421	*36,372	2,425	196
July	64,577	3,381	61,196	58,503	18,536	2,297	37,670	2,483	210
August	58,624	3,187	55,437	52,817	15,705	2,283	34,829	2,421	198
September	59,911	4,382	55,529	52,876	16,651	2,239	33,986	2,448	205
October	*64,467	4,496	*59,971	*57,298	*16,806	2,744	37,748	2,457	216
November	*59,400	4,223	*55,177	*52,525	*16,110	2,606	33,809	2,457	195
December	64,122	4,570	59,552	56,873	17,230	3,135	36,508	2,461	218
January	63,304	4,499	58,805	56,141	16,656	2,776	36,709	2,451	213
February	57,981	4,281	53,700	51,099	15,910	2,165	33,024	2,404	197
March	69,123	4,627	64,496	61,785	18,396	2,227	41,162	2,496	215

[1] Data for the legislative and judicial branches and District of Columbia government are reported to the Bureau of Labor Statistics. Data for the executive branch are reported through the Civil Service Commission but differ from those published by the Civil Service Commission in the following respects: (1) Include in December the temporary additional postal employment necessitated by the Christmas season, excluded from published Civil Service Commission figures starting 1942; (2) include an upward adjustment in Post Office Department employment prior to December 1943 to convert temporary substitute employees from a full-time equivalent to a name-count basis, the latter being the basis on which data for subsequent months have been reported; (3) exclude persons working without compensation or for $1 a year or month, included by the Civil Service Commission from June through November 1943; (4) employment published by the Civil Service Commission as of the last day of the month is presented here as of the first day of the next month.

Beginning January 1942, data for the executive branch cover, in addition to the area inside the District of Columbia, the adjacent sections of Maryland and Virginia which are defined by the Bureau of the Census as in the metropolitan area.

[2] Covers the National Military Establishment, Maritime Commission, National Advisory Committee for Aeronautics, The Panama Canal, and until their abolition or amalgamation with a peacetime agency, the agencies created specifically to meet war and reconversion emergencies.

[3] For ways in which data differ from published figures of the Civil Service Commission, see footnote 1.

[4] Yearly figures represent averages. Monthly figures represent (1) the number of regular employees in pay status on the first day of the month plus the number of intermittent employees who were paid during the preceding month for the executive branch, (2) the number of employees on the pay roll with pay during the pay period ending just before the first of the month for the legislative and judicial branches, and (3) the number of employees on the pay roll with pay during the pay period ending on or just before the last of the month for the District of Columbia Government.

*Revised.

TABLE A–14: Personnel and Pay in Military Branch of Federal Government [1]

[In thousands]

Year and month	Personnel (average for year or as of first of month) [2]					Type of pay				
	Total	Army and Air Forces [3]	Navy	Marine Corps	Coast Guard	Total	Pay rolls [4]	Mustering-out pay [5]	Family allowances [6]	Leave [7]
1939	345	192	124	19	10	$331,523	$331,523			
1943	8,944	6,733	1,744	311	156	11,173,186	10,140,852		$1,032,334	
1947: March	1,836	1,199	510	105	22	669,501	302,464	18,292	26,548	
April	1,777	1,148	504	103	22	593,677	303,395	17,383	28,499	
May	1,703	1,082	501	99	21	369,947	263,701	15,022	25,814	
June	1,632	1,021	496	94	21	335,391	262,505	12,465	24,459	
July	1,592	990	490	93	19	339,128	259,172	12,670	25,036	
August	1,575	972	492	92	19	334,129	248,670	10,498	24,502	
September	1,557	955	491	92	19	332,804	248,928	9,632	24,210	
October	1,543	941	491	92	19	355,961	[8] 271,040	9,934	25,145	
November	1,490	920	459	92	19	309,705	252,112	9,117	23,127	
December	1,451	911	433	87	20	300,257	246,532	13,293	23,827	
1948: January	1,410	898	409	83	20	300,241	250,953	13,465	23,454	
February	1,407	905	402	80	20	281,423	240,493	11,938	23,566	
March	1,409	909	400	80	20	285,038	242,969	13,077	24,977	

[1] Except for Army personnel for 1939 which is from the Annual Report of the Secretary of War, all data are from reports submitted to the Bureau of Labor Statistics by the various military branches.

[2] Includes personnel on active duty, those on terminal leave, the missing, and those in the hands of the enemy.

[3] Prior to March 1944, data include persons on induction furlough. Prior to June 1942 and after April 1945, Philippine Scouts are included.

[4] Pay rolls are for personnel on active duty or on terminal leave. Coast Guard pay rolls and Army pay rolls for 1943 represent actual expenditures. Other data represent estimated obligations based on an average monthly personnel count. Pay rolls for the Navy and Coast Guard include cash payments for clothing-allowance balances in January, April, July, and October.

[5] Represents actual expenditures.

[6] Represents Government's contribution. The men's share is included in the pay rolls.

[7] Leave payments were authorized by Public Law 704 of the 79th Congress and 254 of the 80th Congress to enlisted personnel discharged prior to September 1946, for accrued and unused leave, and to officers and enlisted personnel on active duty for leave accrued in excess of 60 days. Payment of personnel while on terminal leave is included in the pay roll. Value of bonds (representing face value, to which interest will be added at time bonds are cashed) and cash payments are included.

[8] Includes for first time lump-sum payments for terminal leave authorized by Public Law 350 of the 80th Congress.

B: Labor Turn-Over

TABLE B–1: Monthly Labor Turn-Over Rates (Per 100 Employees) in Manufacturing Industries, by Class of Turn-Over [1]

Class of turn-over and year	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
Total accession:												
1948	4.6	[2] 3.9										
1947	6.0	5.0	5.1	5.1	4.8	5.5	4.9	5.3	5.9	5.5	4.8	
1946	8.5	6.8	7.1	6.7	6.1	6.7	7.4	7.0	7.1	6.8	5.7	
1943	8.3	7.9	8.3	7.4	7.2	8.4	7.8	7.6	7.7	7.2	6.6	
1939 [3]	4.1	3.1	3.3	2.9	3.3	3.9	4.2	5.1	6.2	5.9	4.1	
Total separation:												
1948	4.3	[2] 4.2										
1947	4.9	4.5	4.9	5.2	5.4	4.7	4.6	5.3	5.9	5.0	4.0	
1946	6.8	6.3	6.6	6.3	6.3	5.7	5.8	6.6	6.9	6.3	4.9	
1943	7.1	7.1	7.7	7.5	6.7	7.1	7.6	8.3	8.1	7.0	6.4	
1939 [3]	3.2	2.6	3.1	3.5	3.5	3.3	3.3	3.0	2.8	2.9	3.0	
Quit: [4]												
1948	2.6	[2] 2.5										
1947	3.5	3.2	3.5	3.7	3.5	3.1	3.1	4.0	4.5	3.6	2.7	
1946	4.3	3.9	4.2	4.3	4.2	4.0	4.6	5.3	5.3	4.7	3.7	
1943	4.5	4.7	5.4	5.4	4.8	5.2	5.6	6.3	6.3	5.2	4.5	
1939 [3]	.9	.6	.8	.8	.7	.7	.7	.8	1.1	.9	.8	
Discharge:												
1948	.4	[3] .4										
1947	.4	.4	.4	.4	.4	.4	.4	.4	.4	.4	.4	
1946	.5	.5	.4	.4	.4	.3	.4	.4	.4	.4	.4	
1943	.5	.5	.6	.5	.6	.6	.7	.7	.6	.6	.6	
1939 [3]	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1	.2	.2	
Lay-off: [5]												
1948	1.2	[2] 1.2										
1947	.9	.8	.9	1.0	1.4	1.1	1.0	.8	.9	.9	.8	
1946	1.8	1.7	1.8	1.4	1.5	1.2	.6	.7	1.0	1.0	.7	
1943	.7	.5	.5	.6	.5	.5	.5	.5	.5	.5	.7	
1939 [3]	2.2	1.9	2.2	2.6	2.7	2.5	2.5	2.1	1.6	1.8	2.0	
Miscellaneous, including military: [6]												
1948	.1	[3] .1										
1947	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1	
1946	.2	.2	.2	.2	.2	.2	.2	.2	.2	.2	.1	
1943	1.4	1.4	1.2	1.0	.8	.8	.8	.8	.7	.7	.6	

[1] Month-to-month changes in total employment in manufacturing industries as indicated by labor turn-over rates are not precisely comparable to those shown by the Bureau's employment and pay-roll reports, as the former are based on data for the entire month, while the latter, for the most part, refer to a 1-week period ending nearest the middle of the month. The turn-over sample is not so extensive as that of the employment and pay-roll survey—proportionately fewer small plants are included; printing and publishing, and certain seasonal industries, such as canning and preserving, are not covered. Plants on strike are also excluded. For coverage see table B-2.

[2] Preliminary figures.

[3] Prior to 1943, rates relate to wage earners only.

[4] Prior to September 1940, miscellaneous separations were included with quits.

[5] Including temporary, indeterminate (of more than 7 days' duration), and permanent lay-offs.

TABLE B–2: Monthly Labor Turn-Over Rates (Per 100 Employees) in Selected Groups and Industries [1]

Group and industry	Total accession		Separation									
			Total		Quit		Discharge		Lay-off		Miscellaneous, including military	
	Feb.[2] 1948	Jan. 1948	Feb.[2] 1948	Jan. 1948	Feb.[2] 1948	Jan. 1948	Feb.[2] 1948	Jan. 1948	Feb.[2] 1948	Jan. 1948	Feb.[2] 1948	Jan. 1948
MANUFACTURING												
[illegible]ble goods	3.8	4.8	4.0	4.1	2.4	2.5	0.4	0.4	1.1	1.1	0.1	0.1
[illegible]durable goods	4.1	4.4	4.3	4.3	2.5	2.7	.3	.3	1.4	1.2	.1	.1
Durable goods												
[illegible] and steel and their products	3.6	4.2	3.6	3.3	2.3	2.3	.4	.3	.8	.6	.1	.1
Blast furnaces, steel works, and rolling mills	2.9	3.3	2.6	2.5	1.9	1.9	.2	.2	.3	.2	.2	.2
Gray-iron castings	5.7	6.6	5.3	4.9	3.7	3.5	.8	.8	.7	.5	.1	.1
Malleable-iron castings	5.6	5.7	5.3	4.4	3.8	3.6	.6	.6	.7	.1	.2	.1
Steel castings	3.4	4.9	3.4	3.5	2.3	2.6	.5	.5	.5	.3	.1	.1
Cast-iron pipe and fittings	3.1	3.3	4.3	3.5	2.2	1.7	.3	.5	1.7	1.2	.1	.1
Tin cans and other tinware	[3]	6.2	[3]	7.8	[3]	4.0	[3]	.9	[3]	2.8	[3]	.1
Wire products	2.7	3.9	3.3	3.2	2.1	2.1	.3	.3	.8	.6	.1	.2
Cutlery and edge tools	4.3	4.5	2.7	3.6	1.4	1.9	.3	.5	.9	1.1	.1	.1
Tools (except edge tools, machine tools, files, and saws)	3.3	3.9	2.9	3.5	1.8	2.4	.4	.3	.6	.7	.1	.1
Hardware	5.4	7.0	4.5	5.0	3.0	3.3	.6	.8	.8	.8	.1	.1
Stoves, oil burners, and heating equipment	4.1	5.6	5.3	7.6	2.3	2.9	.6	.6	2.3	4.0	.1	.1
Steam and hot-water heating apparatus and steam fittings	5.3	4.6	3.8	4.7	2.6	3.1	.5	.5	.7	1.0	[4]	.1
Stamped and enameled ware and galvanizing	4.0	5.0	4.5	4.7	2.4	2.9	.4	.5	1.5	1.1	.2	.2
Fabricated structural metal products	3.7	5.3	3.8	3.9	2.0	2.4	.4	.4	1.3	1.0	.1	.1
Bolts, nuts, washers, and rivets	3.0	3.2	2.5	3.0	1.6	1.8	.4	.3	.4	.7	.1	.2
Forgings, iron and steel	2.7	3.7	3.7	3.0	1.7	1.6	.3	.3	1.6	.9	.1	.2
[illegible]ctrical machinery	3.3	3.8	3.4	3.3	2.0	2.1	.3	.3	1.0	.8	.1	.1
Electrical equipment for industrial use	2.3	2.7	2.3	2.2	1.4	1.6	.2	.1	.6	.4	.1	.1
Radios, radio equipment, and phonographs	6.1	5.8	5.1	4.6	3.1	2.8	.6	.5	1.3	1.2	.1	.1
Communication equipment, except radios	1.8	1.8	2.5	2.9	1.9	1.9	.2	.2	.3	.7	.1	.1
[illegible]chinery, except electrical	3.2	3.7	3.3	3.4	1.9	2.1	.4	.4	.9	.8	.1	.1
Engines and turbines	3.1	3.3	4.3	3.6	1.6	1.7	.4	.4	2.0	1.4	.3	.1
Agricultural machinery and tractors [5]	4.5	5.2	3.7	3.7	3.0	2.8	.4	.4	.1	.3	.2	.2
Machine tools	1.9	1.9	2.6	3.4	1.2	1.6	.2	.3	1.1	1.4	.1	.1
Machine-tool accessories	3.7	3.2	3.4	3.5	1.4	1.5	.4	.4	1.5	1.5	.1	.1
Metalworking machinery and equipment, not elsewhere classified	2.9	4.0	3.6	3.6	2.0	2.3	.3	.5	1.2	.7	.1	.1
General industrial machinery, except pumps	2.9	3.4	2.8	3.0	1.8	1.9	.3	.3	.6	.7	.1	.1
Pumps and pumping equipment	2.9	4.7	4.2	3.3	1.8	1.9	.6	.4	1.6	.9	.2	.1
[illegible]ransportation equipment, except automobiles	6.1	7.8	6.0	7.4	2.7	3.0	.4	.6	2.8	3.7	.1	.1
Aircraft	4.3	4.4	4.1	4.6	2.4	2.8	.3	.3	1.3	1.4	.1	.1
Aircraft parts, including engines	2.4	2.4	2.9	3.0	1.4	1.6	.3	.3	1.1	1.0	.1	.1
Shipbuilding and repairs	[3]	15.0	[3]	13.2	[3]	4.1	[3]	1.1	[3]	7.9	[3]	.1
[illegible]tomobiles	[3]	4.8	[3]	4.1	[3]	2.4	[3]	.4	[3]	1.1	[3]	.2
Motor vehicles, bodies, and trailers	[3]	4.8	[3]	4.0	[3]	2.5	[3]	.4	[3]	1.0	[3]	.1
Motor-vehicle parts and accessories	[3]	4.9	[3]	4.1	[3]	2.1	[3]	.4	[3]	1.4	[3]	.2
[illegible]onferrous metals and their products	4.0	4.6	4.1	3.8	2.1	2.1	.5	.4	1.4	1.2	.1	.1
Primary smelting and refining, except aluminum and magnesium	3.0	3.3	2.2	2.3	1.2	1.3	.7	.5	.2	.4	.1	.1
Rolling and drawing of copper and copper alloys	2.9	3.7	2.4	2.2	1.4	1.2	.2	.2	.7	.7	.1	.1
Lighting equipment	3.6	4.8	4.3	3.8	2.0	1.9	.8	.3	1.4	1.5	.1	.1
Nonferrous-metal foundries, except aluminum and magnesium	4.0	5.7	4.4	5.6	2.7	2.8	.7	.6	.9	2.0	.1	.2
[illegible]umber and timber basic products	4.9	5.8	5.2	5.7	3.5	3.8	.4	.4	1.3	1.4	[4]	.1
Sawmills	4.6	5.1	4.6	5.2	3.2	3.5	.4	.3	1.0	1.4	[4]	[4]
Planing and plywood mills	3.9	5.4	3.5	3.8	2.7	2.9	.3	.3	.5	.6	[4]	[4]
[illegible]urniture and finished lumber products	5.8	8.0	5.2	5.6	3.9	4.2	.7	.7	.5	.6	.1	.1
Furniture, including mattresses and bedsprings	5.8	8.2	5.4	5.6	3.9	4.2	.8	.7	.6	.6	.1	.1
[illegible]tone, clay, and glass products	2.8	3.8	3.7	4.1	2.2	2.0	.3	.4	1.1	1.5	.1	.2
Glass and glass products	2.2	4.1	4.9	4.9	2.1	1.7	.4	.5	2.2	2.4	.2	.3
Cement	3.2	3.1	3.2	2.8	2.4	2.2	.5	.3	.2	.2	.1	.1
Brick, tile, and terra cotta	3.3	3.7	3.9	4.0	2.5	2.5	.4	.5	.9	.8	.1	.2
Pottery and related products	3.6	3.6	3.0	4.0	2.2	2.3	.3	.4	.4	1.2	.1	.1

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE B–2: Monthly Labor Turn-Over Rates (Per 100 Employees) in Selected Groups and Industries [1]—Continued

Group and industry	Total accession		Separation									
			Total		Quit		Discharge		Lay-off		Miscellaneous including military	
	Feb.[2] 1948	Jan. 1948	Feb.[2] 1948	Jan. 1948	Feb.[2] 1948	Jan. 1948	Feb.[2] 1948	Jan. 1948	Feb.[2] 1948	Jan. 1948	Feb.[2] 1948	Jan. 1948
MANUFACTURING—Continued												
Nondurable goods												
Textile-mill products	3.9	5.0	3.6	3.8	2.6	2.9	0.4	0.3	0.5	0.5	0.1	
Cotton	4.5	5.6	4.3	4.6	3.2	3.6	.4	.4	.6	.5	.1	
Silk and rayon goods	2.9	3.5	2.5	3.0	1.8	2.2	.2	.2	.4	.5	.1	
Woolen and worsted, except dyeing and finishing	3.2	3.9	2.8	3.0	1.6	2.1	.3	.2	.8	.6	.1	
Hosiery, full-fashioned	3.3	3.9	2.8	2.7	2.2	2.2	.3	.2	.2	.2	.1	
Hosiery, seamless	4.5	6.2	3.8	4.2	2.9	3.6	.2	.1	.5	.4	.2	
Knitted underwear	4.8	6.7	3.5	4.1	3.0	3.3	.4	.6	.1	.2	(4)	(4)
Dyeing and finishing textiles, including woolen and worsted	3.2	3.5	3.0	2.3	1.6	1.6	.5	.4	.8	.2	.1	
Apparel and other finished textile products	5.2	5.9	4.4	5.1	3.6	3.8	.3	.3	.5	1.0	(4)	(4)
Men's and boys' suits, coats, and overcoats	3.9	4.2	3.0	4.3	2.6	3.0	.2	.2	.2	1.1	(4)	(4)
Men's and boys' furnishings, work clothing, and allied garments	6.0	6.3	4.9	4.8	4.3	4.2	.2	.2	.4	.4	(4)	(4)
Leather and leather products	3.7	4.8	4.0	3.9	3.2	3.1	.2	.3	.6	.4	(4)	
Leather	2.0	2.4	2.8	2.3	1.5	1.4	.1	.2	1.2	.6	(4)	
Boots and shoes	4.0	5.3	4.2	4.1	3.5	3.4	.3	.3	.4	.3	(4)	
Food and kindred products	5.0	5.3	8.0	7.2	2.8	3.3	.5	.6	4.5	3.2	.2	
Meat products	5.7	6.1	9.7	8.6	2.9	3.5	.5	.8	6.1	4.1	.2	
Grain-mill products	2.8	3.7	4.0	4.4	1.9	2.8	.5	.4	1.6	1.1	(4)	
Tobacco manufactures	5.3	5.5	3.9	5.7	2.9	3.2	.3	.2	.7	2.2	(4)	
Paper and allied products	2.8	3.3	2.8	3.2	1.8	2.2	.3	.4	.6	.5	.1	
Paper and pulp	2.6	2.7	2.4	2.5	1.4	1.8	.3	.3	.6	.3	.1	
Paper boxes	3.5	4.6	4.2	5.1	2.9	3.5	.6	.6	.6	.9	.1	
Chemicals and allied products	2.0	2.2	1.6	2.0	1.0	1.2	.2	.2	.3	.5	.1	
Paints, varnishes, and colors	2.9	2.6	2.5	2.3	1.5	1.3	.3	.4	.6	.5	.1	
Rayon and allied products	1.0	1.3	1.0	1.4	.6	.7	.1	.1	.2	.5	.1	
Industrial chemicals, except explosives	2.5	2.4	1.8	2.2	1.1	1.2	.3	.3	.3	.6	.1	
Products of petroleum and coal	1.3	1.0	.8	1.0	.5	.6	.1	.1	.1	.2	.1	
Petroleum refining	1.2	.9	.7	.8	.4	.5	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1	
Rubber products	2.5	2.9	3.2	3.1	1.9	2.0	.2	.2	.9	.7	.2	
Rubber tires and inner tubes	1.0	1.4	2.7	2.3	1.1	1.3	.1	.1	1.3	.7	.2	
Rubber footwear and related products	5.3	5.0	4.0	4.2	3.1	3.4	.3	.2	.1	.1	.5	
Miscellaneous rubber industries	3.9	4.7	3.8	4.2	2.9	2.8	.4	.4	.4	.9	.1	
Miscellaneous industries	(3)	3.0	(3)	2.8	(3)	1.6	(3)	.2	(3)	.9	(3)	
NONMANUFACTURING												
Metal mining	4.8	4.6	4.5	4.2	3.5	3.2	.4	.4	.4	.3	.2	
Iron-ore	2.6	2.7	2.3	2.6	1.4	1.5	.1	.2	.4	.4	.4	
Copper-ore	6.9	5.8	6.4	4.6	5.7	4.3	.3	.2	.3	(4)	.1	
Lead- and zinc-ore	4.5	4.3	4.7	4.4	3.3	3.2	.8	.7	.5	.3	.1	
Coal mining:												
Anthracite	1.5	2.1	1.4	2.0	.9	1.1	.1	(4)	.3	.8	.1	
Bituminous-coal	3.0	3.8	3.0	2.8	2.6	2.4	.1	.1	.2	.2	.1	
Public utilities:												
Telephone	(3)	2.3	(3)	1.8	(3)	1.5	(3)	.1	(3)	.1	(3)	
Telegraph	(3)	1.8	(3)	2.0	(3)	1.2	(3)	.1	(3)	.6	(3)	

[1] Since January 1943 manufacturing firms reporting labor turn-over information have been assigned industry codes on the basis of current products. Most plants in the employment and pay-roll sample, comprising those which were in operation in 1939 are classified according to their major activity at that time, regardless of any subsequent change in major products. Labor turn-over data, beginning in January 1943, refer to all employees. Employment information for all employees is available for major manufacturing industry groups; for individual industries these data refer to production workers only.

[2] Preliminary figures.

[3] Not available.

[4] Less than .05.

[5] December 1947 rates for the agricultural machinery and tractors industry are as follows: Total accession 4.4; total separation 3.2; quit 2.4; discharge 0.4; lay-off 0.3; miscellaneous, including military 0.1.

Coverage

Rates for the month of January are based on 6,900 manufacturing establishments with 4,600,000 employees; and 475 mining establishments with 240,000 employees.

Earnings and Hours

TABLE C-1: Hours and Gross Earnings in Manufacturing and Nonmanufacturing Industries [1]

MANUFACTURING

Year and month	All manufacturing			Durable goods			Nondurable goods			Iron and steel and their products								
										Total: Iron and steel and their products			Blast furnaces, steel works, and rolling mills			Gray-iron and semi-steel castings		
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings
			Cents			*Cents*			*Cents*			*Cents*			*Cents*			*Cents*
Average	$23.86	37.7	63.3	$26.50	38.0	69.8	$21.78	37.4	58.2	$27.52	37.2	73.9	$29.88	35.3	84.5	$25.93	37.1	69.9
January	26.64	39.0	68.3	30.48	40.7	74.9	22.75	37.3	61.0	31.07	40.4	76.9	33.60	38.7	86.9	30.45	41.2	73.9
February	47.29	40.4	117.0	49.74	40.5	122.9	44.67	40.4	110.7	50.33	40.0	125.8	50.67	38.5	131.7	54.04	42.1	128.3
March	47.69	40.4	118.0	50.30	40.7	123.6	44.89	40.1	111.9	51.31	40.4	126.9	51.77	38.9	133.3	54.49	42.3	129.0
April	47.50	40.1	118.6	50.34	40.5	124.3	44.40	39.6	112.2	51.78	40.4	128.0	52.83	39.2	134.7	54.57	42.0	130.0
May	48.44	40.1	120.7	51.72	40.5	127.8	44.88	39.7	113.0	53.71	40.3	133.3	56.26	38.9	144.5	56.34	42.6	132.2
June	49.33	40.2	122.6	52.99	40.7	130.3	45.31	39.8	114.0	55.18	40.5	136.3	58.12	39.5	147.2	56.79	42.3	134.5
July	48.98	39.8	123.0	52.19	40.0	130.5	45.61	39.7	115.0	53.67	39.3	136.5	55.23	37.4	147.8	55.64	41.6	134.1
August	49.17	39.8	123.6	52.46	40.0	131.2	45.78	39.5	115.8	54.53	39.6	137.6	58.25	39.2	148.8	53.77	40.3	133.5
September	50.47	40.4	124.9	54.06	40.6	133.1	46.80	40.2	116.5	56.21	40.3	139.6	58.96	39.0	151.3	56.86	41.7	137.1
October	51.05	40.6	125.8	54.69	40.9	133.7	47.29	40.2	117.5	56.61	40.5	139.7	58.56	39.0	150.2	56.66	41.9	136.5
November	51.29	40.4	126.8	54.86	40.7	134.6	47.56	40.1	118.5	56.93	40.5	140.4	59.52	39.4	151.0	55.51	40.9	135.9
December	52.69	41.2	127.8	56.48	41.7	135.4	48.72	40.8	119.6	58.13	41.2	141.2	60.01	39.5	151.9	58.16	42.5	136.8
January	52.14	40.5	128.6	55.62	41.0	135.6	48.43	40.0	121.0	57.66	40.8	141.3	60.46	40.0	152.6	57.31	41.6	137.9
February	51.83	40.2	129.6	54.97	40.5	135.7	48.53	39.8	122.0	57.10	40.5	140.8	59.54	39.8	150.6	57.24	41.2	139.0

Iron and steel and their products—Continued

Year and month	Malleable-iron castings			Steel castings			Cast-iron pipe and fittings			Tin cans and other tinware			Wirework			Cutlery and edge tools		
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings
			Cents			*Cents*			*Cents*			*Cents*			*Cents*			*Cents*
Average	$24.16	36.0	67.1	$27.97	36.9	75.9	$21.33	36.4	58.1	$23.61	38.8	61.1	$25.96	38.1	68.3	$23.11	39.1	60.1
January	28.42	40.2	70.7	32.27	41.4	78.0	25.42	40.5	62.6	25.31	39.8	63.9	28.27	39.7	71.2	25.90	40.5	65.2
February	52.81	40.9	129.0	49.72	38.6	128.8	47.90	42.6	112.4	43.78	39.4	111.7	49.60	41.0	120.8	47.59	42.7	111.3
March	52.72	40.5	130.0	52.23	40.0	130.5	48.71	43.0	113.2	44.95	40.3	111.6	50.50	41.2	122.6	47.85	42.9	111.5
April	53.52	41.0	130.6	53.01	40.4	131.1	48.41	42.4	114.2	44.85	40.1	112.7	49.79	40.7	122.4	46.84	41.6	112.6
May	55.02	41.0	134.1	54.33	40.5	134.2	51.86	43.4	119.3	45.66	40.2	113.8	49.72	39.8	125.0	46.94	41.1	114.1
June	54.36	39.8	136.5	56.18	40.5	138.7	52.27	43.0	121.5	47.61	40.3	118.1	52.19	40.1	130.0	48.85	41.9	116.4
July	55.08	40.4	136.4	56.25	40.3	139.5	49.65	41.4	119.6	51.34	41.5	124.1	51.85	39.7	131.1	47.45	41.2	115.1
August	51.68	37.7	137.2	54.71	39.1	139.9	46.79	39.9	118.4	53.57	42.5	125.9	51.45	39.6	130.0	46.56	40.2	115.8
September	55.66	40.3	139.0	56.50	39.9	141.5	48.34	40.5	118.4	55.28	43.4	127.5	53.70	40.3	132.3	49.20	42.2	117.1
October	57.73	41.2	141.1	58.15	40.7	142.9	49.60	41.4	119.8	53.74	42.5	127.0	54.35	41.0	132.6	49.57	42.1	117.5
November	58.06	41.2	141.7	58.73	41.0	143.4	48.93	40.7	120.1	52.16	41.1	126.8	56.10	42.0	133.5	50.48	42.3	119.2
December	59.18	41.8	141.4	60.05	41.6	144.3	50.98	42.2	120.6	53.92	42.5	126.5	57.83	42.6	135.6	50.23	42.0	119.7
January	59.03	41.5	142.0	59.86	41.4	144.7	51.25	40.7	125.6	51.45	40.7	126.3	56.36	41.8	134.7	49.91	41.8	119.2
February	57.44	40.8	140.5	57.16	39.9	144.5	49.65	39.7	125.6	50.44	40.1	126.3	55.47	41.1	134.9	50.09	41.6	119.3

Iron and steel and their products—Continued

Year and month	Tools (except edge tools, machine tools, files, and saws)			Hardware			Plumbers' supplies			Stoves, oil burners, and heating equipment, not elsewhere classified			Steam and hot-water heating apparatus and steam fittings			Stamped and enameled ware and galvanizing		
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings
			Cents			*Cents*			*Cents*			*Cents*			*Cents*			*Cents*
Average	$24.49	39.7	61.8	$23.13	38.9	59.3	$25.80	38.2	67.6	$25.25	38.1	66.6	$26.19	37.6	69.7	$23.92	38.1	62.7
January	29.49	44.7	66.2	25.24	40.9	62.1	27.13	39.0	69.6	26.07	38.7	67.8	30.98	42.5	73.2	26.32	39.4	66.5
February	49.54	42.6	116.4	47.45	41.9	113.1	48.51	39.9	121.5	49.02	40.2	122.0	50.31	40.7	123.5	46.71	39.6	117.9
March	49.93	42.9	116.3	47.29	41.7	113.5	49.90	40.7	122.7	49.79	40.6	122.6	51.02	40.9	124.6	48.14	40.3	119.3
April	50.48	42.9	117.6	47.90	41.5	115.3	50.22	40.6	123.6	50.11	40.7	123.0	51.63	40.6	127.1	48.44	40.3	120.1
May	50.86	42.5	119.8	49.15	41.7	117.9	49.92	40.0	124.7	50.38	40.2	124.9	51.39	40.1	128.2	49.96	40.1	124.7
June	51.22	42.4	120.7	49.53	41.4	119.5	51.81	40.4	128.3	51.00	40.2	126.9	53.72	40.8	131.6	50.34	39.9	126.1
July	49.40	41.0	120.4	49.29	41.0	120.1	52.45	40.3	130.1	50.65	40.0	126.6	52.74	39.6	133.1	50.11	39.3	127.4
August	50.10	41.0	122.1	48.19	40.2	121.0	49.93	38.9	128.5	49.75	39.0	127.5	50.60	38.1	132.9	50.40	39.5	127.6
September	52.39	42.2	124.3	50.43	41.3	122.2	52.38	40.0	131.0	53.32	40.9	130.5	54.54	40.4	135.2	51.72	39.9	129.7
October	52.47	42.1	124.8	51.22	41.7	122.8	54.65	40.7	134.3	55.15	41.6	132.6	55.46	41.1	135.0	52.40	40.4	129.8
November	52.97	42.2	125.5	51.58	41.6	123.3	56.42	41.4	136.4	53.39	40.1	133.1	57.64	41.8	138.0	52.81	40.5	130.5
December	54.44	43.0	126.6	52.55	42.2	124.5	57.00	41.6	137.0	56.22	42.0	133.9	58.66	42.2	138.9	54.72	41.5	132.0
January	54.24	42.6	127.3	53.23	42.1	125.3	55.61	40.8	136.5	54.24	40.3	134.5	54.87	40.3	136.3	53.65	40.7	131.9
February	54.27	42.4	128.1	52.08	41.4	124.5	55.30	40.5	136.7	54.67	40.2	135.9	57.07	41.3	138.3	52.42	40.0	131.1

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE C-1: Hours and Gross Earnings in Manufacturing and Nonmanufacturing Industries[1]—C

MANUFACTURING—Continued

Iron and steel and their products—Continued

Year and month	Fabricated structural and ornamental metalwork			Metal doors, sash, frames, molding and trim			Bolts, nuts, washers, and rivets			Forgings, iron and steel			Screw-machine products and wood screws			Steel barrels, k and drums		
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	A hr. ea
			Cents			Cents			Cents			Cents			Cents			C
1939: Average	$27.95	38.5	72.7	-------	-------	-------	$26.04	37.7	69.0	$29.45	38.4	76.7	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	
1941: January	31.01	41.8	74.3	-------	-------	-------	29.58	41.9	70.6	36.75	45.0	81.8	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	
1947: February	50.40	41.0	123.0	$51.21	41.6	123.0	50.46	41.2	122.2	59.78	41.5	144.0	$51.99	42.5	122.4	$50.95	40.9	
March	51.73	41.7	124.0	53.56	42.3	126.8	50.28	40.9	122.7	60.42	41.7	144.8	53.42	43.0	124.3	50.85	41.0	
April	51.94	41.7	124.6	52.99	41.5	127.6	50.72	41.4	122.3	59.68	41.3	144.3	52.73	42.5	124.2	51.16	40.9	
May	53.07	41.8	126.9	56.06	42.9	130.7	53.51	42.1	126.8	60.22	41.3	145.9	53.37	42.3	126.2	51.75	40.5	
June	54.90	42.0	130.6	55.45	42.7	129.1	54.49	41.5	131.1	61.93	41.1	150.8	53.79	42.1	127.8	53.49	41.0	
July	53.54	40.7	131.6	52.42	40.8	128.6	51.88	40.0	129.5	59.07	39.7	148.9	52.93	41.4	127.8	53.04	40.3	
August	55.64	41.7	133.4	54.12	41.2	131.5	52.45	40.0	131.0	57.42	38.7	148.4	52.38	40.8	128.4	53.38	40.3	
September	55.87	41.6	134.4	55.75	42.0	132.8	53.08	40.2	131.7	62.38	40.9	152.6	53.91	41.9	128.5	55.08	40.7	
October	57.60	42.6	135.2	56.48	42.0	134.4	56.52	42.1	133.9	65.54	41.8	156.9	55.02	42.1	130.6	52.13	39.4	
November	57.31	42.0	136.8	57.11	42.7	133.9	55.98	41.3	135.3	65.00	41.4	157.2	54.55	41.6	131.1	53.81	40.8	
December	58.81	42.7	137.8	58.97	43.5	135.4	57.79	42.5	135.9	67.20	42.2	159.1	56.77	43.0	131.9	57.08	42.5	
1948: January	56.61	41.9	135.8	56.15	41.5	134.4	55.68	40.6	136.9	65.86	41.6	158.4	56.54	42.7	132.4	55.31	41.4	
February	56.19	41.6	135.7	55.88	41.2	134.2	57.38	42.0	136.4	65.51	41.4	158.3	56.62	42.8	132.4	51.48	38.9	

Iron and steel and their products—Continued / Electrical machinery / Machinery, exc electrical

Year and month	Firearms			Total: Electrical machinery			Electrical equipment			Radios and phonographs			Communication equipment			Total: Machiner except electrical		
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Ce hr. ea
			Cents			Cents			Cents			Cents			Cents			
1939: Average	$27.28	41.3	66.0	$27.09	38.6	70.2	$27.95	38.7	72.2	$22.34	38.5	58.1	$28.74	38.3	75.1	$29.27	39.3	
1941: January	35.09	48.6	72.2	31.84	42.4	75.1	33.18	43.4	76.5	24.08	38.2	63.2	32.47	41.4	78.4	34.36	44.0	
1947: February	54.33	41.3	131.5	48.13	40.0	120.3	48.98	39.7	123.2	41.72	38.6	108.0	51.59	42.3	122.2	53.22	41.3	
March	55.09	41.7	133.5	49.07	40.5	121.2	50.28	40.4	124.4	42.37	39.1	108.2	51.52	42.1	122.6	53.82	41.5	
April	54.62	41.1	133.0	48.36	40.0	121.0	50.22	40.2	125.0	42.31	38.9	108.8	47.84	40.5	117.9	54.25	41.5	
May	56.38	41.3	136.6	50.24	39.8	126.4	52.65	40.1	131.4	44.57	39.1	113.9	46.52	39.1	118.9	55.20	41.4	
June	57.84	41.6	138.3	51.57	39.8	129.5	54.04	40.5	133.5	43.98	38.2	115.1	49.62	38.8	127.7	56.30	41.3	
July	56.69	41.0	138.4	52.00	39.8	130.8	53.84	40.1	134.4	46.17	39.6	116.6	50.57	38.7	130.6	56.06	40.9	
August	56.65	40.8	138.9	51.53	39.2	131.4	53.50	39.6	135.0	44.29	38.0	116.7	51.18	38.9	131.6	55.74	40.5	
September	58.51	41.8	140.1	53.46	40.4	132.5	55.05	40.5	136.0	47.24	40.0	118.2	53.66	40.2	133.5	57.36	41.1	
October	57.90	41.2	140.5	54.10	40.6	133.1	55.35	40.6	136.4	47.98	40.2	119.3	55.81	41.4	135.0	57.87	41.3	
November	58.53	41.1	142.4	54.32	40.6	133.9	55.76	40.6	137.4	47.61	39.8	119.7	55.94	41.4	135.2	57.92	41.2	
December	60.01	42.0	142.9	55.34	41.1	134.6	56.99	41.2	138.4	48.59	40.4	120.3	56.15	41.7	134.8	59.67	42.2	
1948: January	59.88	41.8	143.4	54.80	40.5	135.2	56.71	40.8	139.1	47.56	39.6	120.2	54.75	40.5	135.3	59.25	41.8	
February	60.80	42.1	144.6	54.51	40.4	134.9	56.06	40.6	138.4	46.74	38.9	120.0	55.83	41.1	135.9	58.78	41.4	

Machinery, except electrical—Continued

Year and month	Machinery and machine-shop products			Engines and turbines			Tractors			Agricultural machinery, excluding tractors			Machine tools			Machine-tool acce sories		
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Ce hr. ea
			Cents			Cents			Cents			Cents			Cents			
1939: Average	$28.76	39.4	73.0	$28.67	37.4	76.7	$32.13	38.3	83.9	$26.46	37.0	71.6	$32.25	42.9	75.2	$31.78	40.9	
1941: January	34.00	43.7	77.7	36.50	44.1	82.7	36.03	41.5	86.8	29.92	39.5	75.7	40.15	50.4	79.7	37.90	50.0	
1947: February	52.61	41.5	126.7	56.37	41.1	137.2	51.96	39.8	130.5	51.59	40.6	127.2	56.09	42.3	132.5	58.16	41.8	
March	53.10	41.6	127.5	56.92	41.2	138.2	52.99	40.3	131.4	51.78	40.1	129.2	56.46	42.3	133.4	58.40	42.1	
April	53.31	41.6	127.9	57.27	41.3	139.4	54.73	40.3	135.8	51.93	40.3	128.9	56.06	42.0	133.4	58.66	41.8	
May	54.44	41.6	130.7	58.74	41.2	142.8	56.95	39.9	142.6	53.18	40.0	133.0	57.13	42.1	135.7	58.92	41.7	
June	55.53	41.8	133.6	60.20	41.2	146.0	57.57	40.0	144.7	55.80	40.8	136.8	58.31	42.2	138.1	59.14	41.6	
July	55.00	40.8	134.9	59.51	40.3	147.7	57.77	40.1	144.0	56.83	41.0	138.5	56.78	41.6	136.6	58.42	41.2	
August	55.07	40.9	135.3	61.34	40.9	151.0	57.67	40.0	144.3	56.29	*40.3	139.2	57.77	41.4	139.4	57.43	39.9	
September	56.41	41.3	137.0	60.16	40.5	149.4	59.08	40.7	145.0	57.97	*40.9	141.7	58.69	41.8	140.5	61.16	41.2	
October	56.75	41.3	137.4	58.72	39.6	148.9	60.17	41.1	146.5	58.36	*40.9	143.9	59.25	42.1	140.8	61.42	41.4	
November	57.03	41.4	138.1	62.04	41.2	151.6	60.13	41.1	146.4	55.91	*39.6	141.5	59.53	41.9	141.2	61.30	41.1	
December	59.22	42.7	139.1	61.14	40.5	151.9	60.24	41.3	145.9	57.85	40.6	142.4	61.34	43.1	142.4	63.47	42.4	
1948: January	58.33	42.0	138.9	62.67	41.6	152.8	60.36	41.2	146.3	58.41	40.5	143.6	59.44	42.0	141.5	63.49	42.2	
February	58.11	41.8	139.2	63.07	41.7	153.0	59.50	40.5	146.5	58.37	40.3	143.7	59.84	42.0	142.4	63.32	42.2	

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE C-1: Hours and Gross Earnings in Manufacturing and Nonmanufacturing Industries[1]—Con.

MANUFACTURING—Continued

Machinery, except electrical—Continued

Year and month	Textile machinery			Typewriters			Cash registers; adding, and calculating machines			Washing machines, wringers, and driers, domestic			Sewing machines, domestic and industrial			Refrigerators and refrigeration equipment		
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings
			Cents			Cents			Cents			Cents			Cents			Cents
1939: Average	$26.19	39.8	66.0	$23.98	37.3	64.3	$30.38	37.2	81.2									
1941: January	30.13	44.6	67.7	26.40	39.1	67.5	34.78	41.4	84.6									
1947: February	53.67	43.1	124.5	47.95	40.9	117.1	60.47	42.7	142.7	$49.21	40.4	121.8	$54.61	41.6	131.5	$48.79	38.2	127.6
March	53.86	43.2	124.8	48.13	40.9	117.6	60.68	42.5	143.9	52.31	42.1	124.1	55.28	42.0	132.1	51.09	40.0	128.1
April	53.14	42.5	125.1	49.29	41.2	119.7	61.83	42.4	146.9	53.91	42.8	125.8	54.46	41.2	132.8	53.42	40.7	131.2
May	54.10	42.6	126.9	50.75	41.6	121.9	61.68	42.3	146.8	54.89	42.5	129.1	56.25	41.7	135.5	53.19	40.4	131.7
June	54.88	42.6	128.9	51.58	42.8	120.9	63.67	41.9	151.0	55.16	41.8	131.8	58.97	41.7	141.5	54.77	40.4	135.6
July	54.79	41.9	130.1	52.33	43.7	119.8	60.35	40.6	149.0	54.85	41.6	131.8	58.43	41.0	142.5	55.37	40.8	135.6
August	51.91	40.2	129.1	51.22	40.5	126.5	59.52	40.2	148.7	52.82	40.1	131.6	56.35	40.0	140.9	52.22	38.5	135.6
September	56.08	42.2	132.9	51.91	40.6	128.0	63.21	42.1	151.3	54.17	41.0	132.0	60.72	42.0	145.4	54.18	39.5	137.3
October	55.77	42.1	132.5	54.04	42.0	128.8	63.82	42.3	152.3	57.13	42.4	134.6	62.27	42.5	146.9	56.33	40.7	138.3
November	56.88	42.1	135.5	55.54	42.5	130.6	63.29	42.1	151.8	57.96	42.7	135.8	62.17	42.4	146.5	54.41	39.8	136.7
December	58.56	43.1	135.8	55.89	42.9	130.1	65.67	42.9	153.7	60.42	43.7	138.4	63.21	42.9	147.2	57.05	41.2	138.4
1948: January	59.21	43.1	137.4	55.59	42.6	130.5	65.39	42.4	155.7	58.26	42.4	137.5	63.69	42.8	147.5	57.62	41.6	138.6
February	59.85	43.1	139.4	55.68	42.4	131.2	64.11	41.6	155.4	58.17	41.8	139.1	63.46	42.5	147.3	52.55	38.1	137.8

Transportation equipment, except automobiles

Year and month	Total: Transportation equipment, except automobiles			Locomotives			Cars, electric- and steam-railroad [2]			Aircraft and parts, excluding aircraft engines			Aircraft engines			Shipbuilding and boatbuilding		
			Cents			Cents			Cents			Cents			Cents			Cents
1939: Average	$30.51	38.9	78.5	$28.33	36.7	77.1	$26.71	36.0	74.1	$30.34	41.5	74.5	$36.58	44.1	83.5	$31.91	38.0	83.5
1941: January	35.69	43.1	82.8	34.79	42.8	81.4	29.57	38.5	76.8	34.13	44.7	77.6	42.16	47.2	89.2	37.69	42.0	89.3
1947: February	54.34	39.7	136.7	56.97	40.4	141.1	53.42	41.3	129.2	53.41	40.1	133.2	54.77	40.7	134.4	55.37	38.4	144.2
March	54.25	39.8	136.2	51.68	37.4	138.4	53.67	40.8	131.5	53.22	39.8	133.8	53.02	39.4	134.4	56.59	39.9	141.8
April	54.29	39.8	136.3	52.20	37.2	140.2	53.51	40.9	131.0	52.54	39.6	132.6	53.77	39.7	135.3	56.97	39.9	142.6
May	55.31	40.2	137.6	59.09	40.2	146.9	54.80	41.4	132.3	52.42	39.5	132.8	54.77	39.6	138.3	57.91	40.4	143.3
June	55.59	40.1	138.7	59.10	40.0	147.8	55.76	41.1	135.6	52.58	39.2	134.1	55.44	38.8	142.8	57.79	40.7	142.1
July	56.02	40.1	139.5	59.26	39.7	149.4	56.83	41.7	136.4	54.48	39.7	137.2	56.19	39.2	143.5	56.77	39.9	142.1
August	55.75	39.6	140.6	61.75	40.6	152.2	51.89	38.6	134.3	55.30	40.0	138.1	56.58	39.2	144.3	56.93	39.3	144.7
September	56.54	39.7	142.4	64.09	41.3	156.7	55.03	39.9	137.8	54.44	39.3	138.6	58.43	40.0	146.0	57.71	39.5	146.2
October	58.07	40.4	143.7	62.32	40.6	153.4	58.09	41.4	140.4	56.01	40.2	139.5	59.19	40.5	146.1	59.31	39.8	149.0
November	56.42	38.6	146.2	61.64	39.8	154.9	57.61	40.4	142.5	55.48	39.3	141.3	57.52	39.4	146.1	55.20	36.1	152.9
December	59.79	40.8	146.5	63.63	40.7	156.5	59.84	41.4	144.7	57.12	40.6	140.6	60.39	41.2	146.5	61.74	40.5	152.5
1948: January	59.41	40.2	147.9	62.50	40.1	155.7	58.00	40.5	143.1	55.17	39.3	140.7	59.30	40.6	146.1	64.05	40.9	156.7
February	58.35	39.4	148.2	61.01	39.2	155.5	57.51	40.2	143.4	55.74	39.7	140.6	58.29	40.1	145.2	61.00	38.5	158.5

Transportation equipment, except automobiles—Con.

Year and month	Motorcycles, bicycles, and parts			Automobiles			Nonferrous metals and their products: Total: Nonferrous metals and their products			Smelting and refining, primary, of nonferrous metals			Alloying; and rolling and drawing of nonferrous metals, except aluminum			Clocks and watches		
			Cents			Cents			Cents			Cents			Cents			Cents
1939: Average				$32.91	35.4	92.9	$26.74	38.9	68.7	$26.67	38.2	69.9	$28.77	39.6	72.9	$22.27	37.9	58.7
1941: January				37.69	38.9	96.9	30.47	41.4	73.6	29.21	38.7	75.5	35.96	44.0	81.8	23.90	38.9	61.4
1947: February	$50.40	40.1	125.8	54.29	38.8	139.9	50.12	41.0	122.2	50.04	40.6	123.4	53.92	41.5	130.0	44.88	41.0	109.6
March	52.43	41.4	126.7	55.45	39.7	139.6	50.26	41.0	122.6	50.66	40.9	123.9	53.68	41.2	130.2	44.83	40.7	110.1
April	52.36	41.3	126.9	54.14	38.5	140.6	50.30	40.8	123.4	51.05	40.8	125.2	53.45	40.9	130.5	44.71	40.4	110.8
May	54.60	41.8	130.7	55.96	38.3	146.3	51.15	40.6	126.0	52.87	41.4	127.8	53.01	39.8	133.0	45.07	40.1	112.4
June	55.52	41.4	134.1	57.48	38.7	148.5	52.06	40.5	128.6	54.20	41.6	130.3	55.10	39.7	137.9	45.82	40.0	114.5
July	56.35	42.3	133.3	56.44	37.7	149.6	51.12	39.7	128.9	53.89	41.3	130.4	54.13	39.2	138.1	44.58	39.1	114.0
August	55.58	41.0	135.5	55.76	37.2	150.0	51.07	39.5	129.4	53.98	40.8	132.2	52.62	38.0	138.4	45.03	39.1	115.1
September	55.94	41.0	136.6	59.35	39.2	151.5	52.62	40.2	130.9	55.82	41.2	135.5	54.37	38.9	139.6	46.87	40.4	116.0
October	58.94	42.5	138.8	60.30	39.5	152.6	53.59	40.8	131.2	54.89	40.9	134.2	55.19	39.4	140.1	47.54	40.8	116.7
November	58.94	42.0	140.4	61.30	39.8	154.0	54.27	41.1	132.0	55.69	41.2	135.1	55.93	39.7	141.0	48.64	41.4	117.5
December	58.96	42.3	139.3	64.64	41.4	156.3	55.53	41.8	132.7	55.44	41.2	134.6	57.26	40.5	141.2	48.69	41.9	116.4
1948: January	55.35	40.3	137.5	61.52	39.9	154.0	55.43	41.4	133.8	55.85	41.1	136.0	57.30	40.4	141.8	47.76	40.8	118.3
February	55.65	39.8	140.0	59.05	38.1	155.1	55.44	41.3	134.1	55.60	41.0	135.6	57.73	40.6	142.2	48.59	41.6	118.6

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE C–1: Hours and Gross Earnings in Manufacturing and Nonmanufacturing Industries [1]—C

MANUFACTURING—Continued

Year and month	Nonferrous metals and their products—Continued												Lumber and timber basic products					
	Jewelry (precious metals) and jewelers' findings			Silverware and plated ware			Lighting equipment			Aluminum manufactures			Total: Lumber and timber basic products			Sawmills and logging camps		
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	A hr. ea.
			Cents			Cents			Cents			Cents			Cents			
1939: Average	$26.36	39.4	66.0	$26.03	40.7	64.3	$25.78	37.1	69.3	$27.49	39.3	69.9	$19.06	39.0	48.9	$18.29	38.4	
1941: January	26.43	39.1	66.4	27.37	41.4	66.6	28.19	39.3	71.7	32.85	42.0	78.2	20.27	38.9	52.1	19.59	38.4	
1947: February	48.37	42.1	115.4	57.34	45.6	125.8	48.92	40.4	121.0	47.60	39.2	121.3	41.18	42.1	97.9	39.89	41.8	
March	48.47	41.7	116.7	58.35	45.7	127.8	47.59	39.4	120.9	48.71	40.1	121.3	40.31	41.0	98.3	39.12	40.6	
April	47.09	41.0	115.9	58.01	45.6	127.5	47.63	39.2	121.5	48.55	39.7	122.1	41.01	41.4	99.0	39.81	40.9	
May	47.52	40.5	118.0	58.50	45.8	127.8	50.87	39.5	128.2	48.52	39.2	124.2	43.06	42.0	102.5	41.95	41.7	
June	47.34	40.7	117.6	58.97	45.7	129.2	50.44	38.7	130.5	49.20	39.0	126.7	45.04	42.8	105.3	44.14	42.5	
July	44.44	39.0	114.7	58.72	45.3	130.0	47.74	36.7	130.2	48.86	38.4	127.2	43.57	42.2	103.3	42.86	42.1	
August	46.40	39.8	117.2	57.20	44.1	129.9	48.78	37.4	130.5	49.34	38.9	126.3	45.32	43.3	104.8	45.05	43.1	
September	50.32	42.0	120.4	60.93	46.1	132.1	50.02	38.4	130.4	49.74	38.6	128.7	45.41	42.8	106.2	44.58	42.5	
October	52.97	43.6	122.2	61.31	46.4	132.1	51.73	39.3	131.7	52.02	39.7	130.0	45.23	42.6	106.3	44.09	42.2	
November	53.39	42.7	125.5	61.65	45.9	134.4	52.51	40.0	131.4	52.15	39.8	130.9	45.30	42.2	107.4	44.27	41.9	
December	55.53	44.4	125.4	63.80	47.2	135.3	54.11	40.5	133.6	52.86	40.1	132.0	45.65	43.2	105.6	44.20	42.8	
1948: January	51.54	42.0	123.8	62.54	46.3	135.4	55.42	40.5	136.9	53.13	40.2	132.3	44.49	42.4	105.0	42.94	42.0	
February	52.98	42.6	124.9	62.52	46.1	135.6	54.27	40.0	135.6	52.66	39.6	133.0	44.99	41.6	108.1	43.42	41.1	

Year and month	Lumber and timber basic products—Con.			Furniture and finished lumber products												Stone, clay, and glass products		
	Planing and plywood mills			Total: Furniture and finished lumber products			Furniture			Caskets and other morticians' goods			Wood preserving			Total: Stone, clay, and glass products		
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Av. hr. ea.
			Cents			Cents			Cents			Cents			Cents			
1939: Average	$22.17	41.1	54.0	$19.95	38.5	51.8	$20.51	38.9	53.0							$23.94	37.6	
1941: January	22.51	40.8	55.4	20.90	38.7	54.0	21.42	39.0	55.2							25.02	37.4	
1947: February	45.13	42.9	104.9	42.80	41.9	102.2	44.20	42.0	104.9	$44.79	42.1	106.0	$38.49	40.9	94.0	45.49	40.1	
March	45.10	42.8	105.4	43.00	41.7	103.1	44.33	41.9	105.9	45.67	42.3	107.7	38.90	40.8	95.3	46.38	40.5	
April	45.90	43.3	105.9	42.87	41.5	103.2	43.99	41.4	106.4	45.49	42.1	107.7	39.78	41.4	96.0	46.49	40.5	
May	47.65	43.5	109.7	43.45	41.5	104.6	44.21	41.2	107.4	46.88	42.2	110.8	41.66	43.0	96.9	47.24	40.3	
June	48.84	44.1	110.7	44.24	41.7	106.1	45.04	41.6	108.5	46.99	42.2	111.1	41.14	41.8	98.4	48.54	40.8	
July	46.58	42.6	109.3	43.51	41.1	105.8	44.12	40.9	107.9	44.32	40.2	110.3	41.05	41.6	97.8	48.00	40.1	
August	48.89	44.2	110.7	44.09	41.2	107.0	44.58	41.0	108.9	45.69	40.6	112.2	42.10	42.0	100.1	49.06	40.6	
September	48.94	43.8	111.8	45.38	41.5	109.3	46.24	41.4	111.7	47.06	41.6	112.8	42.41	42.2	100.5	49.57	40.4	
October	50.12	44.3	113.2	46.53	42.1	110.5	47.76	42.3	113.0	47.00	41.1	113.9	42.19	41.5	101.7	50.38	40.8	
November	49.60	43.2	114.7	46.32	41.8	110.8	48.07	42.3	113.7	47.35	40.9	115.0	39.98	39.7	100.7	50.47	40.5	
December	51.61	44.8	115.1	47.72	42.7	111.7	49.10	42.9	114.5	49.01	42.2	115.7	40.50	39.8	101.7	51.00	41.0	
1948: January	50.67	43.9	115.2	47.07	42.0	112.2	48.62	42.3	115.1	48.52	41.8	115.7	39.55	39.1	101.2	49.90	39.9	
February	50.79	43.8	116.9	46.69	41.4	112.6	48.21	41.9	115.4	48.85	41.8	115.5	37.11	35.9	102.7	49.89	39.9	

Year and month	Stone, clay, and glass products—Continued														
	Glass and glassware			Glass products made from purchased glass			Cement			Brick, tile, and terra cotta			Pottery and related products			Gypsum		
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Av. hr. ea.
			Cents			Cents			Cents			Cents			Cents			
1939: Average	$25.32	35.2	72.1				$26.67	38.2	69.9	$20.55	37.8	54.3	$22.74	37.2	62.5			
1941: January	28.02	36.3	77.2				26.82	37.9	70.9	21.74	38.9	58.7	22.92	36.4	63.5			
1947: February	46.85	38.6	121.6	$41.58	41.7	100.0	44.67	41.5	107.7	42.35	40.0	105.6	42.69	37.2	114.9	$51.14	45.9	
March	48.45	39.6	122.6	40.75	41.1	99.1	45.12	41.6	108.5	42.78	40.1	106.3	44.26	38.3	115.7	51.95	46.3	
April	48.88	39.7	123.2	40.69	40.6	100.2	45.82	42.1	108.9	42.58	39.7	106.2	44.42	38.9	115.2	50.45	45.2	
May	48.66	39.3	123.9	41.94	40.8	102.8	44.46	39.3	113.2	45.77	40.6	112.3	45.45	38.9	117.1	52.05	45.8	
June	50.42	40.0	126.4	42.93	40.8	105.3	51.59	42.7	120.8	45.66	41.0	110.9	45.78	38.7	118.6	52.55	45.3	
July	49.34	38.6	128.1	40.87	39.6	103.1	51.72	41.9	123.5	45.25	40.5	111.3	44.86	37.9	119.2	54.91	46.1	
August	50.40	39.5	128.0	41.88	40.2	104.2	52.93	42.5	124.4	46.06	40.9	112.1	46.48	38.8	120.1	55.39	45.7	
September	51.87	39.2	131.7	42.91	40.1	107.1	52.68	41.8	126.1	46.51	40.9	113.3	46.14	38.5	120.7	54.68	45.0	
October	52.27	39.4	132.8	44.41	41.1	108.1	52.32	42.0	124.5	47.37	41.3	114.3	48.18	39.6	122.1	56.70	45.9	
November	53.05	39.2	135.4	43.87	40.4	108.5	52.19	41.9	124.5	46.81	40.5	114.8	48.25	39.4	122.7	56.35	45.3	
December	53.07	39.5	134.4	46.16	42.3	109.2	51.94	42.0	123.7	47.46	41.2	114.6	48.55	39.2	123.8	56.53	45.6	
1948: January	51.88	37.7	137.9	44.19	41.1	107.5	51.21	41.4	123.7	46.74	40.5	115.0	47.52	38.3	122.8	55.94	45.3	
February	53.03	38.7	136.3	44.18	40.0	109.7	50.54	41.7	122.6	45.52	38.9	116.3	46.98	38.7	122.2	54.58	44.4	

See footnotes at end of table.

ABLE C-1: Hours and Gross Earnings in Manufacturing and Nonmanufacturing Industries [1]—Con.

MANUFACTURING—Continued

Stone, clay, and glass products—Continued

Year and month	Lime			Marble, granite, slate, and other products			Abrasives			Asbestos products		
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings
			Cents			Cents			Cents			Cents
1939: Average	-------	-------	-------	$26.18	36.9	71.4	-------	-------	-------	$24.43	39.0	62.7
1941: January	-------	-------	-------	24.29	34.6	70.8	-------	-------	-------	27.26	41.3	66.0
1947: February	$14.80	45.3	98.1	44.18	41.9	105.6	$49.46	40.7	121.6	52.73	43.9	120.1
March	45.70	46.2	98.6	45.30	42.0	107.5	50.63	40.4	125.4	53.03	43.8	121.0
April	46.53	46.6	99.4	45.51	42.1	107.9	49.72	39.7	125.3	52.46	42.8	122.5
May	47.19	46.2	101.7	46.67	42.9	108.5	50.10	39.6	126.4	52.58	42.6	123.5
June	48.45	46.0	104.5	46.07	42.2	108.5	48.66	39.1	124.4	54.21	42.9	126.4
July	47.23	44.9	104.2	45.48	42.1	107.9	50.00	39.3	127.3	54.90	43.3	126.8
August	48.90	*44.8	106.9	46.61	41.4	112.6	51.26	39.2	130.6	53.53	42.2	127.7
September	49.23	*45.0	108.1	47.56	42.2	112.7	54.57	40.3	135.6	52.30	41.3	126.6
October	*51.96	*46.1	108.5	48.60	42.5	114.3	54.30	40.4	134.5	52.97	41.3	127.3
November	50.33	*45.8	108.9	46.27	40.5	115.2	55.68	40.7	137.0	54.05	41.9	129.2
December	50.48	46.4	108.5	48.68	41.9	116.0	60.68	44.0	137.3	53.85	41.8	128.9
1948: January	49.10	45.1	109.4	46.84	40.5	115.3	59.07	44.4	133.1	54.63	42.1	129.3
February	48.26	44.8	108.7	46.23	40.2	114.6	58.38	42.6	137.2	54.31	41.2	130.7

Textile-mill products and other fiber manufactures

Year and month	Total: Textile-mill products and other fiber manufactures			Cotton manufactures, except smallwares		
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings
			Cents			Cents
1939: Average	$16.84	36.6	46.0	$14.26	36.7	38.9
1941: January	18.01	36.9	48.8	15.60	37.2	41.9
1947: February	40.32	40.4	99.7	37.56	40.5	92.7
March	41.01	40.0	102.4	39.22	40.1	97.9
April	40.12	39.1	102.7	38.53	39.3	98.1
May	39.89	38.9	102.5	37.73	38.8	97.4
June	39.54	38.6	102.4	37.10	38.3	97.0
July	39.48	38.4	102.8	37.21	38.3	97.3
August	39.44	38.2	103.2	37.50	38.4	97.7
September	41.39	39.5	104.8	38.55	39.2	98.5
October	41.94	39.7	105.5	39.22	39.6	99.1
November	43.73	40.1	109.0	42.47	40.4	105.1
December	45.15	41.0	110.0	43.64	41.1	106.1
1948: January	45.19	40.5	111.5	43.81	40.7	107.7
February	45.77	40.2	113.8	43.43	40.1	108.3

Textile-mill products and other fiber manufactures—Continued

Year and month	Cotton smallwares			Silk and rayon goods			Woolen and worsted manufactures, except dyeing and finishing			Hosiery		
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings
			Cents			Cents			Cents			Cents
1939: Average	$18.22	39.0	47.4	$15.78	36.5	42.9	$19.21	36.4	52.8	$18.98	35.6	53.6
1941: January	19.74	39.3	50.3	16.53	35.7	46.1	21.78	37.9	57.6	18.51	33.8	55.0
1947: February	40.59	4.05	100.4	41.45	41.6	99.6	47.44	41.0	115.6	38.40	38.1	100.9
March	40.69	40.4	100.8	41.94	41.5	101.2	46.28	40.1	115.5	38.41	37.8	101.6
April	39.68	39.5	101.7	40.89	40.2	101.6	45.26	39.1	115.8	36.35	35.9	101.0
May	39.60	39.1	101.4	41.73	41.0	101.9	45.28	39.2	115.8	36.42	35.9	101.4
June	38.85	38.5	101.0	40.97	40.3	101.7	45.75	39.4	116.0	35.39	35.2	100.5
July	39.68	39.1	101.6	41.17	40.3	102.3	45.33	39.1	116.0	36.37	35.3	103.0
August	38.58	38.2	100.9	41.65	40.0	104.3	42.28	36.6	115.6	38.08	36.8	103.4
September	40.67	39.7	102.4	43.23	40.9	105.7	46.99	40.2	116.9	39.48	37.7	104.9
October	40.49	39.1	103.5	43.57	41.0	106.2	46.70	39.7	117.8	41.00	38.3	106.9
November	40.13	38.7	103.6	44.84	41.2	108.8	46.95	39.6	118.8	42.11	38.7	108.7
December	42.35	40.5	104.5	46.48	42.3	110.0	49.12	41.2	119.2	42.95	39.1	109.8
1948: January	43.15	40.3	107.1	47.55	41.9	113.7	48.79	40.8	119.5	41.76	37.9	110.3
February	43.23	40.4	107.2	47.92	41.8	114.7	52.82	40.8	130.3	41.61	37.6	111.0

Textile-mill products and other fiber manufactures—Continued

Year and month	Knitted cloth [2]			Knitted outerwear and knitted gloves			Knitted underwear			Dyeing and finishing textiles, including woolen and worsted		
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings
			Cents			Cents			Cents			Cents
1939: Average	$18.15	38.4	46.8	$17.14	37.0	46.1	$15.05	36.9	41.0	$20.82	38.6	53.5
1941: January	19.90	37.9	50.3	17.65	35.8	48.9	16.06	36.0	44.6	21.65	39.3	55.1
1947: February	40.89	41.3	98.9	36.68	38.4	94.8	34.22	38.8	88.1	45.75	42.9	106.5
March	41.00	41.6	98.6	36.75	38.5	94.7	34.86	38.7	89.9	46.12	42.6	108.3
April	41.49	39.9	98.9	35.58	37.3	95.2	34.22	38.3	89.1	45.95	41.3	111.4
May	39.49	39.9	98.9	35.51	37.6	93.9	35.18	39.0	90.4	45.62	41.1	110.8
June	40.06	40.3	98.5	35.51	37.6	93.9	34.85	38.8	90.1	46.13	41.6	110.9
July	40.32	40.3	98.2	35.11	37.0	94.1	34.55	38.4	90.2	44.37	40.1	110.4
August	40.91	40.8	99.1	34.51	36.8	92.6	34.60	38.2	90.4	45.31	40.5	111.6
September	41.11	40.7	100.1	35.42	37.6	92.6	36.30	39.5	91.8	47.89	41.9	114.2
October	41.71	40.5	102.7	35.86	37.5	95.1	36.50	39.3	93.0	47.16	41.5	113.6
November	42.53	40.8	103.5	38.30	38.7	96.9	37.41	39.5	94.7	48.16	41.2	116.7
December	44.18	41.9	104.5	38.02	38.5	97.8	38.17	40.2	95.1	50.25	42.7	117.5
1948: January	44.81	42.0	106.0	37.94	37.7	99.2	37.77	39.4	95.9	51.04	42.3	120.4
February	45.68	42.0	107.7	39.12	38.8	99.7	37.77	38.9	96.9	51.45	42.1	122.1

Textile-mill products and other fiber manufactures—Continued

Year and month	Carpets and rugs, wool			Hats, fur-felt			Jute goods, except felts [3]			Cordage and twine		
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings
			Cents			Cents			Cents			Cents
1939: Average	$23.25	36.1	64.4	$22.73	32.2	70.7	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------
1941: January	25.18	37.3	67.5	27.12	36.2	75.5	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------
1947: February	46.51	40.5	114.9	49.60	38.9	127.2	$41.74	43.4	97.9	$39.51	41.0	96.4
March	47.12	40.8	115.8	49.22	38.0	129.7	41.57	43.2	97.9	40.00	40.6	98.4
April	47.69	40.4	118.1	47.28	36.3	130.0	40.98	42.7	97.7	40.23	40.5	99.2
May	48.30	41.2	117.5	46.81	36.4	128.9	42.12	43.4	98.5	39.11	39.2	99.6
June	49.02	41.3	118.8	48.88	37.5	131.1	41.13	43.0	97.4	38.26	37.9	101.2
July	49.80	40.6	122.8	47.47	36.5	130.2	37.92	41.0	94.1	38.71	38.2	101.4
August	47.43	39.4	120.6	45.67	34.7	131.2	36.40	41.0	90.8	39.10	38.6	101.4
September	47.38	41.0	127.9	47.44	35.9	133.4	37.51	41.4	90.6	40.00	38.8	103.0
October	53.53	41.4	129.5	48.33	37.0	131.1	37.27	41.1	90.6	41.70	40.1	104.1
November	53.99	41.6	130.1	47.10	36.2	130.3	37.60	41.5	90.6	42.55	40.4	105.3
December	54.91	42.2	130.6	51.52	39.1	132.1	38.21	41.2	92.7	44.13	41.3	106.8
1948: January	55.23	41.9	132.2	50.17	37.8	132.8	41.75	40.8	102.4	44.63	41.3	108.1
February	55.35	42.0	131.9	52.14	38.7	132.8	42.28	40.1	105.3	44.44	40.8	109.1

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE C–1: Hours and Gross Earnings in Manufacturing and Nonmanufacturing Industries[1]—Continued

MANUFACTURING—Continued

Apparel and other finished textile products

Year and month	Total: Apparel and other finished textile products			Men's clothing, not elsewhere classified			Shirts, collars, and nightwear			Underwear and neckwear, men's			Work shirts			Women's clothing, not elsewhere classified		
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings
			Cents			Cents			Cents			Cents			Cents			Cents
1939: Average	$18.17	34.5	52.7	$19.32	33.2	58.1	$13.75	34.6	39.8	$14.18	35.4	40.1	$11.03	35.8	30.9	$19.20	33.9	
1941: January	18.76	33.5	56.0	20.40	33.4	60.7	14.22	33.0	43.1	14.85	33.6	44.2	12.33	33.6	36.7	19.47	33.2	
1947: February	38.74	36.9	104.9	41.86	37.8	109.7	32.32	37.2	86.9	33.49	36.6	91.5	25.69	35.5	71.6	48.77	36.2	
March	38.41	36.7	104.5	41.99	37.6	110.6	32.11	37.0	86.9	34.35	36.5	94.0	25.37	34.3	73.3	47.75	36.1	
April	35.44	35.5	99.9	40.45	36.7	109.4	31.62	36.5	86.8	32.18	34.3	93.7	25.09	34.2	72.8	42.32	34.4	
May	35.36	35.8	98.8	41.49	37.2	110.5	32.01	36.9	86.7	32.41	35.1	92.9	25.11	34.5	73.0	41.58	34.6	
June	35.77	36.0	99.4	41.35	37.2	110.4	31.54	36.8	85.7	33.55	36.4	91.6	24.91	34.3	72.6	41.87	35.0	
July	36.50	35.8	102.0	40.17	36.5	109.8	31.24	36.3	86.2	33.79	36.0	93.8	26.56	36.2	73.5	43.81	34.8	
August	36.57	35.2	103.8	38.66	35.1	109.0	30.74	36.0	85.2	31.51	34.5	91.4	25.54	35.4	72.2	45.49	34.6	
September	37.64	36.0	104.6	41.06	36.8	110.6	32.38	36.9	87.8	33.05	35.5	93.2	25.59	34.6	74.0	45.78	35.0	
October	38.78	36.9	105.1	42.78	37.9	112.0	33.42	37.8	88.5	35.00	36.9	94.9	25.15	33.7	74.5	46.91	35.8	
November	37.09	36.4	101.9	42.24	37.5	111.6	33.75	38.0	88.9	35.09	36.5	96.1	24.90	34.1	72.8	43.82	35.3	
December	39.00	37.1	105.2	43.11	37.7	113.6	34.12	38.1	91.8	35.56	37.3	95.3	24.32	34.1	71.2	46.76	36.2	
1948: January	39.93	36.6	109.2	43.79	37.0	117.2	34.45	36.9	92.9	35.03	36.4	95.7	23.73	32.7	72.5	48.52	36.0	
February	40.23	36.7	109.7	44.05	37.1	117.6	34.12	36.7	92.5	34.78	35.5	97.4	25.69	35.6	72.1	48.97	36.1	

Apparel and other finished textile products—Continued

Year and month	Corsets and allied garments			Millinery			Handkerchiefs			Curtains, draperies, and bedspreads			Housefurnishings, other than curtains, etc.			Textile bags[1]		
			Cents			Cents			Cents			Cents			Cents			Cents
1939: Average[2]	$17.15	37.5	45.6	$22.19	33.8	63.6												
1941: January	17.24	35.6	48.2	22.31	30.5	64.8												
1947: February	35.38	38.8	91.8	53.73	38.9	131.7	$30.60	36.5	84.1	$28.51	33.8	84.5	$34.91	37.5	92.6	$35.13	39.0	
March	35.29	38.7	92.0	51.76	37.5	131.8	31.03	36.5	85.4	28.72	33.8	84.9	34.97	37.2	93.5	34.60	38.2	
April	35.18	38.3	92.7	42.94	33.6	124.1	29.36	34.2	85.7	26.90	31.5	84.8	35.67	37.6	94.4	35.26	38.6	
May	35.33	38.4	92.2	40.44	32.5	121.4	31.24	36.4	85.8	27.55	32.5	84.7	37.36	37.9	98.1	34.06	37.0	
June	35.72	38.0	94.1	43.62	32.5	127.1	29.94	35.2	85.1	26.72	31.4	84.9	37.87	38.1	98.9	34.02	37.1	
July	34.95	37.5	93.5	48.58	36.2	129.8	31.13	36.3	85.7	29.09	36.1	81.6	36.44	38.4	94.5	35.48	38.3	
August	34.80	36.7	94.2	49.52	36.3	131.4	30.40	35.5	85.7	28.93	36.1	81.1	37.74	38.6	97.7	35.34	37.8	
September	35.75	37.5	95.4	49.74	35.8	134.0	31.85	36.7	86.7	30.64	37.3	83.0	38.33	38.2	99.6	35.86	38.1	
October	36.76	38.5	95.6	53.20	38.2	133.7	32.57	37.5	86.8	31.55	37.5	84.4	38.72	38.3	100.4	36.76	38.9	
November	36.80	38.6	95.5	39.14	31.3	121.3	33.31	37.7	88.4	31.26	37.2	83.9	38.03	38.3	98.3	37.25	38.9	
December	36.89	39.0	94.8	46.03	35.0	125.6	32.55	37.0	88.1	31.28	37.1	84.3	41.34	40.5	101.2	37.60	39.5	
1948: January	37.37	38.4	98.2	53.14	37.3	136.5	30.46	34.4	88.4	31.05	36.8	85.6	38.64	38.3	99.9	37.20	38.9	
February	37.30	38.4	97.9	58.69	39.3	143.3	32.66	36.4	89.7	30.17	35.9	85.4	36.54	37.8	96.3	36.23	38.0	

Leather and leather products

Year and month	Total: Leather and leather products			Leather			Boot and shoe cut stock and findings			Boots and shoes			Leather gloves and mittens			Trunks and suitcases		
			Cents			Cents			Cents			Cents			Cents			Cents
1939: Average	$19.13	36.2	52.8	$24.43	38.7	63.4				$17.83	35.7	50.3						
1941: January	20.66	37.3	55.4	25.27	38.3	66.2				19.58	37.0	53.0						
1947: February	40.29	39.5	102.1	49.65	41.6	119.3	$37.79	38.8	98.4	38.96	39.2	98.9	$31.38	35.1	89.6	$41.60	39.9	
March	40.11	39.0	102.8	49.88	41.4	120.4	37.87	38.1	99.9	38.91	38.8	99.9	31.52	35.0	90.0	40.87	39.5	
April	39.44	38.3	102.9	49.14	40.7	120.4	37.07	37.8	99.4	37.96	38.0	99.8	31.17	35.0	89.0	41.22	39.1	
May	39.45	38.1	103.5	49.65	40.7	122.0	37.32	37.7	100.6	37.78	37.8	100.0	31.38	34.6	90.8	40.35	38.5	
June	40.12	38.1	105.3	50.44	40.5	124.1	38.62	38.1	102.5	38.30	37.7	102.0	31.42	35.0	90.7	42.34	39.6	
July	40.30	38.2	105.5	51.11	40.4	126.1	39.06	38.4	103.1	38.49	37.8	101.8	32.42	35.6	91.4	40.62	38.4	
August	40.25	38.1	105.7	51.19	40.0	127.7	39.86	39.1	103.4	38.32	37.7	101.8	32.33	35.7	91.2	42.09	39.4	
September	41.89	39.1	107.2	52.66	41.0	128.3	40.14	39.2	103.2	40.12	38.8	103.5	33.45	36.3	92.7	43.07	39.5	
October	42.18	39.0	108.2	52.52	40.7	128.7	39.19	38.3	103.7	40.41	38.7	104.6	34.43	36.4	94.5	46.15	40.9	
November	41.93	38.3	109.5	52.82	40.6	129.7	38.92	37.2	106.0	39.98	37.8	105.9	33.88	36.3	93.4	47.61	42.2	
December	42.67	39.1	109.2	53.65	41.3	130.0	41.36	39.3	106.3	40.87	38.7	105.6	33.91	36.3	93.1	45.53	40.9	
1948: January	42.58	39.1	109.3	53.06	40.8	129.9	41.38	38.8	107.1	41.04	38.8	105.8	33.75	35.7	94.7	42.33	38.3	
February	42.81	39.0	109.8	53.38	40.5	131.7	41.23	38.5	107.4	41.21	38.8	106.0	33.50	35.7	94.5	45.80	40.7	

See footnotes at end of table.

ABLE C-1: Hours and Gross Earnings in Manufacturing and Nonmanufacturing Industries[1]—Con.

MANUFACTURING—Continued

Food

Year and month	Total: Food			Slaughtering and meat packing			Butter			Condensed and evaporated milk			Ice cream			Flour		
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings
			Cents			*Cents*			*Cents*			*Cents*			*Cents*			*Cents*
1939: Average	$24.43	40.3	60.7	$27.85	40.6	68.6	$22.60	46.7	48.4	-------	-------	-------	$29.24	46.2	62.6	$25.80	42.3	60.5
1941: January	24.69	39.0	63.3	26.84	39.3	68.1	22.84	44.6	50.9	-------	-------	-------	29.41	44.2	65.3	25.27	41.0	60.8
1947: February	46.40	42.7	108.8	52.82	44.3	119.3	42.44	45.8	92.6	$46.64	46.2	101.0	48.04	46.2	99.7	53.08	48.9	108.7
March	46.05	42.3	108.8	49.87	41.9	119.1	43.00	45.5	93.5	47.04	46.2	101.9	47.58	45.7	100.8	53.77	49.3	109.3
April	46.20	42.1	109.7	50.22	41.8	120.4	43.47	46.8	93.2	48.16	46.8	103.0	47.32	46.0	100.2	52.44	47.5	110.5
May	47.71	43.0	111.0	53.37	44.0	121.4	43.91	46.3	94.8	49.52	48.3	102.6	47.36	45.8	100.9	51.82	47.8	108.5
June	48.27	43.2	111.9	54.40	44.5	122.2	45.60	47.4	95.9	50.57	48.7	103.9	48.81	46.7	102.1	55.55	49.8	111.5
July	48.40	43.2	112.1	56.82	44.5	128.2	44.75	47.0	95.5	50.18	48.1	104.4	49.62	46.7	103.4	57.71	50.5	114.5
August	49.45	43.4	114.0	54.33	43.0	126.7	46.20	47.7	96.4	49.21	47.2	104.2	50.84	46.9	105.2	59.69	50.1	119.3
September	49.04	43.4	112.9	55.31	43.4	127.6	45.65	47.4	96.1	49.66	46.9	105.9	50.12	45.7	105.9	59.91	49.9	120.1
October	49.61	42.8	115.9	54.98	43.2	127.3	45.58	46.3	98.1	49.24	46.5	105.8	49.86	45.5	106.4	59.01	49.0	120.3
November	49.90	42.5	117.3	61.31	46.9	130.5	46.05	46.1	99.5	48.54	45.7	106.2	49.40	44.3	107.2	59.15	48.6	121.8
December	50.93	43.3	117.5	61.57	47.7	129.1	46.98	46.5	100.4	49.32	45.9	107.4	49.87	44.8	107.3	56.45	47.6	118.7
1948: January	49.38	41.9	117.8	57.12	44.8	127.5	45.92	45.9	99.5	50.20	45.5	110.3	50.50	45.3	107.9	54.32	46.3	117.3
February	49.54	41.6	119.2	51.88	40.7	127.7	47.28	46.3	101.1	51.68	45.9	112.5	50.97	44.9	109.5	54.56	45.9	118.6

Food—Continued

Year and month	Cereal preparations			Baking[2]			Sugar refining, cane			Sugar, beet			Confectionery			Beverages, nonalcoholic		
			Cents			*Cents*			*Cents*			*Cents*			*Cents*			*Cents*
1939: Average	-------	-------	-------	$25.70	41.7	62.1	$23.91	37.6	63.6	$24.68	42.9	58.5	$18.64	38.1	49.2	$24.21	43.6	55.6
1941: January	-------	-------	-------	26.46	41.1	64.4	22.73	35.0	65.0	24.03	36.5	63.0	19.19	37.6	51.1	25.28	42.0	60.2
1947: February	$49.13	41.5	118.4	45.80	43.2	106.0	41.53	39.5	105.2	47.29	40.5	116.9	37.75	39.9	94.9	40.85	42.3	96.5
March	50.03	41.4	120.8	45.17	43.0	105.7	44.40	41.6	106.7	44.79	37.4	119.9	37.87	39.8	95.1	41.25	42.0	97.4
April	48.26	39.6	121.8	45.26	42.5	106.5	47.92	43.7	109.7	44.46	38.6	115.1	37.60	38.9	96.7	42.50	43.1	98.3
May	49.77	40.4	123.2	44.84	42.5	105.6	44.35	41.3	107.5	43.79	38.9	112.5	38.77	39.8	97.6	43.10	43.6	98.5
June	50.79	40.8	124.4	45.50	42.6	106.7	52.14	45.6	114.2	47.38	40.8	116.2	39.34	39.3	100.4	44.48	44.2	100.4
July	53.83	43.2	124.6	45.81	42.7	107.4	50.33	45.5	110.5	46.34	39.2	118.4	37.66	37.8	99.8	45.98	45.0	102.0
August	54.32	42.4	128.1	45.52	41.9	109.1	51.89	46.3	112.1	50.88	41.7	122.0	38.39	38.8	99.3	47.89	46.6	103.6
September	51.28	40.5	126.5	46.14	41.9	110.4	50.87	44.0	115.6	51.55	40.8	126.3	41.20	40.4	102.1	47.91	46.0	104.9
October	50.54	39.7	127.3	46.85	41.9	111.5	*53.03	45.3	*116.8	50.59	44.8	113.0	42.24	41.1	102.9	45.85	44.3	103.9
November	52.05	40.3	129.1	46.26	41.6	111.5	*56.39	46.0	*122.4	56.47	48.2	117.2	42.24	40.8	103.6	44.60	43.3	103.2
December	54.13	40.8	132.8	47.43	42.3	111.9	48.24	41.2	117.1	53.87	46.1	116.8	42.96	41.5	103.5	45.22	43.7	103.2
1948: January	54.10	40.5	133.5	47.03	41.6	113.1	45.66	38.0	120.1	49.96	38.7	129.0	40.12	38.8	103.5	45.05	43.0	105.5
February	55.58	40.6	136.9	50.87	43.5	116.9	44.66	37.9	117.7	55.35	42.1	131.4	39.91	38.3	104.5	44.99	42.9	104.8

Food—Continued / Tobacco manufactures

Year and month	Malt liquors			Canning and preserving			Total: Tobacco manufactures			Cigarettes			Cigars			Tobacco (chewing and smoking) and snuff		
			Cents			*Cents*			*Cents*			*Cents*			*Cents*			*Cents*
1939: Average	$35.01	38.3	91.6	$16.77	37.0	46.4	$16.84	35.4	47.6	$20.88	37.2	56.1	$14.59	34.7	41.9	$17.53	34.1	51.4
1941: January	34.57	36.4	95.2	16.67	33.0	51.0	17.89	35.7	50.1	22.38	37.3	60.0	15.13	35.0	43.2	18.60	34.9	53.7
1947: February	56.88	41.3	137.5	36.82	37.0	99.7	35.44	37.8	93.7	40.76	39.1	104.3	31.98	37.2	85.6	32.03	36.0	88.9
March	57.83	41.8	138.1	37.40	37.7	99.5	35.21	37.5	93.9	40.23	38.7	103.9	31.72	36.7	85.9	32.79	36.3	90.3
April	59.30	42.7	138.7	38.50	38.0	101.8	34.84	36.7	94.8	38.78	36.8	105.4	31.69	36.6	86.0	33.86	37.4	90.7
May	61.55	43.8	140.3	39.39	38.3	103.4	34.46	36.3	94.8	38.33	36.1	106.1	32.03	37.4	85.3	29.72	31.6	94.0
June	64.57	44.4	145.1	39.37	37.8	104.5	36.30	38.2	95.0	41.67	39.4	105.7	32.08	37.4	85.4	34.49	36.9	93.7
July	67.52	45.1	149.3	39.96	39.9	100.3	37.74	39.6	95.3	44.67	42.2	106.0	31.25	37.4	84.7	38.21	39.9	95.8
August	68.98	45.3	152.3	45.88	42.6	108.3	37.26	39.2	95.1	43.74	41.2	106.1	32.00	37.3	85.3	37.13	40.1	92.8
September	69.54	45.2	153.9	43.69	42.8	102.5	37.33	39.2	95.2	43.36	40.7	106.6	32.42	37.7	85.7	38.39	41.2	93.3
October	66.10	43.5	151.7	44.75	40.9	110.0	37.90	39.7	95.4	43.92	41.3	106.3	33.21	38.3	86.3	37.78	40.6	93.1
November	64.03	42.1	152.3	37.94	35.9	106.2	37.67	39.4	95.6	43.15	40.6	106.3	33.69	38.6	86.8	36.10	38.5	93.9
December	63.54	42.1	151.1	41.14	37.7	109.3	39.16	39.9	98.3	45.45	40.6	111.9	34.24	39.3	86.8	37.16	39.1	95.0
1948: January	61.03	40.4	151.0	41.18	37.3	111.3	37.97	38.6	98.4	44.74	39.4	113.5	32.64	38.1	86.0	35.38	37.1	95.5
February	62.25	40.9	152.0	42.73	38.5	112.4	35.13	36.3	96.7	37.93	33.9	112.0	32.55	38.2	85.6	35.95	37.1	96.9

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE C–1: Hours and Gross Earnings in Manufacturing and Nonmanufacturing Industries[1]—Co

MANUFACTURING—Continued

Year and month	Paper and allied products															Printing, publishing and allied indus
	Total: Paper and allied products			Paper and pulp			Envelopes			Paper bags			Paper boxes			Total: Printing, publishing, and industries
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings
			Cents			*Cents*			*Cents*			*Cents*			*Cents*	
1939: Average	$23.72	40.1	59.2	$24.92	40.3	62.0	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	$21.78	40.2	54.7	$32.42
1941: January	25.16	40.0	62.9	27.02	40.8	66.2	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	22.26	38.8	57.6	33.49
1947: February	47.42	43.2	109.8	50.98	44.3	114.9	$44.43	42.6	105.6	39.93	39.9	100.1	43.58	42.0	103.9	56.74
March	47.92	43.2	110.9	51.27	44.3	115.7	44.69	42.7	106.4	40.43	40.3	100.6	44.10	42.1	105.5	58.19
April	48.20	43.0	112.1	52.07	44.4	117.3	44.94	42.8	106.3	39.69	39.5	100.7	43.98	41.5	106.0	58.69
May	48.79	43.1	113.3	52.84	44.7	118.2	45.25	43.0	106.5	40.42	39.1	103.6	44.30	41.2	107.7	59.55
June	49.95	42.9	116.5	54.83	44.5	123.1	45.96	43.0	107.3	41.69	39.6	105.4	44.87	41.3	108.8	59.76
July	51.06	42.9	119.0	56.36	44.5	126.6	44.72	42.1	107.4	42.30	38.8	109.4	45.44	41.4	109.9	59.37
August	50.72	42.4	119.6	56.30	44.1	127.6	44.96	41.0	110.7	41.89	38.4	109.3	44.92	40.8	110.4	59.48
September	51.99	42.9	121.0	57.14	44.5	128.3	47.02	42.2	112.5	42.05	38.2	110.2	46.53	41.6	112.2	61.61
October	52.22	43.0	121.5	57.10	44.4	128.7	46.97	42.1	112.8	43.67	39.3	111.3	47.37	42.1	112.7	61.62
November	52.80	43.2	122.2	57.40	44.4	129.2	46.52	41.9	112.0	43.17	39.0	110.6	48.66	42.7	114.3	62.30
December	53.69	43.8	122.6	58.21	44.9	129.5	47.35	42.2	112.2	45.29	40.7	111.3	49.44	43.3	114.4	63.37
1948: January	53.20	43.1	123.6	57.75	44.4	130.1	46.86	41.3	113.7	45.23	40.8	111.2	48.35	42.0	115.5	62.36
February	53.68	43.1	124.6	58.44	44.5	131.1	46.30	41.3	112.4	44.34	39.5	112.0	48.79	41.9	116.7	62.72

Year and month	Printing, publishing, and allied industries—Continued									Chemicals and allied products								
	Newspapers and periodicals			Printing; book and job			Lithographing			Total: Chemicals and allied products			Paints, varnishes, and colors			Drugs, medicines, and insecticides		
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings
			Cents			*Cents*			*Cents*			*Cents*			*Cents*			*Cents*
1939: Average	$37.58	36.1	100.4	$30.30	38.3	80.4	-------	-------	-------	$25.59	39.5	64.9	$28.48	40.5	70.4	$24.16	39.7	
1941: January	38.15	35.4	105.2	31.64	39.6	81.0	-------	-------	-------	27.53	39.9	69.0	29.86	40.3	74.1	24.68	39.3	
1947: February	63.00	38.6	160.7	54.07	40.8	133.6	$56.55	42.6	132.6	48.17	41.4	116.5	50.34	42.3	119.2	43.15	41.1	
March	64.25	38.8	162.6	55.67	41.1	136.4	58.47	41.8	139.8	48.60	41.3	117.7	51.63	42.5	121.6	42.86	41.1	
April	65.29	38.9	165.1	56.13	40.7	138.6	58.80	41.8	140.8	48.93	41.0	119.2	51.81	42.5	122.2	42.80	40.6	
May	67.10	38.9	169.9	56.41	40.6	139.7	57.73	41.2	140.3	49.80	41.1	121.0	52.36	42.5	123.6	43.19	40.3	
June	67.16	38.4	171.9	56.81	40.6	140.6	58.31	41.3	141.1	50.59	41.1	123.2	52.81	42.5	124.4	43.49	39.9	
July	66.53	38.2	171.3	56.77	40.5	140.8	57.55	40.5	142.1	51.00	40.9	124.7	53.37	42.3	126.3	43.50	39.1	
August	67.74	38.5	173.6	55.95	40.0	140.6	57.56	40.1	143.6	51.27	40.9	125.2	53.76	42.1	127.9	45.68	39.9	
September	69.40	39.0	175.3	58.32	40.8	143.6	60.51	41.2	146.7	51.81	41.0	126.3	53.55	41.8	128.4	46.43	39.5	
October	69.18	38.7	175.8	58.63	40.7	145.1	60.16	41.1	146.2	52.67	41.4	127.3	53.93	41.9	129.0	47.90	40.4	
November	69.78	38.6	177.6	59.35	40.7	146.9	62.19	42.4	146.7	53.15	41.3	128.7	55.06	41.9	131.6	47.35	40.0	
December	71.45	39.1	179.1	60.22	41.1	147.9	62.91	42.3	148.6	53.73	41.5	129.3	55.11	42.0	131.4	47.90	40.4	
1948: January	69.11	37.8	179.4	60.23	40.7	149.3	61.03	40.4	151.1	54.31	41.4	131.1	55.34	42.0	132.1	48.31	40.4	
February	70.70	38.2	181.6	60.13	39.8	152.8	60.15	39.8	151.1	54.16	41.1	131.7	55.73	41.8	133.4	48.21	40.2	

Year and month	Chemicals and allied products—Continued																	
	Soap			Rayon and allied products			Chemicals, not elsewhere classified			Explosives and safety fuses			Ammunition, small-arms			Cottonseed oil		
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings
			Cents			*Cents*			*Cents*			*Cents*			*Cents*			*Cents*
1939: Average	$28.11	39.8	70.7	$24.52	37.9	64.6	$31.30	40.0	78.4	$29.99	38.8	77.3	$22.68	39.0	61.2	$13.70	44.3	
1941: January	29.58	40.0	74.0	27.26	39.2	69.6	33.10	40.3	82.2	31.56	37.8	83.5	24.05	38.6	62.3	15.55	44.6	
1947: February	53.46	43.1	124.0	47.31	39.3	120.5	55.10	41.0	134.2	50.07	39.4	126.9	48.55	41.4	117.2	35.77	51.7	
March	54.12	42.5	127.2	47.92	39.2	122.1	55.33	40.9	135.1	50.60	39.0	129.9	48.27	41.6	116.1	35.69	50.3	
April	54.78	42.8	128.1	48.59	39.4	123.3	55.45	40.8	135.9	49.57	37.4	132.5	48.24	41.4	116.4	33.88	48.0	
May	55.19	42.2	130.9	48.37	39.5	122.4	56.35	41.0	137.5	53.31	40.2	132.6	49.12	41.2	119.2	35.29	49.2	
June	57.98	43.3	133.8	48.63	39.6	122.9	56.80	40.9	139.0	54.77	40.4	135.7	49.62	41.8	118.6	35.83	48.6	
July	56.30	42.0	134.0	48.69	39.6	123.0	57.73	41.1	140.4	56.47	41.2	137.1	50.42	41.6	121.3	35.29	48.3	
August	59.04	43.0	137.4	49.04	40.0	122.6	57.44	40.7	141.0	57.08	41.9	136.1	44.96	41.0	109.8	35.76	48.9	
September	62.05	44.0	141.0	49.74	39.6	125.7	57.98	40.5	143.2	57.39	41.6	138.1	52.69	42.1	125.0	36.30	51.0	
October	61.58	43.5	141.4	48.71	39.0	124.9	58.46	40.8	143.2	56.65	40.5	140.0	53.13	42.9	123.9	38.84	53.8	
November	62.66	44.1	142.0	49.07	39.2	125.2	59.21	40.9	144.8	58.20	40.7	143.0	53.30	43.1	123.8	38.47	52.6	
December	65.01	44.7	145.6	49.73	39.2	126.8	60.07	41.2	145.7	57.36	40.0	143.3	53.85	43.3	124.3	38.68	52.9	
1948: January	64.69	44.1	146.6	50.36	39.2	128.4	60.80	41.2	147.7	58.85	40.8	144.1	52.29	41.4	126.5	38.45	51.5	
February	64.54	43.8	147.5	50.33	39.3	128.0	60.82	41.1	147.9	59.20	41.2	143.8	52.22	41.4	126.1	36.54	48.6	

See footnotes at end of table.

BLE C-1: Hours and Gross Earnings in Manufacturing and Nonmanufacturing Industries[1]—Con.

MANUFACTURING—Continued

ar and month	Chemicals and allied products—Con.			Products of petroleum and coal												Rubber products		
	Fertilizers			Total: Products of petroleum and coal			Petroleum refining			Coke and by-products			Roofing materials			Total: Rubber products		
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings
			Cents			*Cents*			*Cents*			*Cents*			*Cents*			*Cents*
9: Average	$44.71	35.8	41.2	$32.62	36.5	89.4	$34.97	36.1	97.4							$27.84	36.9	75.4
1: January	14.89	34.8	42.9	32.46	36.6	88.7	34.46	35.7	97.0							30.38	39.0	77.9
7: February	33.44	41.4	80.8	55.39	40.1	138.2	57.75	39.8	145.1	$48.88	39.6	123.1	$52.59	44.0	119.6	54.06	40.6	133.1
March	34.42	42.3	81.4	56.53	40.2	140.8	59.15	39.8	148.8	48.95	39.6	123.1	53.14	44.6	119.3	52.97	39.8	133.0
April	35.30	42.3	83.5	57.41	40.5	141.8	60.24	40.1	150.1	49.87	40.3	123.2	54.21	44.7	121.1	55.23	39.5	139.7
May	36.76	42.9	85.7	57.92	40.0	144.8	60.01	39.5	152.0	52.64	39.7	132.3	55.40	45.1	122.9	55.30	39.0	141.6
June	36.41	41.8	87.1	59.64	40.7	146.4	62.17	40.6	153.2	53.83	39.8	134.5	54.87	43.9	125.1	55.49	39.1	141.9
July	37.04	41.8	88.6	60.57	40.5	149.5	64.12	40.7	157.0	51.34	37.8	136.4	56.09	44.5	126.0	55.74	38.6	144.5
August	37.17	40.9	90.8	60.62	40.6	149.4	63.12	40.3	156.7	54.15	39.8	136.3	57.17	44.6	123.2	55.92	38.7	144.5
September	38.85	41.8	93.0	61.84	41.0	150.9	64.75	40.7	159.1	53.08	38.6	138.1	57.56	44.7	128.7	57.76	39.9	144.7
October	36.85	40.5	90.9	60.94	40.5	150.5	63.51	39.9	159.3	53.83	39.9	135.0	58.88	45.2	130.2	57.62	40.1	143.8
November	35.53	39.2	90.7	62.54	41.2	151.8	65.86	41.0	160.7	54.06	39.8	135.9	58.74	45.4	130.6	57.99	39.9	145.4
December	36.56	40.7	89.7	63.21	40.8	155.1	66.32	40.3	164.7	54.37	39.7	137.1	60.60	45.5	133.1	59.47	40.9	145.4
8: January	37.23	41.5	89.7	64.47	40.7	158.6	67.54	39.8	169.9	58.02	41.9	138.4	58.35	44.4	131.4	57.33	39.7	144.4
February	35.17	39.7	88.5	64.39	40.7	158.2	67.33	39.8	169.1	57.77	42.0	137.3	58.85	44.1	133.5	54.79	38.4	142.6

Rubber products—Continued

Miscellaneous industries

	Rubber tires and inner tubes			Rubber boots and shoes			Rubber goods, other			Total: Miscellaneous industries			Instruments (professional and scientific), and fire-control equipment			Pianos, organs, and parts		
			Cents			*Cents*			*Cents*			*Cents*			*Cents*			*Cents*
9: Average	$33.36	35.0	95.7	$22.80	37.5	60.7	$23.34	38.9	60.5	$24.48	39.2	62.4						
1: January	36.67	37.7	97.5	26.76	41.9	63.9	24.97	39.4	63.9	25.35	39.3	64.5	$35.33	45.7	77.3			
7: February	59.90	39.3	151.7	45.83	42.0	109.2	48.27	42.1	114.7	46.06	41.0	112.3	51.50	39.7	127.9	$53.20	42.3	126.2
March	58.05	38.2	151.2	44.91	41.2	109.0	48.23	41.8	115.4	46.71	41.0	113.9	51.95	39.8	128.6	51.42	41.0	125.7
April	61.64	38.2	160.8	47.03	40.8	115.2	48.53	41.0	118.4	46.35	40.6	114.2	52.10	39.5	130.1	51.53	41.4	125.1
May	61.12	37.6	162.2	48.27	40.7	118.5	48.81	40.6	120.1	46.50	40.3	115.3	51.81	38.9	131.3	52.92	41.4	128.5
June	61.35	37.7	161.5	49.62	41.4	119.8	48.95	40.5	120.9	47.00	40.3	116.7	54.15	39.5	135.1	52.71	41.3	127.7
July	62.06	37.9	164.0	48.46	40.5	118.7	48.22	39.1	123.2	46.37	39.4	117.8	53.55	40.1	135.0	51.57	40.8	126.9
August	62.15	37.8	164.0	47.23	39.9	118.3	49.17	39.7	123.7	46.32	39.3	117.7	54.27	39.9	135.3	50.88	40.7	125.9
September	64.75	38.9	166.1	49.92	41.8	119.4	50.40	40.9	123.4	47.91	40.2	119.1	55.00	39.8	136.1	53.81	41.9	129.5
October	63.78	38.7	164.7	51.28	42.4	121.1	51.03	41.4	123.2	48.74	40.6	120.0	55.67	39.9	137.5	52.64	40.8	130.1
November	64.86	38.9	166.1	49.26	40.6	121.3	51.27	41.0	125.2	49.14	40.7	120.7	56.06	40.0	136.9	54.24	41.6	131.8
December	65.74	39.5	165.8	54.72	44.5	123.1	52.93	41.8	126.1	50.21	41.2	121.9	57.99	40.8	139.1	56.25	42.9	132.6
8: January	62.72	38.2	164.6	51.08	42.1	121.4	51.79	41.1	126.0	49.61	40.4	122.8	59.84	41.2	142.5	52.52	40.4	131.1
February	58.22	35.8	162.6	50.65	41.7	121.4	51.29	41.0	125.8	50.02	40.7	122.8	57.23	40.0	139.6	52.08	40.1	130.3

NONMANUFACTURING

Mining

	Coal						Metal											
	Anthracite			Bituminous coal			Total: Metal			Iron			Copper			Lead and zinc		
			Cents			*Cents*			*Cents*			*Cents*			*Cents*			*Cents*
39: Average	$25.67	27.7	92.3	$23.88	27.1	88.6	$28.93	40.9	70.8	$26.36	35.7	73.8	$28.08	41.9	67.9	$26.39	38.7	68.3
41: January	25.13	27.0	92.5	26.00	29.7	88.5	30.63	41.0	74.7	29.26	39.0	75.0	30.93	41.8	74.9	28.61	38.2	74.9
47: February	57.42	35.1	163.7	65.30	43.6	149.1	52.01	42.0	123.8	48.71	40.5	120.3	54.64	44.3	124.1	53.19	41.4	128.6
March	64.84	39.8	163.2	64.90	43.7	148.4	51.63	41.6	124.1	48.54	40.2	120.8	54.58	44.1	123.6	52.62	40.6	129.5
April	49.89	32.3	154.5	54.14	36.4	148.3	51.68	41.8	123.7	48.00	39.9	120.2	54.53	44.1	123.7	53.91	41.8	129.0
May	59.15	37.2	159.3	65.51	44.3	147.0	53.96	42.2	127.8	52.62	40.9	128.6	56.47	44.5	126.8	54.22	41.8	129.6
June	62.39	39.2	159.6	67.09	43.7	148.9	56.37	42.6	132.3	55.68	40.9	136.2	59.09	45.3	130.5	55.45	42.3	131.2
July	58.10	37.0	157.5	54.87	31.8	174.0	54.04	41.2	131.1	52.86	39.2	134.8	57.79	44.7	129.4	52.81	40.5	130.4
August	68.51	38.5	178.0	70.23	39.1	178.7	56.09	41.4	135.4	54.09	40.0	135.2	60.01	43.8	136.9	54.75	39.8	137.6
September	67.37	38.2	176.5	71.19	39.1	181.9	57.01	41.6	137.0	54.12	39.6	136.8	61.57	44.2	139.3	56.67	41.0	138.3
October	71.40	40.0	178.4	71.91	39.9	179.8	57.39	42.3	135.6	55.11	40.7	135.5	60.78	44.8	135.7	57.48	41.5	138.6
November	63.43	36.2	175.4	71.77	38.5	185.1	57.55	41.7	138.0	54.83	39.9	137.6	60.49	44.0	137.5	58.58	41.4	141.6
December	67.42	38.4	175.6	75.22	41.2	182.6	58.11	42.7	136.0	54.26	40.3	134.6	62.39	45.5	137.0	60.83	43.3	140.6
48: January	68.79	39.0	176.4	75.78	40.9	184.7	58.23	42.5	137.1	54.99	40.5	135.6	62.21	45.2	137.7	59.88	42.0	142.5
February	65.78	36.2	181.7	70.54	38.7	182.6	58.60	42.9	136.7	56.04	41.3	135.7	62.69	45.8	136.9	59.16	41.9	141.2

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE C–1: Hours and Gross Earnings in Manufacturing and Nonmanufacturing Industries [1]—Continued

NONMANUFACTURING—Continued

Year and month	Mining—Continued						Public utilities											
	Quarrying and nonmetallic			Crude petroleum and natural gas production			Street railways and busses [2]			Telephone [4]			Telegraph [5]			Electric light and power		
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings
			Cents			Cents			Cents			Cents			Cents			Cents
1939: Average	$21.61	39.2	55.0	$34.09	38.3	87.3	$33.13	45.9	71.4	$31.94	39.1	82.2	-------	-------	-------	$34.38	39.6	
1941: January	22.06	38.2	57.6	33.99	37.7	88.5	33.63	45.3	73.1	32.52	39.7	82.4	-------	-------	-------	35.49	39.4	
1947: February	45.34	42.8	106.2	55.86	40.3	139.0	56.70	48.0	117.4	43.31	38.0	114.1	$51.23	44.0	116.4	55.37	41.6	
March	46.41	43.5	106.9	56.26	39.6	142.1	56.82	47.8	118.4	42.51	37.9	112.4	50.91	43.7	116.4	54.43	41.0	
April	46.67	44.5	108.0	58.74	40.8	144.4	56.94	47.8	119.0	32.26	26.9	117.4	59.27	47.3	125.2	55.90	42.2	
May	49.86	45.6	109.2	58.71	40.5	144.8	56.99	47.6	119.5	38.13	31.5	118.9	57.17	46.0	124.2	55.90	41.6	
June	50.92	45.6	112.1	61.46	41.9	147.5	57.71	47.4	121.2	45.58	37.5	121.8	55.36	44.8	123.6	57.84	42.2	
July	51.26	45.2	112.9	60.01	40.6	148.1	57.65	46.3	123.1	46.51	38.4	121.1	54.88	44.8	122.6	56.99	42.1	
August	52.99	46.1	114.6	59.54	40.1	148.6	58.00	46.6	124.1	46.92	38.7	121.5	55.01	44.8	122.8	57.97	42.4	
September	53.45	46.1	115.6	61.37	40.3	151.0	58.57	46.1	126.5	48.02	39.1	123.0	54.95	44.5	123.4	58.29	42.0	
October	54.44	46.4	116.9	60.51	40.0	149.4	58.69	45.7	126.5	48.77	39.3	124.1	54.92	44.8	122.7	58.44	42.1	
November	53.05	44.6	117.8	62.94	40.9	155.4	58.27	45.4	127.6	49.44	39.5	125.4	55.10	44.0	125.3	60.33	42.4	
December	52.39	44.4	117.6	60.90	39.5	154.3	60.11	46.8	128.8	47.83	39.0	122.9	55.14	43.9	125.7	59.01	42.2	
1948: January	50.12	42.7	117.5	64.53	39.9	162.7	60.73	46.1	130.6	48.20	38.9	124.1	55.81	44.4	125.7	59.87	42.4	
February	49.92	42.1	118.6	65.77	40.4	163.8	62.22	47.1	130.8	47.82	38.7	123.8	56.26	44.5	126.5	59.60	42.2	

Year and month	Trade																	
	Wholesale			Retail														
				Total: Retail			Food			General merchandise			Apparel			Furniture and house furnishings		
			Cents			Cents			Cents			Cents			Cents			Cents
1939: Average	$29.85	41.7	71.5	$21.17	43.0	53.6	$23.37	43.9	52.5	$17.80	38.8	45.4	$21.23	38.8	54.3	$28.62	44.5	
1941: January	30.59	40.6	75.6	21.53	42.9	54.9	23.78	43.6	53.7	18.22	38.8	46.6	21.89	39.0	56.0	27.96	43.9	
1947: February	50.87	40.8	123.0	35.27	40.1	95.7	42.04	40.4	101.9	29.98	36.1	80.9	35.85	37.3	95.6	45.85	41.9	
March	50.80	40.8	123.1	35.31	40.0	96.0	41.67	40.1	102.2	29.91	36.0	80.9	35.99	36.8	97.5	46.96	42.1	
April	51.13	41.2	122.9	35.93	40.0	97.4	42.39	40.0	102.9	30.60	36.1	82.3	37.07	36.8	99.9	47.82	42.4	
May	51.57	41.2	124.1	36.50	40.0	98.5	43.29	40.0	104.9	31.24	36.0	84.2	36.98	36.9	99.7	49.01	42.5	
June	52.88	41.6	126.2	37.82	40.8	99.6	44.57	41.0	105.7	32.41	37.2	84.8	37.86	37.2	100.9	50.20	43.2	
July	52.22	41.1	125.7	37.99	41.1	100.3	45.07	41.6	106.2	32.59	37.6	85.5	37.82	37.3	99.8	49.51	43.0	
August	52.05	41.1	125.8	38.14	41.0	100.3	45.37	42.1	104.3	32.50	37.2	85.9	36.74	37.1	99.4	49.41	42.6	
September	53.68	41.2	128.1	37.06	40.0	101.2	44.15	40.1	105.1	31.85	36.3	85.4	37.02	36.9	101.1	50.23	42.6	
October	53.68	41.3	128.9	36.74	40.0	101.3	44.08	40.2	105.8	31.59	36.1	86.0	37.20	36.8	102.3	51.43	42.4	
November	54.70	41.4	131.4	37.14	39.5	102.5	44.92	39.6	108.6	31.15	35.5	85.6	37.40	36.5	102.7	52.13	42.5	
December	54.97	41.6	130.0	37.51	39.7	101.6	44.74	39.9	107.9	31.87	36.0	85.3	38.18	37.2	102.4	53.79	43.2	
1948: January	54.36	41.1	130.3	37.62	39.8	104.4	45.46	39.9	110.8	32.09	35.9	88.9	37.68	36.9	100.7	50.62	42.3	
February	55.87	41.1	134.3	38.33	40.0	105.0	46.33	39.7	111.9	32.09	35.7	88.3	37.94	37.3	100.2	53.05	43.9	

See footnotes at end of table

ABLE C-1: Hours and Gross Earnings in Manufacturing and Nonmanufacturing Industries [1]—Con.

NONMANUFACTURING—Continued

Year and month	Trade—Continued						Finance [4]		Service								
	Retail—Continued						Security brokerage	Insurance	Hotels [7] (year-round)			Power laundries			Cleaning and dyeing		
	Automotive			Lumber and building materials													
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings
			Cents			*Cents*					*Cents*			*Cents*			*Cents*
39: Average	$27.07	47.6	57.1	$26.22	42.7	61.9	$36.63	$36.32	$15.25	46.6	32.4	$17.69	42.7	41.7	$19.96	41.8	49.0
41: January	28.26	46.8	60.6	26.16	41.7	63.4	38.25	37.52	15.65	45.9	33.8	18.37	42.9	42.9	19.92	41.9	48.8
47: February	49.69	45.7	109.8	45.31	43.0	106.1	63.87	53.04	28.91	44.3	65.4	31.78	42.5	74.8	34.93	41.1	86.1
March	49.58	45.4	110.8	45.74	43.3	106.8	62.91	52.18	29.09	44.7	64.2	32.18	42.4	75.9	36.41	42.0	87.6
April	50.45	45.5	112.5	45.70	42.8	107.8	61.36	52.65	29.41	44.9	64.2	32.37	42.8	75.7	36.77	41.9	88.8
May	50.54	45.6	112.4	46.32	42.9	109.0	61.06	52.35	29.23	45.0	64.3	32.45	42.7	75.6	37.70	42.6	89.4
June	52.25	46.0	114.1	47.43	43.3	110.4	63.72	53.75	29.85	45.2	65.0	33.21	42.8	76.7	38.10	42.9	89.8
July	50.59	45.4	114.6	46.46	42.5	110.5	62.11	52.60	29.86	44.9	65.2	32.95	42.6	76.9	37.34	42.1	89.9
August	51.50	45.5	115.2	48.49	43.0	112.2	58.42	52.55	29.50	45.0	66.0	32.79	42.2	77.1	35.86	40.8	89.2
September	51.55	45.3	115.9	48.24	42.3	113.5	59.32	51.47	29.86	44.1	67.2	33.44	42.4	78.6	37.67	41.9	91.1
October	52.37	45.7	116.5	48.70	42.9	113.6	61.38	51.96	30.45	44.0	68.4	32.97	42.3	78.7	37.70	41.5	91.9
November	52.62	45.3	117.4	47.65	42.1	113.9	64.51	53.98	30.54	44.4	68.7	32.86	41.7	78.6	37.23	40.9	92.5
December	52.71	45.5	116.8	49.03	42.7	114.3	62.85	53.92	30.89	44.1	69.3	33.88	42.6	79.7	37.70	41.5	92.1
48: January	51.66	44.4	117.9	48.19	41.8	115.4	61.44	55.09	30.55	43.7	69.6	33.99	42.3	80.7	37.64	41.5	92.4
February	53.03	45.0	118.6	49.56	42.1	117.4	61.87	56.63	31.19	44.5	69.3	33.54	41.9	80.2	36.55	40.5	92.3

[1] These figures are based on reports from cooperating establishments covering both full- and part-time employees who worked or received pay during any part of the pay period ending nearest the 15th of the month. As not all reporting firms supply man-hour data, the average weekly hours and average hourly earnings for individual industries are based on a slightly smaller sample than are average weekly earnings.

For manufacturing, mining, power laundries, and cleaning and dyeing industries, the data relate to production and related workers only. For the remaining industries, unless otherwise noted, the data relate to all nonsupervisory employees and working supervisors. The size of the reporting sample, methods of computation, and additional tables on "real" and "net spendable" weekly earnings are contained in the Bureau's monthly mimeographed release, "Hours and Earnings—Industry Report," which is available upon request. Data for 1939 and January 1941, for some industries, are not strictly comparable with the periods currently presented. The entire series, by month, is available upon request to the Bureau of Labor Statistics. Data for the two current months are subject to revision without notation. Revised data for earlier months are identified by an asterisk.

[2] New series beginning with month and year shown below; not comparable with data shown for earlier periods:

Cars, electric- and steam-railroad.—March 1947; comparable February data are 130.3 cents.

Knitted cloth.—September 1947; comparable August data are 101.2 cents.

Jute goods, except felts.—September 1947; comparable August data are 89.1 cents.

Underwear and neckwear, men's.—August 1947; comparable July data are $32.42, 35.1 hours, and 92.3 cents.

Textile bags.—June 1947; comparable May data are $33.53.

Baking.—May 1947; comparable April data are $43.62, 41.9 hours, and 103.9 cents.

[3] Data include private and municipal street-railway companies and affiliated, subsidiary, or successor trolley-bus and motor-bus companies.

[4] Prior to April 1945 the averages of hours and earnings related to all employees except executives; beginning with April 1945 these averages reflect mainly the hours and earnings of employees subject to the Fair Labor Standards Act. At the same time the reporting sample was expanded to include a greater number of employees of "long lines." The April 1945 data are $40.72, 42.9 hours, and 95.2 cents on the old basis, and $37.50, 40.6 hours, and 92.6 cents on the new basis. Data for April and May 1947 reflect work stoppages.

[5] Data relate to all land-line employees except those compensated on a commission basis. Excludes general and divisional headquarters personnel, trainees in school, and messengers.

[6] Data on average weekly hours and average hourly earnings are not available.

[7] Money payments only; additional value of board, room, uniforms, and tips, not included.

*Revised.

TABLE C–2: Estimated Average Hourly Earnings, Gross and Exclusive of Overtime, of Producti Workers in Manufacturing Industries [1]

[In cents]

Year and month	All manufacturing		Durable goods		Nondurable goods	
	Gross	Excluding overtime	Gross	Excluding overtime	Gross	Excluding overtime
January 1941	68.3	66.4	74.9	72.2	61.0	60.1
January 1945	104.6	97.0	114.4	105.3	89.1	84.0
July 1945	103.3	96.9	112.7	105.2	90.2	85.4
June 1946	108.4	105.3	116.5	113.4	100.3	97.2
1941: Average	72.9	70.2	80.8	77.0	64.0	62.5
1942: Average	85.3	80.5	94.7	88.1	72.3	69.8
1943: Average	96.1	89.4	105.9	97.6	80.3	76.3
1944: Average	101.9	94.7	111.7	102.9	86.1	81.4
1945: Average	102.3	[2] 96.3	111.1	[2] 104.2	90.4	[2] 85.8
1946: Average	108.4	104.9	115.6	112.2	101.2	97.8
1947: Average	122.1	118.2	129.2	125.0	114.5	110.9
1947: February	117.0	113.3	122.9	119.2	110.7	
March	118.0	114.2	123.6	119.6	111.9	
April	118.6	115.1	124.3	120.5	112.2	
May	120.7	117.0	127.8	123.8	113.0	
June	122.6	118.7	130.3	126.1	114.0	
July	123.0	119.5	130.5	127.0	115.0	
August	123.6	120.1	131.2	127.5	115.8	
September	124.9	120.9	133.1	128.9	116.5	
October	125.8	121.6	133.7	129.2	117.5	
November	126.8	122.7	134.6	130.2	118.5	
December	127.8	122.8	135.4	129.9	119.6	
1948: January [3]	128.6	124.4	135.6	130.9	121.0	
February [3]	129.0	125.1	135.7	131.4	122.0	

[1] Overtime is defined as work in excess of 40 hours a week and paid for at time and one-half. The method of estimating average hourly earnings exclusive of overtime makes no allowance for special rates of pay for work done on holidays. Data for the months of January, July, September, and November, therefore, may not be precisely comparable with data for the other months in which important holidays are seldom included in the reporting pay period. This characteristic of the data does not appear to invalidate the comparability of the figure for January 1941 with those for the following months.

[2] Eleven-month average only; August 1945 excluded because of VJ-day holiday period.

[3] Preliminary.

EDITOR'S NOTE:

Publication of the January 1941 base series has been discontinued. Data are available upon request to the Bureau of Labor Statistics.

TABLE C–3: Average Earnings and Hours on Private Construction Projects, by Type of Firm [1]

Year and month	All types, private construction projects			Building construction													
				Total building			General contractors			Special building trades								
										All trades [2]			Plumbing and heating			Painting and decorating		
	Average wkly earnings [3]	Average wkly hours	Average hourly earnings	Average wkly earnings [3]	Average wkly hours	Average hourly earnings	Average wkly earnings [3]	Average wkly hours	Average hourly earnings	Average wkly earnings [3]	Average wkly hours	Average hourly earnings	Average wkly earnings [3]	Average wkly hours	Average hourly earnings	Average wkly earnings [3]	Average wkly hours	Average hourly earnings
1940: Average	(4)	(4)	(4)	$31.70	33.1	$0.958	[5] $30.56	[5] 33.3	[5] $0.918	$33.11	32.7	$1.012	$32.87	34.6	$0.949	$33.05	32.5	
1941: January	(4)	(4)	(4)	32.18	32.6	.986	[5] 30.10	[5] 32.7	[5] .946	33.42	32.6	1.025	34.16	35.8	.955	31.49	29.7	
1947: February	$58.67	37.4	$1.569	58.92	36.9	1.598	54.91	36.2	1.516	63.65	37.6	1.691	66.65	39.3	1.694	58.75	36.3	
March	60.63	38.3	1.585	61.23	38.0	1.610	58.02	37.9	1.531	64.92	38.2	1.699	66.89	39.2	1.705	60.10	37.1	
April [6]	60.14	37.5	1.605	60.57	37.1	1.632	56.38	36.4	1.550	65.43	38.0	1.723	67.37	38.7	1.739	60.87	36.6	
May [6]	61.87	38.0	1.627	62.26	37.6	1.655	57.95	36.8	1.575	67.15	38.5	1.742	68.24	38.7	1.761	63.77	37.3	
June [6]	62.25	38.2	1.631	62.71	37.8	1.661	58.55	36.9	1.585	67.69	38.7	1.749	67.73	38.9	1.739	63.52	37.4	
July [6]	63.26	38.4	1.648	63.60	38.0	1.676	60.08	37.6	1.596	67.99	38.4	1.772	68.63	38.7	1.774	63.52	36.9	
August [6]	64.36	38.6	1.668	64.71	38.2	1.694	61.33	38.0	1.614	69.01	38.5	1.794	69.60	38.9	1.791	66.32	37.4	
September [6]	65.09	38.3	1.697	65.36	37.9	1.723	61.16	37.2	1.646	70.61	38.9	1.816	71.19	39.1	1.819	66.13	37.4	
October [6]	66.03	38.5	1.716	66.36	38.1	1.743	62.25	37.4	1.665	71.32	38.9	1.833	71.98	39.2	1.836	67.29	37.6	
November	64.02	36.9	1.736	64.55	36.6	1.765	60.55	35.8	1.690	69.36	37.5	1.851	71.90	38.4	1.872	63.56	35.0	
December	66.47	38.0	1.748	67.31	37.9	1.774	62.86	37.1	1.695	72.64	38.9	1.865	76.61	40.6	1.887	65.33	36.0	
1948: January [6]	65.73	37.3	1.762	66.28	37.2	1.781	62.05	36.4	1.707	71.43	38.2	1.868	75.79	40.7	1.862	65.79	35.7	
February [7]	65.98	36.9	1.788	66.22	36.6	1.809	62.50	36.1	1.734	70.91	37.3	1.900	74.28	39.2	1.895	64.94	35.0	

See footnotes at end of table.

BLE C-3: Average Earnings and Hours on Private Construction Projects, by Type of Firm [1]—Con.

Year and month	Building construction—Continued																	
	Special building trades—Continued																	
	Electrical work			Masonry			Plastering and lathing			Carpentry			Roofing and sheet metal			Excavation and foundation		
	Avg. wkly. earnings [2]	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hourly earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings [2]	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hourly earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings [2]	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hourly earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings [2]	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hourly earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings [2]	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hourly earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings [2]	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hourly earnings
Average	$41.18	34.5	$1.196	$29.47	29.8	$0.988	$36.60	28.5	$1.286	$31.23	33.0	$0.947	$28.07	31.8	$0.883	$26.53	30.9	$0.859
January	43.18	36.5	1.184	25.66	25.3	1.012	35.36	27.5	1.287	30.40	31.2	.974	27.60	30.3	.910	23.86	29.1	.820
February	74.95	40.8	1.836	52.41	32.4	1.619	66.84	36.3	1.840	57.69	37.8	1.528	50.59	34.1	1.483	55.00	37.2	1.477
March	75.75	40.5	1.872	57.37	35.1	1.637	69.15	37.9	1.822	62.98	39.6	1.591	53.67	35.8	1.497	58.36	37.7	1.550
April [3]	76.31	40.5	1.885	57.36	34.6	1.656	72.40	38.2	1.894	61.01	37.9	1.611	54.02	36.0	1.499	56.07	36.5	1.537
May [3]	76.73	40.4	1.899	62.01	37.2	1.668	74.95	38.9	1.926	62.67	38.9	1.612	57.43	37.2	1.542	59.70	38.5	1.552
June [3]	77.81	40.6	1.917	63.54	37.2	1.706	73.67	38.2	1.927	62.29	38.3	1.625	58.13	37.6	1.547	60.48	37.9	1.594
July [3]	77.17	39.7	1.946	63.26	37.3	1.697	73.14	37.5	1.950	61.97	37.7	1.645	59.58	37.2	1.602	60.33	38.1	1.583
August [3]	76.96	39.3	1.960	85.89	38.2	1.727	75.61	38.0	1.992	65.99	39.5	1.670	60.86	37.4	1.629	63.12	39.1	1.616
September [3]	79.92	40.3	1.985	66.68	38.1	1.752	76.05	38.1	1.995	65.75	39.0	1.684	63.27	37.9	1.669	64.27	39.8	1.613
October [3]	81.87	40.8	2.006	67.19	37.7	1.781	75.60	37.4	2.019	66.55	38.9	1.710	62.48	38.4	1.626	63.51	38.8	1.638
November	79.64	39.9	1.995	65.39	36.0	1.817	73.27	35.3	2.075	66.50	38.4	1.733	57.76	35.4	1.631	60.08	36.7	1.636
December	81.20	40.6	2.000	66.69	36.3	1.836	76.63	36.5	2.100	64.94	37.8	1.718	60.64	37.1	1.634	63.33	37.8	1.676
January [3]	81.62	40.6	2.012	61.51	33.0	1.862	75.84	36.7	2.069	63.94	36.5	1.750	56.54	34.5	1.638	63.79	37.7	1.690
February [7]	82.05	39.9	2.055	59.84	31.8	1.884	74.76	35.9	2.084	61.96	35.2	1.760	56.04	33.6	1.669	64.00	37.0	1.729

Year and month	Nonbuilding construction											
	Total nonbuilding			Highway and street			Heavy construction			Other		
	Avg. wkly. earnings [2]	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hourly earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings [2]	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hourly earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings [2]	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hourly earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings [2]	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hourly earnings
Average	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)
January	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)
February	$57.49	39.9	$1.441	$53.83	39.1	$1.378	$59.15	40.2	$1.472	$55.44	39.7	$1.395
March	57.82	39.3	1.473	53.72	38.0	1.412	58.98	39.2	1.504	57.83	40.5	1.429
April [3]	58.28	39.0	1.495	52.82	37.4	1.411	60.48	39.3	1.538	57.03	39.6	1.441
May [3]	60.22	39.7	1.515	54.23	38.6	1.404	62.83	40.0	1.571	58.60	40.2	1.459
June [3]	60.17	40.0	1.504	56.92	40.4	1.408	61.34	39.6	1.548	60.09	40.8	1.474
July [3]	61.76	40.3	1.533	58.18	40.6	1.434	64.09	40.1	1.597	58.49	40.5	1.445
August [3]	62.82	40.2	1.562	58.57	40.1	1.459	65.53	40.2	1.632	58.92	40.5	1.454
September [3]	63.85	40.2	1.587	59.68	39.9	1.495	66.84	40.1	1.666	58.26	40.9	1.425
October [3]	64.53	40.3	1.602	60.66	40.2	1.510	67.11	40.0	1.676	60.08	41.1	1.461
November	61.67	38.2	1.615	57.55	37.7	1.528	64.03	38.1	1.680	58.50	38.9	1.502
December	62.83	38.4	1.638	60.21	38.4	1.570	65.24	38.4	1.697	58.35	38.2	1.528
January [3]	63.28	37.8	1.676	61.25	37.9	1.618	65.57	37.6	1.745	58.14	38.1	1.524
February [7]	64.80	38.3	1.690	61.41	37.5	1.637	66.55	37.6	1.771	62.81	40.8	1.540

[1] Covers all contract construction firms reporting to the Bureau during the months shown (over 11,000), but not necessarily identical establishments. The data include all employees of these construction firms working at the site of privately financed projects (skilled, semiskilled, unskilled, superintendents, time clerks, etc.). Employees of these firms engaged on publicly financed projects and off-site work are excluded.

[2] Includes types not shown separately.

[3] Hourly earnings, when multiplied by weekly hours of work, may not exactly equal weekly earnings because of rounding.

[4] Not available prior to February 1946.

[5] Includes general contracting as well as general building maintenance, and other special building data.

[6] Revised.

[7] Preliminary.

D: Prices and Cost of Living

TABLE D–1: Consumers' Price Index [1] for Moderate-Income Families in Large Cities, by Group o Commodities

[1935–39=100]

Year and month	All items	Food	Apparel	Rent	Fuel, electricity, and ice			Housefurnishings	Misc laneo
					Total	Gas and electricity	Other fuels and ice		
1913: Average	70.7	79.9	69.3	92.2	61.9	(2)	(2)	59.1	
1914: July	71.7	81.7	69.8	92.2	62.3	(2)	(2)	60.8	
1918: December	118.0	149.6	147.9	97.1	90.4	(2)	(2)	121.2	
1920: June	149.4	185.0	209.7	119.1	104.8	(2)	(2)	169.7	
1929: Average	122.5	132.5	115.3	141.4	112.5	(2)	(2)	111.7	
1932: Average	97.6	86.5	90.8	116.9	103.4	(2)	(2)	85.4	
1939: Average	99.4	95.2	100.5	104.3	99.0	98.9	99.3	101.3	
August 15	98.6	93.5	100.3	104.3	97.5	99.0	96.3	100.6	
1940: Average	100.2	96.6	101.7	104.6	99.7	98.0	101.6	100.5	
1941: Average	105.2	105.5	106.3	106.2	102.2	97.1	107.4	107.3	
January 1	100.8	97.6	101.2	105.0	100.8	97.5	104.0	100.2	
December 15	110.5	113.1	114.8	108.2	104.1	96.7	111.3	116.8	
1942: Average	116.5	123.9	124.2	108.5	105.4	96.7	113.9	122.2	
1943: Average	123.6	138.0	129.7	108.0	107.7	96.1	119.0	125.6	
1944: Average	125.5	136.1	138.8	108.2	109.8	95.8	123.4	136.4	
1945: Average	128.4	139.1	145.9	108.3	110.3	95.0	125.1	145.8	
August 15	129.3	140.9	146.4	(3)	111.4	95.2	127.2	146.0	
1946: Average	139.3	159.6	160.2	108.6	112.4	92.4	132.0	159.2	
June 15	133.3	145.6	157.2	108.5	110.5	92.1	128.4	156.1	
November 15	152.2	187.7	171.0	(3)	114.8	91.8	137.2	171.0	
1947: Average	159.2	193.8	185.8	111.2	121.1	92.0	149.5	184.4	
March 15	156.3	189.5	184.3	109.0	117.6	92.2	142.5	182.3	
April 15	156.2	188.0	184.9	109.0	118.4	92.5	143.8	182.5	
May 15	156.0	187.6	185.0	109.2	117.7	92.4	142.4	181.9	
June 15	157.1	190.5	185.7	109.2	117.7	91.7	143.0	182.6	
July 15	158.4	193.1	184.7	110.0	119.5	91.7	146.6	184.3	
August 15	160.3	196.5	185.9	111.2	123.8	92.0	154.8	184.2	
September 15	163.8	203.5	187.6	113.6	124.6	92.1	156.3	187.5	
October 15	163.8	201.6	189.0	114.9	125.2	92.2	157.4	187.8	
November 15	164.9	202.7	190.2	115.2	126.9	92.5	160.5	188.9	
December 15	167.0	206.9	191.2	115.4	127.8	92.6	162.0	191.4	
1948: January 15	168.8	209.7	192.1	115.9	129.5	93.1	165.0	192.3	
February 15	167.5	204.7	195.1	116.0	130.0	93.2	165.9	193.0	
March 15	166.9	202.3	196.3	116.3	130.3	93.8	166.0	194.9	

[1] The "consumers' price index for moderate-income families in large cities," formerly known as the "cost of living index" measures average changes in retail prices of selected goods, rents, and services weighted by quantities bought in 1934–36 by families of wage earners and moderate-income workers in large cities whose incomes averaged $1,524 in 1934–36.

Bureau of Labor Statistics Bulletin 699, Changes in Cost of Living in Large Cities in the United States, 1913–41, contains a detailed description of methods used in constructing this index. Additional information on the consumers' price index is given in a compilation of reports published by the Office of Economic Stabilization, Report of the President's Committee on the Cost of Living.

Mimeographed tables are available upon request showing indexes for ea of the cities regularly surveyed by the Bureau and for each of the maj groups of living essentials. Indexes for all large cities combined are availab since 1913. The beginning date for series of indexes for individual cities vari from city to city but indexes are available for most of the 34 cities since Wor War I.

[2] Data not available.

[3] Rents not surveyed this month.

ABLE D–2: Consumers' Price Index for Moderate-Income Families, by City,[1] for Selected Periods

[1935–39=100]

City	Mar. 15, 1948	Feb. 15, 1948	Jan. 15, 1948	Dec. 15, 1947	Nov. 15, 1947	Oct. 15, 1947	Sept. 15, 1947	Aug. 15, 1947	July 15, 1947	June 15, 1947	May 15, 1947	Apr. 15, 1947	Mar. 15, 1947	June 15, 1946	Aug. 15, 1939
rage	166.9	167.5	168.8	167.0	164.9	163.8	163.8	160.3	158.4	157.1	156.0	156.2	156.3	133.3	98.6
nta, Ga	(2)	169.2	(2)	(2)	167.5	(2)	(2)	162.2	(2)	159.1	(2)	(2)	160.9	133.8	98.0
timore, Md	170.9	(2)	(2)	171.3	(2)	(2)	167.8	(2)	(2)	160.5	159.4	159.7	159.6	135.6	98.7
rmingham, Ala	172.0	172.8	174.4	173.8	171.6	169.7	169.1	166.6	164.1	162.1	160.7	161.7	162.0	136.5	98.5
ston, Mass	160.8	161.3	163.1	160.4	158.3	157.5	158.6	154.5	151.9	150.3	148.6	149.4	150.3	127.9	97.1
ffalo, N. Y	(2)	(2)	167.4	(2)	(2)	162.6	(2)	(2)	159.1	157.7	156.2	155.3	155.3	132.6	98.5
icago, Ill	169.0	168.8	171.5	170.1	168.3	167.3	168.3	162.7	160.1	158.3	156.8	155.7	156.2	130.9	98.7
ncinnati, Ohio	169.3	170.1	171.2	170.3	167.1	167.1	166.3	162.2	160.4	158.5	156.8	157.2	157.0	132.2	97.3
veland, Ohio	(2)	171.6	(2)	(2)	166.9	(2)	(2)	163.0	(2)	160.3	159.0	159.2	159.2	135.7	100.0
nver, Colo	(2)	(2)	167.0	(2)	(2)	160.4	(2)	(2)	155.7	155.9	155.8	155.8	154.8	131.7	98.6
troit, Mich	168.7	169.0	170.6	169.0	166.6	166.7	164.2	162.8	160.2	158.7	156.8	156.7	156.5	136.4	98.5
uston, Tex	170.0	170.4	170.8	169.3	165.8	163.4	162.1	159.7	158.4	157.6	157.6	158.6	157.1	130.5	100.7
dianapolis, Ind	(2)	(2)	172.3	(2)	(2)	167.8	(2)	(2)	159.5	158.0	(2)	(2)	157.5	131.9	98.0
cksonville, Fla	172.8	(2)	(2)	173.9	(2)	(2)	168.5	(2)	(2)	163.5	(2)	(2)	163.4	138.4	98.5
nsas City, Mo	(2)	(2)	162.4	(2)	(2)	157.9	(2)	(2)	150.5	149.5	150.5	151.0	150.8	129.4	98.6
s Angeles, Calif	167.4	168.1	167.6	166.0	164.1	161.3	161.6	157.8	157.2	156.3	157.6	157.4	156.9	136.1	100.5
nchester, N. H	(2)	(2)	172.5	(2)	(2)	166.1	(2)	(2)	162.1	160.4	(2)	(2)	158.1	134.7	97.8
mphis, Tenn	172.4	(2)	(2)	173.5	(2)	(2)	169.0	(2)	(2)	160.6	(2)	(2)	158.8	134.5	97.8
lwaukee, Wis	(2)	166.9	(2)	(2)	164.0	(2)	(2)	159.0	(2)	156.6	(2)	(2)	154.5	131.2	97.0
nneapolis, Minn	167.7	(2)	(2)	166.2	(2)	(2)	162.1	(2)	(2)	152.9	151.5	151.4	151.6	129.4	99.7
bile, Ala	169.9	(2)	(2)	170.3	(2)	(2)	164.3	(2)	(2)	159.3	(2)	(2)	159.2	132.9	98.6
w Orleans, La	(2)	177.1	(2)	(2)	173.2	(2)	(2)	168.5	(2)	164.6	(2)	(2)	164.5	138.0	99.7
w York, N. Y	164.3	166.4	167.1	164.9	163.3	161.7	161.9	158.6	157.5	156.9	155.6	156.8	157.4	135.8	99.0
rfolk, Va	(2)	170.1	(2)	(2)	168.2	(2)	(2)	163.6	(2)	160.9	(2)	(2)	160.9	135.2	97.8
iladelphia, Pa	165.5	166.6	168.4	166.3	164.2	162.2	163.2	159.5	158.3	157.1	155.1	154.9	156.1	132.5	97.8
tsburgh, Pa	170.1	170.1	172.3	170.2	168.1	167.8	168.2	164.9	162.6	161.1	159.6	159.0	159.2	134.7	98.4
rtland, Maine	162.7	(2)	(2)	162.0	(2)	(2)	159.2	(2)	(2)	153.3	(2)	(2)	152.5	128.7	97.1
rtland, Oreg	(2)	(2)	174.4	(2)	(2)	166.5	(2)	(2)	162.1	161.5	(2)	(2)	160.6	140.3	100.1
chmond, Va	(2)	(2)	165.1	(2)	(2)	161.7	(2)	(2)	153.8	152.6	(2)	(2)	152.9	128.2	98.0
Louis, Mo	167.8	(2)	(2)	167.9	(2)	(2)	165.4	(2)	(2)	155.6	154.6	155.1	155.8	131.2	98.1
n Francisco, Calif	171.4	(2)	(2)	168.9	(2)	(2)	165.7	(2)	(2)	159.3	160.5	161.3	160.3	137.8	99.3
vannah, Ga	(2)	(2)	175.6	(2)	(2)	171.5	(2)	(2)	165.9	165.8	165.5	166.2	166.6	140.6	99.3
anton, Pa	(2)	166.5	(2)	(2)	165.2	(2)	(2)	162.8	(2)	159.9	(2)	(2)	157.3	132.2	96.0
attle, Wash	(2)	170.7	(2)	(2)	166.2	(2)	(2)	161.8	(2)	158.3	158.5	159.1	158.2	137.0	100.3
ashington, D. C	(2)	163.2	(2)	(2)	161.7	(2)	(2)	159.1	(2)	156.0	154.6	154.8	154.7	133.8	98.6

[1] The indexes are based on time-to-time changes in the cost of goods and rvices purchased by moderate-income families in large cities. They do t indicate whether it costs more to live in one city than in another.

[2] Through June 1947, consumers' price indexes were computed monthly for 21 cities and in March, June, September, and December for 13 additional cities; beginning July 1947 indexes were computed monthly for 10 cities and once every 3 months for 24 additional cities according to a staggered schedule.

TABLE D–3: Consumers' Price Index for Moderate-Income Families, by City and Group of Commodities [1]

[1935–39=100]

City	Food		Apparel		Rent		Fuel, electricity, and ice						Housefurnishings		Miscellaneous	
							Total		Gas and electricity		Other fuels and ice					
	Mar. 15, 1948	Feb. 15, 1948	Mar. 15, 1948	Feb. 15, 1948	Mar. 15, 1948	Feb. 15, 1948	Mar. 15, 1948	Feb. 15, 1948	Mar. 15, 1948	Feb. 15, 1948	Mar. 15, 1948	Feb. 15, 1948	Mar. 15, 1948	Feb. 15, 1948	Mar. 15, 1948	Feb. 15, 1948
Average	202.3	204.7	196.3	195.1	116.3	116.0	130.3	130.0	93.8	93.2	166.0	165.9	194.9	193.0	146.2	
Atlanta, Ga.	201.1	205.6	(1)	198.5	(2)	116.7	140.4	140.4	77.0	77.0	198.7	198.7	(1)	193.6	(1)	
Baltimore, Md.	212.3	214.5	198.1	(1)	113.9	(2)	138.7	136.9	119.7	118.4	154.1	151.9	198.1	(1)	145.5	
Birmingham, Ala.	207.2	211.1	203.1	200.1	(2)	136.0	131.8	132.0	79.6	79.6	170.7	171.1	184.1	182.2	143.2	
Boston, Mass.	192.2	195.0	186.9	185.0	112.1	(2)	147.9	147.3	110.8	109.1	167.6	167.6	181.9	181.3	140.6	
Buffalo, N. Y.	196.6	196.7	(1)	(1)	(2)	(2)	128.4	128.4	96.0	96.0	157.2	157.2	(1)	(1)	(1)	
Chicago, Ill.	204.3	204.8	199.3	198.0	130.6	(2)	122.8	123.1	83.5	83.5	163.6	164.2	180.8	180.5	144.8	
Cincinnati, Ohio	206.1	209.0	191.5	191.1	111.4	(2)	134.9	134.7	97.1	97.1	171.0	170.6	191.6	191.1	148.7	
Cleveland, Ohio	209.3	212.5	(1)	194.5	(2)	123.6	136.4	136.4	104.3	104.3	167.0	167.0	(1)	182.9	(1)	
Denver, Colo.	202.3	203.4	(1)	(1)	(2)	(2)	106.8	106.8	69.2	69.2	149.9	149.9	(1)	(1)	(1)	
Detroit, Mich.	197.7	199.4	195.5	193.2	(2)	(2)	138.3	138.2	84.9	84.7	178.8	178.8	202.2	201.9	159.2	
Houston, Texas	216.0	218.1	205.9	202.9	(2)	118.1	94.3	94.3	81.8	81.8	128.0	128.0	188.8	191.6	149.4	
Indianapolis, Ind.	203.8	204.2	(1)	(1)	(2)	(2)	144.1	144.1	96.6	86.6	177.9	177.9	(1)	(1)	(1)	
Jacksonville, Fla.	208.1	212.2	194.2	(1)	123.0	(2)	142.5	139.4	100.2	100.2	179.1	173.3	185.0	(1)	155.8	
Kansas City, Mo.	193.0	192.5	(1)	(1)	(2)	(2)	120.6	120.5	66.6	66.3	170.0	170.0	(1)	(1)	(1)	
Los Angeles, Calif.	208.9	210.9	194.2	194.7	(2)	120.2	94.3	94.3	89.3	89.3	118.0	118.0	187.7	186.5	146.0	
Manchester, N. H.	202.0	203.2	(1)	(1)	(2)	(2)	153.6	153.6	94.6	94.6	183.0	183.0	(1)	(1)	(1)	
Memphis, Tenn.	219.9	224.5	209.8	(1)	126.1	(2)	128.0	127.5	77.0	77.0	156.2	155.4	181.2	(1)	136.6	
Milwaukee, Wis.	204.6	203.4	(1)	198.0	(2)	115.5	137.2	135.0	103.7	98.2	160.3	160.3	(1)	195.9	(1)	
Minneapolis, Minn.	198.1	197.2	207.2	(1)	123.1	(2)	131.0	131.0	78.5	78.5	165.2	165.2	195.9	(1)	150.8	
Mobile, Ala.	212.2	215.5	198.5	(1)	120.9	(2)	128.6	125.4	84.1	84.2	163.3	157.7	174.8	(1)	138.1	
New Orleans, La.	224.3	225.6	(1)	198.8	(2)	110.8	112.8	112.8	75.1	75.1	152.9	152.9	(1)	185.8	(1)	
New York, N. Y.	201.2	206.7	196.2	194.6	(2)	(2)	128.3	127.6	97.9	96.5	175.0	175.2	184.9	184.6	146.7	
Norfolk, Va.	206.0	210.2	(1)	189.9	(2)	113.6	143.3	141.5	97.8	93.7	179.0	179.0	(1)	189.5	(1)	
Philadelphia, Pa.	196.3	199.3	191.6	191.5	(2)	117.3	135.1	135.1	103.0	103.0	159.7	159.7	195.9	193.6	142.1	
Pittsburgh, Pa.	204.8	205.4	221.4	220.0	(2)	(2)	132.9	133.0	103.3	103.4	183.9	183.9	198.8	196.0	144.0	
Portland, Maine	192.4	193.5	196.1	(1)	109.9	(2)	146.6	146.3	100.3	99.3	169.2	169.2	185.8	(1)	145.8	
Portland, Oreg.	220.4	219.2	(1)	(1)	(2)	(2)	126.3	126.3	94.7	94.7	165.0	165.0	(1)	(1)	(1)	
Richmond, Va.	197.6	201.3	(1)	(1)	(2)	(2)	134.1	133.9	95.6	95.6	157.5	157.2	(1)	(1)	(1)	
St. Louis, Mo.	210.9	212.8	199.1	(1)	115.6	(2)	129.4	129.4	94.1	94.1	160.6	160.6	171.5	(1)	140.2	
San Francisco, Calif.	215.3	215.4	191.7	(1)	113.3	(2)	82.8	82.7	72.7	72.7	120.5	118.6	165.1	(1)	156.6	
Savannah, Ga.	213.6	219.6	(1)	(1)	(2)	(2)	144.9	144.1	91.2	91.2	176.1	174.9	(1)	(1)	(1)	
Scranton, Pa.	201.8	203.2	(1)	197.2	(2)	106.0	134.5	134.5	91.8	91.8	160.6	160.6	(1)	185.5	(1)	
Seattle, Wash.	212.5	214.7	(1)	185.7	(2)	120.8	121.4	119.9	91.5	88.1	146.4	146.4	(1)	186.5	(1)	
Washington, D. C.	198.9	202.0	(1)	215.0	(2)	102.5	129.8	129.8	94.4	94.4	153.4	153.4	(1)	201.0	(1)	

[1] Prices of apparel, housefurnishings, and miscellaneous goods and services are obtained monthly in 10 cities and once every 3 months in 24 additional cities according to a staggered schedule.

[2] Rents are surveyed every 3 months in 34 large cities according to a st gered schedule.

TABLE D–4: Indexes of Retail Prices of Foods,[1] by Group, for Selected Periods

[1935-39=100]

Year and month	All foods	Cereals and bakery products	Meats, poultry, and fish	Meats				Chickens	Fish	Dairy products	Eggs	Fruits and vegetables				Beverages	Fats and oils	Sugar and sweets
				Total	Beef and veal	Pork	Lamb					Total	Fresh	Canned	Dried			
Average	124.0	105.5	101.2							129.4	136.1	169.5	173.6	124.8	175.4	131.5	126.2	175.4
Average	137.4	115.7	117.8							127.4	141.7	210.8	226.2	122.9	152.4	170.4	145.0	120.0
Average	132.5	107.6	127.1							131.0	143.8	169.0	173.5	124.3	171.0	164.8	127.2	114.3
Average	86.5	82.6	79.3							84.9	82.3	103.5	105.9	91.1	91.2	112.6	71.1	89.6
Average	95.2	94.5	96.6	96.6	101.1	88.9	99.5	93.8	101.0	95.9	91.0	94.5	95.1	92.3	93.3	95.5	87.7	100.6
August	93.5	93.4	95.7	95.4	99.6	88.0	98.8	94.6	99.6	93.1	90.7	92.4	92.8	91.6	90.3	94.9	84.5	95.6
Average	96.6	96.8	95.8	94.4	102.8	81.1	99.7	94.8	110.6	101.4	93.8	96.5	97.3	92.4	100.6	92.5	82.2	96.8
Average	105.5	97.9	107.5	106.5	110.8	100.1	106.6	102.1	124.5	112.0	112.2	103.2	104.2	97.9	106.7	101.5	94.0	106.4
December	113.1	102.5	111.1	109.7	114.4	103.2	108.1	100.5	138.9	120.5	138.1	110.5	111.0	106.3	118.3	114.1	108.5	114.4
Average	123.9	105.1	126.0	122.5	123.6	120.4	124.1	122.6	163.0	125.4	136.5	130.8	132.8	121.6	136.3	122.1	119.6	126.5
Average	138.0	107.6	133.8	124.2	124.7	119.9	136.9	146.1	206.5	134.6	161.9	168.8	178.0	130.6	158.9	124.8	126.1	127.1
Average	136.1	108.4	129.9	117.9	118.7	112.2	134.5	151.0	207.6	133.6	153.9	168.2	177.2	129.5	164.5	124.3	123.3	126.5
Average	139.1	109.0	131.2	118.0	118.4	112.6	136.0	154.4	217.1	133.9	164.4	177.1	188.2	130.2	168.2	124.7	124.0	126.5
August	140.9	109.1	131.8	118.1	118.5	112.6	136.4	157.3	217.8	133.4	171.4	183.5	196.2	130.3	168.6	124.7	124.0	126.6
Average	159.6	125.0	161.3	150.8	150.5	148.2	163.9	174.0	236.2	165.1	168.8	182.4	190.7	140.8	190.4	139.6	152.1	143.9
June	145.6	122.1	134.0	120.4	121.2	114.3	139.0	162.8	219.7	147.8	147.1	183.5	196.7	127.5	172.5	125.4	126.4	136.2
November	187.7	140.6	203.6	197.9	191.0	207.1	205.4	188.9	265.0	198.5	201.6	184.5	182.3	167.7	251.6	167.8	244.4	170.5
Average	193.8	155.4	217.1	214.7	213.6	215.9	220.1	183.2	271.4	186.2	200.8	199.4	201.5	166.2	263.5	186.8	197.5	180.0
March	189.5	148.1	207.6	204.1	195.1	217.2	209.7	178.3	266.0	187.5	174.7	199.6	199.4	172.9	271.3	186.9	219.1	178.6
April	188.0	153.4	202.6	198.7	194.6	203.5	206.5	177.1	261.0	178.9	176.3	200.4	200.7	172.6	269.7	189.5	227.8	179.3
May	187.6	154.2	203.9	200.6	197.1	204.2	209.6	179.6	255.1	171.5	178.9	207.0	209.5	172.3	268.1	188.9	200.5	179.3
June	190.5	154.6	216.9	216.1	216.4	213.6	226.7	182.3	254.7	171.5	183.0	205.0	208.0	169.7	262.6	181.3	188.3	179.7
July	193.1	155.0	220.2	219.7	220.8	216.4	228.6	181.9	260.6	178.8	203.0	202.0	204.2	168.5	263.6	180.8	182.0	179.7
August	196.5	155.7	228.4	229.8	230.5	229.3	232.1	180.5	262.4	183.8	212.3	199.8	202.1	165.7	263.4	181.7	178.5	179.8
September	203.5	157.8	240.6	241.9	239.7	245.9	244.0	191.4	275.7	195.2	235.9	198.2	202.4	157.3	261.2	187.0	176.6	181.8
October	201.6	160.3	235.5	234.9	233.6	240.9	226.2	189.5	286.5	190.1	232.7	196.6	201.1	155.2	255.6	190.8	190.0	181.8
November	202.7	167.9	227.0	223.6	226.3	219.7	227.1	184.6	302.4	198.4	224.7	199.6	205.0	156.5	251.7	194.7	196.4	183.2
December	206.9	170.5	227.3	223.2	227.6	218.2	221.5	190.7	302.3	204.9	236.1	205.3	212.1	157.3	255.4	198.5	208.2	183.7
January	209.7	172.7	237.5	233.4	239.7	225.9	231.5	200.0	310.9	205.7	213.6	208.3	215.7	158.0	256.8	201.9	209.3	183.4
February	204.7	171.8	224.8	218.0	228.2	202.2	223.4	196.4	315.0	204.4	189.2	213.0	222.0	157.7	256.0	204.0	194.2	176.8
March	202.3	171.0	224.7	218.2	228.5	204.3	216.8	194.7	313.6	201.1	186.3	206.9	214.2	157.7	253.9	204.4	191.7	174.4

The Bureau of Labor Statistics retail food prices are obtained monthly ing the first three days of the week containing the fifteenth of the month, ough voluntary reports from chain and independent retail food dealers. icles included are selected to represent food sales to moderate-income ilies.

The indexes, based on the retail prices of 50 foods, are computed by the d-base-weighted-aggregate method, using weights representing (1) relative ortance of chain and independent store sales in computing city average es; (2) food purchases by families of wage earners and moderate-income workers, in computing city indexes; and (3) population weights, to combine city aggregates in order to derive average prices and indexes for all cities combined.

Indexes of retail food prices in 56 large cities combined, by commodity groups, for the years 1923 through 1945 (1935-39=100), may be found in Bulletin No. 899, "Retail Prices of Food—1944 and 1945," Bureau of Labor Statistics, U. S. Department of Labor, table 2, p. 4. Mimeographed tables of the same data, by months, January 1935 to date, are available upon request.

TABLE D–5: Indexes of Retail Prices of Foods, by City

[1935–39=100]

City	Mar. 1948	Feb. 1948	Jan. 1948	Dec. 1947	Nov. 1947	Oct. 1947	Sept. 1947	Aug. 1947	July 1947	June 1947	May 1947	April 1947	Mar. 1947	June 1946	A 19
United States	202.3	204.7	209.7	206.9	202.7	201.6	203.5	196.5	193.1	190.5	187.6	188.0	189.5	145.6	
Atlanta, Ga	201.1	205.6	211.9	211.1	206.9	211.1	209.4	198.9	194.5	193.0	190.3	194.6	199.6	141.0	
Baltimore, Md	212.3	214.5	220.2	217.8	211.8	211.5	212.8	206.9	204.6	202.2	198.5	197.7	199.3	152.4	
Birmingham, Ala	207.2	211.1	218.0	217.0	212.7	210.7	210.9	204.8	201.8	197.3	195.8	198.8	202.9	147.7	
Boston, Mass	192.2	195.0	200.3	195.7	192.4	191.8	195.3	187.9	183.5	179.6	175.6	176.3	180.0	138.0	
Bridgeport, Conn	195.6	197.5	204.5	199.0	196.5	195.6	196.8	191.3	187.7	186.9	180.8	180.4	184.6	139.1	
Buffalo, N. Y	196.6	196.7	202.1	200.3	194.8	193.3	196.5	192.4	188.7	187.0	182.5	179.2	179.7	140.2	
Butte, Mont	200.5	202.1	204.8	195.8	194.2	195.0	195.7	193.8	188.9	185.9	184.7	183.4	184.5	139.7	
Cedar Rapids, Iowa [1]	208.2	208.9	214.6	213.0	209.1	208.7	212.0	204.4	203.7	203.2	197.3	197.3	195.6	148.2	
Charleston, S. C	199.1	200.2	206.6	203.1	198.9	201.4	198.0	189.8	190.6	188.3	187.0	188.0	189.2	140.8	
Chicago, Ill	204.3	204.8	213.2	210.5	207.8	207.1	211.0	203.1	198.4	193.9	190.6	188.6	190.8	142.8	
Cincinnati, Ohio	206.1	209.0	213.0	211.6	204.2	206.9	206.7	198.3	194.3	191.1	187.9	188.9	191.3	141.4	
Cleveland, Ohio	209.3	212.5	217.6	212.3	206.1	208.7	211.0	204.3	199.7	198.3	194.3	195.0	195.1	149.3	
Columbus, Ohio	190.8	192.6	196.7	194.4	190.1	192.0	190.0	184.9	179.3	178.4	176.6	176.2	177.0	136.4	
Dallas, Tex	203.0	205.7	210.3	208.2	204.4	201.6	200.3	195.5	192.8	191.4	192.5	193.8	191.4	142.4	
Denver, Colo	202.3	203.4	208.6	205.6	201.0	197.2	199.0	195.8	191.6	191.9	191.9	192.4	191.4	145.3	
Detroit, Mich	197.7	199.4	205.1	202.0	196.7	199.0	197.4	195.5	191.4	188.5	182.7	182.7	183.0	145.4	
Fall River, Mass	197.2	198.4	202.6	199.0	195.0	195.6	195.8	190.0	188.7	186.3	181.7	183.1	186.8	138.1	
Houston, Tex	216.0	218.1	221.5	218.1	210.2	208.7	206.4	200.8	198.7	196.2	197.1	199.2	196.3	144.0	
Indianapolis, Ind	203.8	204.2	208.2	208.8	204.3	204.5	203.0	195.5	191.7	188.7	185.1	187.9	187.8	141.5	
Jackson, Miss. [1]	214.6	221.3	223.3	223.2	213.1	212.6	212.0	209.5	205.6	202.7	201.7	206.0	203.3	150.6	
Jacksonville, Fla	208.1	212.2	216.2	216.6	211.0	214.7	209.1	205.0	201.8	199.1	196.0	199.7	198.8	150.8	
Kansas City, Mo	193.0	192.5	199.4	197.3	194.2	193.5	193.5	183.5	181.3	180.0	180.7	182.7	182.3	134.8	
Knoxville, Tenn. [1]	230.0	239.6	244.3	243.5	235.6	236.9	235.9	225.9	225.8	223.0	216.8	223.4	225.2	165.6	
Little Rock, Ark	203.8	206.1	211.4	211.8	200.4	200.4	201.3	195.1	193.6	189.8	188.1	193.0	190.8	139.1	
Los Angeles, Calif	208.9	210.9	212.2	211.1	206.7	201.9	204.2	195.4	193.8	193.8	196.7	195.7	195.5	154.8	
Louisville, Ky	193.9	198.0	200.1	198.9	195.8	196.2	198.2	189.7	185.4	183.4	180.0	183.6	183.9	135.6	
Manchester, N. H	202.0	203.2	208.8	204.7	199.0	198.0	201.3	196.8	192.6	190.3	185.1	184.9	186.8	144.4	
Memphis, Tenn	219.9	224.5	230.7	229.7	226.2	223.6	220.5	213.5	210.1	205.1	201.6	204.6	205.1	153.6	
Milwaukee, Wis	204.6	203.4	206.4	204.6	200.7	197.6	200.1	196.8	193.4	190.8	186.6	185.4	186.9	144.3	
Minneapolis, Minn	198.1	197.2	202.6	199.3	193.7	194.6	197.2	187.4	182.5	182.6	179.0	179.6	181.3	137.5	
Mobile, Ala. [2]	212.2	215.5	219.6	216.3	206.8	209.3	206.8	200.8	198.6	196.9	197.0	201.6	199.6	149.8	
Newark, N. J	196.4	200.3	201.4	199.4	197.4	194.6	196.8	190.0	186.3	184.1	181.1	183.3	185.3	147.9	
New Haven, Conn	193.0	195.8	201.5	198.9	193.4	193.8	196.1	191.2	187.8	186.4	180.5	178.5	181.4	140.4	
New Orleans, La	224.3	225.6	226.4	222.1	220.2	219.5	216.8	211.0	207.2	203.7	201.1	204.0	204.3	157.6	
New York, N. Y	201.2	206.7	209.7	206.1	203.9	200.6	203.0	194.3	191.7	187.9	184.8	187.3	189.5	149.2	
Norfolk, Va	206.0	210.2	216.5	216.1	210.6	214.3	210.7	203.2	199.5	198.0	198.8	200.5	199.8	146.0	
Omaha, Nebr	197.7	197.7	204.2	202.6	198.1	195.6	197.9	191.1	187.2	187.4	183.8	183.2	183.2	139.5	
Peoria, Ill	205.8	208.9	219.5	224.1	220.3	212.3	212.9	211.4	205.5	201.7	195.1	198.3	197.2	151.3	
Philadelphia, Pa	196.3	199.3	205.6	201.8	197.5	196.2	199.8	191.7	188.9	187.1	183.4	181.9	185.8	143.5	
Pittsburgh, Pa	204.8	205.4	212.8	209.6	205.2	206.1	209.8	202.0	199.9	196.9	192.4	189.9	192.0	147.1	
Portland, Maine	192.4	193.5	199.6	195.2	190.7	190.9	193.6	191.0	188.4	185.3	180.2	181.4	184.8	138.4	
Portland, Oreg	220.4	219.2	223.0	219.0	214.2	208.7	209.9	205.0	202.7	199.7	200.8	201.4	198.1	158.4	
Providence, R. I	205.5	210.5	215.0	210.5	206.1	206.5	208.2	200.6	199.3	194.2	186.1	185.5	189.8	144.9	
Richmond, Va	197.6	201.3	209.1	207.6	201.0	205.1	203.8	194.3	188.4	185.8	186.3	188.3	188.8	138.4	
Rochester, N. Y	196.7	196.9	202.1	200.1	194.9	192.3	195.5	192.2	187.4	185.2	180.5	178.4	180.3	142.5	
St. Louis, Mo	210.9	212.8	217.2	215.2	209.9	209.4	215.9	205.0	200.9	196.8	193.4	195.2	198.9	147.4	
St. Paul, Minn	195.3	194.0	198.6	195.9	191.2	191.0	192.1	183.4	179.3	178.5	176.8	176.6	179.1	137.3	
Salt Lake City, Utah	207.3	207.9	211.3	209.7	202.6	199.4	200.7	197.6	192.2	192.6	189.3	189.2	186.8	151.7	
San Francisco, Calif	215.3	215.4	218.9	215.7	214.4	208.8	210.4	200.4	200.4	196.9	199.9	201.7	199.5	155.5	
Savannah, Ga	213.6	219.6	222.9	222.2	217.5	219.2	220.3	215.1	207.4	209.4	208.2	208.9	213.1	158.5	
Scranton, Pa	201.8	203.2	213.1	210.0	202.8	199.1	206.6	199.5	196.1	194.9	189.2	188.0	188.9	144.0	
Seattle, Wash	212.5	214.7	218.4	213.4	207.6	205.4	206.0	200.3	197.1	193.3	193.9	196.4	194.3	151.6	
Springfield, Ill	209.1	211.4	217.9	217.3	213.2	213.6	217.1	211.0	205.9	203.5	200.2	201.7	202.3	150.1	
Washington, D. C	198.9	202.0	209.5	207.4	202.0	200.9	202.9	197.1	190.2	190.9	187.8	189.4	190.3	145.5	
Wichita, Kans. [1]	215.9	215.1	222.4	221.6	215.1	213.8	213.8	201.8	199.8	197.3	195.3	198.7	196.6	154.4	
Winston-Salem, N. C. [1]	202.7	207.9	214.5	211.3	207.1	208.4	205.8	199.0	195.0	194.4	191.8	197.2	199.2	145.3	

[1] June 1940=100.

TABLE D–6: Average Retail Prices and Indexes of Selected Foods [1]

Commodity	Average price March 1948	Indexes 1935–39=100													
		March 1948	February 1948	January 1948	December 1947	November 1947	October 1947	September 1947	August 1947	July 1947	June 1947	May 1947	April 1947	March 1947	August 1939
Cereals and bakery products:															
Cereals:	*Cents*														
Flour, wheat ..... 5 pounds	49.7	192.4	197.3	210.9	209.6	204.8	194.0	189.2	187.0	187.4	189.9	191.5	187.5	171.9	82.1
Corn flakes ..... 11 ounces	16.4	173.3	172.8	172.9	169.3	164.3	157.9	151.7	144.9	140.7	135.3	132.7	129.6	129.4	92.7
Corn meal ..... pound	11.1	216.6	219.9	219.9	218.1	217.5	211.9	204.5	192.4	182.1	178.1	176.6	177.5	175.4	90.7
Rice [7] ..... do	21.0	118.1	118.4	117.3	116.9	116.8	114.0	111.5	106.8	100.0	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)
Rolled oats [3] ..... 20 ounces	16.9	153.5	153.4	153.6	152.6	151.1	143.4	135.6	130.9	128.3	127.7	126.1	124.5	122.1	(4)
Bakery products:															
Bread, white ..... pound	13.9	163.1	163.1	162.3	159.8	157.5	149.3	147.9	146.8	146.7	146.5	146.1	146.4	141.7	93.2
Vanilla cookies ..... do	43.4	187.9	187.7	183.7	180.2	178.7	176.2	176.3	174.9	174.9	173.3	172.2	172.4	169.0	(5)
Meats, poultry, and fish:															
Meats:															
Beef:															
Round steak ..... do	79.1	234.0	231.4	248.4	236.4	234.2	243.8	256.4	247.6	236.7	230.9	205.2	202.3	201.7	102.
Rib roast ..... do	65.4	227.0	227.9	242.3	231.7	229.9	237.0	241.7	231.8	220.4	216.0	197.6	195.7	196.5	97.4
Chuck roast ..... do	56.0	249.6	250.6	263.1	251.5	253.5	260.1	258.9	248.5	233.3	225.7	204.4	203.1	206.7	97.1
Hamburger [3] ..... do	48.9	158.0	157.3	159.7	151.5	150.3	154.4	155.8	151.3	145.3	142.0	130.7	129.8	130.5	(5)
Veal:															
Cutlets ..... do	90.4	226.8	228.0	230.0	213.1	211.8	217.7	222.6	212.0	210.2	211.4	197.0	194.0	195.4	101.1
Pork:															
Chops ..... do	69.9	212.1	200.1	219.4	206.2	214.7	248.8	257.9	239.2	226.4	225.3	214.2	202.0	219.0	90.8
Bacon, sliced ..... do	70.8	185.7	194.7	227.7	228.8	227.6	230.4	224.7	208.4	195.5	189.9	181.2	189.9	202.1	80.9
Ham, whole ..... do	62.8	213.6	212.0	234.8	223.3	218.2	244.2	256.7	245.3	231.2	227.7	217.5	224.9	241.2	92.7
Salt pork ..... do	44.8	214.7	238.2	259.6	275.3	265.6	243.7	227.7	194.9	188.3	189.5	192.3	211.7	211.5	69.0
Lamb:															
Leg ..... do	62.5	220.3	226.9	235.2	225.0	230.7	229.8	247.9	235.8	232.3	233.0	215.0	212.9	217.8	95.7
Poultry: Roasting chickens ..... do	58.7	194.7	196.4	200.0	190.7	184.6	189.5	191.4	180.5	181.9	182.3	179.6	177.1	178.3	94.6
Fish:															
Fish (fresh, frozen) ..... do	(5)	274.4	276.3	270.5	260.7	262.3	248.8	242.7	231.8	231.5	225.1	227.4	237.6	248.2	98.8
Salmon, pink ..... 16-ounce can	51.7	394.1	393.7	394.9	391.0	386.7	365.6	342.2	323.1	317.5	313.8	308.4	301.1	289.2	97.4
Dairy products:															
Butter ..... pound	86.4	237.4	248.4	258.1	262.0	242.2	222.4	251.7	222.1	210.6	194.3	190.8	202.2	227.7	84.0
Cheese ..... do	63.4	243.7	247.9	242.2	236.1	230.9	226.2	221.0	215.6	215.6	211.4	213.9	234.7	233.7	92.3
Milk, fresh (delivered) ..... quart	21.2	174.6	174.3	173.3	171.2	171.0	167.5	163.0	158.8	155.9	151.8	152.9	156.6	158.4	97.1
Milk, fresh (grocery) ..... do	20.3	179.5	179.7	178.5	176.3	175.2	171.8	167.2	162.4	159.5	155.1	156.4	160.1	161.6	96.3
Milk, evaporated ..... 14½-ounce can	14.1	197.1	195.8	189.6	186.4	182.3	177.2	175.3	175.2	175.1	176.6	179.8	186.0	193.5	93.9
Eggs: Eggs, fresh ..... dozen	64.6	186.3	189.2	213.6	236.1	224.7	232.7	235.9	212.3	203.0	183.0	178.9	176.3	174.7	90.7
Fruits and vegetables:															
Fresh fruits:															
Apples ..... pound	10.8	205.6	208.6	219.2	221.8	214.3	216.1	219.7	209.8	259.6	295.9	286.0	277.1	258.0	81.6
Bananas ..... do	15.4	255.3	257.4	257.9	257.8	256.9	254.6	252.3	245.9	247.1	250.0	251.2	248.2	246.4	97.3
Oranges, size 200 ..... dozen	41.0	145.1	135.9	133.5	133.4	147.9	172.2	174.1	181.0	151.1	150.8	153.5	155.6	152.9	96.9
Fresh vegetables:															
Beans, green ..... pound	20.8	191.2	257.2	199.9	186.7	237.1	215.4	157.4	122.2	138.3	164.3	192.7	262.5	327.2	61.7
Cabbage ..... do	6.7	174.8	191.5	222.9	237.2	192.9	165.3	170.0	234.8	168.9	204.5	241.7	167.7	172.4	103.2
Carrots ..... bunch	12.2	227.8	261.3	246.3	311.3	261.3	241.8	205.7	179.4	180.2	170.1	171.5	156.8	171.0	84.9
Lettuce ..... head	11.4	138.0	153.5	201.0	179.9	170.8	151.6	189.1	172.4	146.3	139.6	181.7	141.0	154.3	97.6
Onions ..... pound	16.0	386.2	364.8	285.6	260.7	229.3	194.5	188.9	190.2	184.7	180.1	180.3	158.0	124.8	86.8
Potatoes ..... 15 pounds	88.7	247.0	246.9	234.4	222.5	211.1	201.7	202.7	214.8	252.2	244.5	219.5	207.4	189.2	91.9
Spinach ..... pound	12.3	171.5	221.5	191.4	167.5	154.1	172.2	195.5	174.4	165.7	151.2	154.7	174.2	206.8	118.4
Sweetpotatoes ..... do	10.8	208.3	207.2	196.4	183.9	173.3	174.2	195.8	234.9	226.7	223.8	200.0	198.8	200.1	115.7
Canned fruits:															
Peaches ..... No. 2½ can	31.0	161.0	161.5	162.4	161.9	162.1	162.4	163.8	168.1	168.6	168.1	166.7	167.9	167.7	92.3
Pineapple ..... do	(5)	164.3	163.0	162.1	160.1	158.2	154.6	152.8	151.7	152.0	150.7	152.5	152.1	150.9	96.0
Canned vegetables:															
Corn ..... No. 2 can	19.5	156.9	157.0	156.6	155.5	152.5	149.8	146.9	147.1	146.5	145.5	145.6	145.6	145.5	88.6
Peas ..... do	15.1	115.5	118.0	118.0	117.9	117.9	118.0	116.9	118.3	118.7	120.0	123.2	123.8	122.6	89.8
Tomatoes ..... do	16.7	186.2	185.0	185.9	185.5	185.4	183.9	191.8	213.2	220.6	224.7	230.4	230.9	232.8	92.5
Dried fruits: Prunes ..... pound	21.5	211.2	216.0	217.8	219.4	219.0	228.7	236.8	245.3	246.4	245.5	254.7	257.9	259.3	94.7
Dried vegetables: Navy beans ..... do	23.1	314.9	312.9	311.9	306.0	297.5	292.3	294.2	286.6	285.4	284.2	284.2	283.2	285.3	83.0
Beverages: Coffee ..... do	51.3	204.0	203.6	201.5	198.1	194.3	190.5	186.6	181.3	180.5	181.1	189.1	189.7	187.0	93.3
Fats and oils:															
Lard ..... do	28.6	191.9	196.0	238.8	242.7	228.6	215.9	181.3	166.8	170.3	180.8	191.8	258.4	257.7	65.2
Hydrogenated veg. shortening [6] ..... do	44.4	214.4	217.6	225.8	220.0	197.7	191.5	190.9	203.6	212.5	219.2	236.6	247.6	222.0	93.9
Salad dressing ..... pint	38.5	159.0	158.8	156.1	152.4	150.2	149.7	150.3	151.8	154.2	158.6	173.2	173.6	166.2	(5)
Oleomargarine ..... pound	40.8	224.0	227.8	230.5	228.9	214.4	208.9	198.0	219.1	219.9	221.5	227.3	251.2	241.5	93.6
Sugar and sweets:															
Sugar ..... do	9.4	175.3	177.7	184.3	184.6	184.1	182.7	182.0	180.7	180.6	181.0	180.6	180.6	179.9	96.6

[1] Beginning in August, pricing was discontinued for macaroni, whole wheat bread, rye bread, soda crackers, beef liver, sliced ham, lamb rib chops, canned grapefruit juice, canned green beans, tea, standard shortening in cartons, peanut butter, and corn sirup. Their importance in the family budget has been allocated to related foods.

[2] February 1943=100.

[3] Average price not computed.

[4] Index not computed.

[5] Not priced in earlier period.

[6] Formerly published as shortening in other containers.

[7] July 1947=100.

[8] Inadequate reports.

TABLE D–7: Indexes of Wholesale Prices,[1] by Group of Commodities, for Selected Periods

[1926=100]

Year and month	All commodities [2]	Farm products	Foods	Hides and leather products	Textile products	Fuel and lighting materials	Metals and metal products [2]	Building materials	Chemicals and allied products	House-furnishings	Miscellaneous commodities	Raw materials	Semi-manufactured articles	Manufactured products [2]	All commodities except farm products [2]	All commodities except farm products and foods
1913: Average	69.8	71.5	64.2	68.1	57.3	61.3	90.8	56.7	80.2	56.1	93.1	68.8	74.9	69.4	69.0	
1914: July	67.3	71.4	62.9	69.7	55.3	55.7	79.1	52.9	77.9	56.7	88.1	67.3	67.8	66.9	65.7	
1918: November	136.3	150.3	128.6	131.6	142.6	114.3	143.5	101.8	178.0	99.2	142.3	138.8	162.7	130.4	131.0	
1920: May	167.2	169.8	147.3	193.2	188.3	159.8	155.5	164.4	173.7	143.3	176.5	163.4	253.0	157.8	165.4	
1929: Average	95.3	104.9	99.9	109.1	90.4	83.0	100.5	95.4	94.0	94.3	82.6	97.5	93.9	94.5	93.3	
1932: Average	64.8	48.2	61.0	72.9	54.9	70.3	80.2	71.4	73.9	75.1	64.4	55.1	59.3	70.3	68.3	
1939: Average	77.1	65.3	70.4	95.6	69.7	73.1	94.4	90.5	76.0	86.3	74.8	70.2	77.0	80.4	79.5	
August	75.0	61.0	67.2	92.7	67.8	72.6	93.2	89.6	74.2	85.6	73.3	66.5	74.5	79.1	77.9	
1940: Average	78.6	67.7	71.3	100.8	73.8	71.7	95.8	94.8	77.0	88.5	77.3	71.9	79.1	81.6	80.8	
1941: Average	87.3	82.4	82.7	108.3	84.8	76.2	99.4	103.2	84.4	94.3	82.0	83.5	86.9	89.1	88.3	
December	93.6	94.7	90.5	114.8	91.8	78.4	103.3	107.8	90.4	101.1	87.6	92.3	90.1	94.6	93.3	
1942: Average	98.8	105.9	99.6	117.7	96.9	78.5	103.8	110.2	95.5	102.4	89.7	100.6	92.6	98.6	97.0	
1943: Average	103.1	122.6	106.6	117.5	97.4	80.8	103.8	111.4	94.9	102.7	92.2	112.1	92.9	100.1	98.7	
1944: Average	104.0	123.3	104.9	116.7	98.4	83.0	103.8	115.5	95.2	104.3	93.6	113.2	94.1	100.8	99.6	
1945: Average	105.8	128.2	106.2	118.1	100.1	84.0	104.7	117.8	95.2	104.5	94.7	116.8	95.9	101.8	100.8	
August	105.7	126.9	106.4	118.0	99.6	84.8	104.7	117.8	95.3	104.5	94.8	116.3	95.5	101.8	100.9	
1946: Average	121.1	148.9	130.7	137.2	116.3	90.1	115.5	132.6	101.4	111.6	100.3	134.7	110.8	116.1	114.9	
June	112.9	140.1	112.9	122.4	109.2	87.8	112.2	129.9	96.4	110.4	98.5	126.3	105.7	107.3	106.7	
November	139.7	169.8	165.4	172.5	131.6	94.5	130.2	145.5	118.9	118.2	106.5	153.4	129.1	134.7	132.9	
1947: Average	151.8	181.3	168.7	181.9	140.9	108.7	145.0	179.5	127.3	129.1	114.3	165.6	148.5	145.5	145.1	
March	149.5	182.6	167.6	174.6	139.6	100.7	139.9	177.5	132.2	125.8	115.3	163.2	145.9	143.3	142.1	
April	147.7	177.0	162.4	166.4	139.2	103.4	140.3	178.8	133.2	127.8	115.7	160.1	144.5	141.9	141.0	
May	147.1	175.7	159.8	170.8	138.9	103.3	141.4	177.0	127.1	128.8	116.1	158.6	144.9	141.7	140.6	
June	147.6	177.9	161.8	173.2	138.9	103.9	142.6	174.4	120.2	129.2	112.7	160.2	145.9	141.7	140.7	
July	150.6	181.4	167.1	178.4	139.5	108.9	143.8	175.7	118.8	129.8	113.0	165.3	147.0	144.0	143.6	
August	153.6	181.7	172.3	182.1	140.8	112.5	148.9	179.7	117.5	129.7	112.7	167.0	149.5	147.6	147.2	
September	157.4	186.4	179.3	184.8	142.9	114.1	150.7	183.3	122.3	130.6	115.9	170.8	152.0	151.6	150.8	
October	158.5	189.7	177.8	191.7	143.0	115.9	151.1	185.8	128.6	132.3	117.1	175.1	154.1	151.1	151.5	
November	159.7	187.9	178.0	202.4	144.7	118.1	151.7	187.5	135.8	137.7	118.8	175.5	156.4	152.3	153.3	
December	163.2	196.7	178.4	203.1	147.6	124.3	152.3	191.0	135.0	139.7	121.5	182.0	157.9	154.7	155.7	
1948: January	165.7	199.2	179.9	200.3	147.6	130.0	154.7	193.1	138.8	141.4	123.5	183.9	157.6	157.7	158.1	
February	160.8	185.3	172.4	192.8	148.1	130.7	155.5	192.5	134.6	141.8	119.9	174.9	155.8	154.4	155.2	
March	161.4	186.0	173.8	185.6	149.0	130.9	156.5	193.0	136.1	142.1	120.8	174.7	154.1	155.7	155.8	

[1] BLS wholesale price data, for the most part, represent prices in primary markets. They are prices charged by manufacturers or producers or are prices prevailing on organized exchanges. The weekly index is calculated from one-day-a-week prices; the monthly index from an average of these prices. Monthly indexes for the last 2 months are preliminary.

The indexes currently are computed by the fixed base aggregate method, with weights representing quantities produced for sale in 1929–31. (For a detailed description of the method of calculation see "Revised Method of Calculation of the Bureau of Labor Statistics Wholesale Price Index," in the Journal of the American Statistical Association, December 1937.)

Because of past differences in the method of computation the weekly and monthly indexes should not be compared directly. The weekly index is useful only to indicate week-to-week changes and to provide later data on price movements. It is not revised to take account of more complete reports.

Mimeographed tables are available, upon request to the Bureau, giving monthly indexes for major groups of commodities since 1890 and for subgroups and economic groups since 1913. Weekly indexes have been prepared since [illegible].

[2] Includes current motor vehicle prices beginning with October 1946. The rate of production of motor vehicles in October 1946 exceeded the monthly average rate of civilian production in 1941, and in accordance with the announcement made in September 1946, the Bureau introduced current prices for motor vehicles in the October calculations. During the war, most vehicles were not produced for general civilian sale and the Bureau carried April 1942 prices forward in each computation through September 1946.

TABLE D–8: Indexes of Wholesale Prices,[1] by Group of Commodities, by Weeks

[Indexes 1926=100. Not directly comparable with monthly data. See footnote 1, table D–7]

Week ending	All commodities	Farm products	Foods	Hides and leather products	Textile products	Fuel and lighting materials	Metals and metal products	Building materials	Chemical and allied products	House furnishing goods	Miscellaneous goods	Raw materials	Semi-manufactured products	Manufactured products	All commodities except farm products	All commodities except farm products and foods
1948																
Jan. 31	163.7	195.1	176.5	201.2	145.8	131.2	154.1	191.3	139.3	137.5	123.9	182.3	157.3	156.5	156.8	
Feb. 7	163.8	195.5	177.9	198.0	147.0	131.4	154.2	192.1	134.3	137.7	122.6	182.3	156.6	156.7	156.7	
Feb. 14	159.7	180.9	173.3	196.2	146.7	131.6	154.8	192.0	134.0	137.7	120.2	173.4	155.6	154.5	154.9	
Feb. 21	159.2	181.7	170.3	193.3	146.9	131.6	155.5	191.9	134.9	143.6	119.1	173.6	155.9	153.5	154.1	
Feb. 28	159.2	182.6	170.5	188.5	146.2	131.7	155.6	192.1	135.3	143.7	119.0	173.9	154.8	153.5	153.9	
Mar. 6	160.4	187.1	172.2	187.9	145.9	131.7	155.7	192.1	136.6	143.6	119.4	176.5	154.1	154.3	154.4	
Mar. 13	159.8	184.9	171.2	187.1	145.9	131.7	155.9	192.5	136.5	143.7	119.5	174.9	153.7	154.3	154.2	
Mar. 20	161.5	187.6	176.4	185.9	145.6	131.7	156.0	192.6	135.8	144.3	119.9	176.5	153.3	156.3	155.7	
Mar. 27	161.1	186.2	174.8	186.2	145.2	131.7	156.0	192.5	135.1	144.3	120.8	175.9	152.9	155.9	155.5	
Apr. 3	160.1	183.9	172.4	186.0	145.1	131.7	156.6	193.2	135.5	144.3	121.0	174.8	152.9	154.9	154.8	
Apr. 10	160.6	183.1	174.5	186.2	145.5	131.8	157.1	193.4	136.8	144.7	120.7	174.1	153.6	156.0	155.6	
Apr. 17	162.9	189.2	178.8	187.2	145.9	131.9	157.1	194.9	136.8	144.7	121.5	178.0	153.6	157.8	157.1	
Apr. 24	163.6	188.9	180.4	187.1	148.2	132.6	157.2	195.3	136.5	144.4	122.2	177.8	153.7	158.9	158.0	

[1] See footnote 1, table D–7.

TABLE D–9: Indexes of Wholesale Prices,[1] by Group and Subgroup of Commodities

[1926=100]

Group and subgroup	1948			1947									1946	1939
	Mar.	Feb.	Jan.	Dec.	Nov.	Oct.	Sept.	Aug.	July	June	May	Apr.	Mar.	June	Aug.
All commodities[2]	161.4	160.8	165.7	163.2	159.7	158.5	157.4	153.6	150.6	147.6	147.1	147.7	149.5	112.9	78.0
Farm products	186.0	185.3	199.2	196.7	187.9	189.7	186.4	181.7	181.4	177.9	175.7	177.0	182.6	140.1	61.0
Grains	218.0	220.0	256.3	252.7	245.5	241.4	230.3	208.8	262.3	206.0	202.4	199.8	203.3	151.8	51.5
Livestock and poultry	209.4	210.0	232.9	226.3	211.0	224.5	224.8	215.9	209.9	200.9	198.7	199.2	216.0	137.4	66.0
Other farm products	162.2	159.9	162.4	162.5	157.2	153.7	150.3	152.6	157.5	155.3	153.5	156.4	155.8	137.5	60.1
Foods	173.8	172.4	179.9	178.4	178.0	177.8	179.3	172.3	167.1	161.8	159.8	162.4	167.6	112.9	67.2
Dairy products	179.8	184.8	183.9	183.5	175.9	167.3	170.6	164.3	152.8	140.9	138.8	148.8	157.6	127.3	67.9
Cereal products	158.6	160.2	170.1	170.6	172.5	167.6	158.7	153.3	154.7	149.2	151.7	154.1	150.4	101.7	71.9
Fruits and vegetables	146.3	144.8	141.1	135.4	135.5	130.8	130.1	133.0	139.7	145.2	144.3	142.2	141.5	136.1	58.5
Meats	217.1	206.2	222.3	214.8	217.6	230.0	244.8	234.6	217.9	208.6	203.0	196.7	207.3	110.1	73.7
Other foods	144.3	146.7	155.0	160.0	159.4	157.2	150.7	140.7	141.7	139.7	138.4	147.6	152.8	98.1	60.3
Hides and leather products	185.6	192.8	200.3	203.1	202.4	191.7	184.8	182.1	178.4	173.2	170.8	166.4	174.6	122.4	92.7
Shoes	193.6	194.7	194.3	190.7	187.0	178.0	175.2	174.9	173.2	172.6	172.2	172.1	171.5	129.5	100.8
Hides and skins	186.2	207.2	238.9	256.9	263.4	243.7	221.1	215.6	203.5	187.1	177.7	178.1	192.2	121.5	77.2
Leather	186.9	199.9	209.2	216.2	216.0	204.3	197.4	190.7	187.4	178.9	176.3	179.7	183.7	110.7	84.0
Other leather products	143.8	143.8	143.8	141.8	141.3	139.6	139.5	139.1	138.8	138.3	138.3	137.7	137.7	115.2	97.1
Textile products	149.0	148.1	147.6	147.6	144.7	143.0	142.0	140.8	139.5	138.9	138.9	139.2	139.6	109.2	67.8
Clothing	141.7	141.6	140.4	136.3	135.6	134.7	134.4	134.3	134.3	133.9	133.9	133.0	133.0	120.3	81.5
Cotton goods	218.3	214.9	214.8	213.5	209.1	204.6	202.3	199.2	195.9	193.8	193.0	194.7	196.6	139.4	65.5
Hosiery and underwear	105.4	105.0	104.4	103.0	101.4	100.0	99.9	99.9	100.4	100.8	100.8	100.8	100.8	75.8	61.5
Rayon	40.7	40.7	40.7	40.0	37.0	37.0	37.0	37.0	37.0	37.0	37.0	37.0	37.0	30.2	28.5
Silk	46.4	46.4	46.4	73.3	73.3	71.2	68.3	68.2	68.2	68.4	67.9	69.4	73.2	(3)	44.3
Woolen and worsted goods	145.2	142.8	141.6	139.6	134.9	134.2	133.8	133.3	130.1	129.2	129.2	129.1	127.5	112.7	75.5
Other textile products	174.7	180.2	181.2	177.8	174.8	176.3	175.1	171.8	171.2	173.8	176.1	175.8	175.1	112.3	63.7
Fuel and lighting materials	130.9	130.7	130.0	124.3	118.1	115.9	114.1	112.5	108.9	103.9	103.3	103.4	100.7	87.8	72.6
Anthracite	124.6	124.4	124.2	123.4	123.3	122.8	122.5	121.7	114.2	112.7	112.2	113.9	114.9	106.1	72.1
Bituminous coal	177.9	177.8	176.8	174.3	173.3	172.2	170.1	169.8	163.0	145.6	145.1	145.0	142.6	132.8	96.0
Coke	190.6	190.6	190.6	183.4	182.2	182.0	181.9	170.2	160.7	157.3	155.7	155.4	155.2	133.5	104.2
Electricity	(3)	(3)	66.4	66.5	66.3	64.9	65.2	64.5	65.0	64.4	64.1	64.3	64.3	67.2	75.8
Gas	(3)	85.8	84.5	85.4	83.6	86.8	87.0	86.0	85.5	85.8	85.0	84.9	84.9	79.6	86.7
Petroleum and products	121.8	121.7	120.7	112.0	99.9	96.5	93.7	92.2	89.8	87.5	86.8	86.3	81.7	64.0	51.7
Metals and metal products	156.5	155.5	154.7	152.3	151.7	151.1	150.7	148.9	143.8	142.6	141.4	140.3	139.9	112.2	93.2
Agricultural implements	129.2	128.9	128.4	127.0	125.3	120.7	119.6	118.6	118.4	118.2	117.8	116.6	116.8	107.0	93.5
Farm machinery	131.0	130.7	130.1	128.6	126.7	121.8	120.8	119.7	119.7	119.7	119.2	118.0	118.2	108.4	94.7
Iron and steel	148.9	146.9	145.5	142.2	141.3	140.8	140.4	139.4	133.3	131.4	128.6	127.6	126.9	110.1	95.1
Motor vehicles	161.6	161.6	161.6	160.5	160.3	159.9	159.4	156.3	150.3	149.4	149.3	148.8	149.3	135.5	92.5
Nonferrous metals	146.8	146.8	145.5	143.0	142.2	142.0	142.0	141.8	141.8	142.9	143.9	141.0	139.0	99.2	74.6
Plumbing and heating	138.7	138.7	137.9	136.1	136.0	136.0	135.9	128.6	123.4	119.1	120.0	118.2	117.9	106.0	79.3
Building materials	193.0	192.5	193.1	191.0	187.5	185.8	183.3	179.7	175.7	174.4	177.0	178.8	177.5	129.9	89.6
Brick and tile	151.6	151.1	150.9	148.8	147.3	145.6	145.4	144.3	143.3	134.7	134.5	134.5	132.4	121.3	90.5
Cement	127.4	127.2	126.4	121.6	120.6	120.1	119.0	116.9	114.9	114.3	114.0	114.0	112.3	102.6	91.3
Lumber	304.0	303.8	307.3	303.2	295.6	290.0	285.7	276.7	269.0	266.1	269.4	273.5	269.3	176.0	90.1
Paint and paint materials	156.7	159.6	163.2	164.0	161.8	161.4	157.9	154.9	156.1	159.6	169.2	175.5	176.1	108.6	82.1
Plumbing and heating	138.7	138.7	137.9	136.1	136.0	136.0	135.9	128.6	123.4	119.1	120.0	118.2	117.9	106.0	79.3
Structural steel	155.8	149.4	143.0	143.0	143.0	143.0	143.0	143.0	130.8	127.7	127.7	127.7	127.7	120.1	107.3
Other building materials	161.4	159.4	157.2	155.5	152.6	152.5	150.6	150.1	146.1	145.1	144.8	143.7	143.5	118.4	89.5
Chemicals and allied products	136.1	134.6	138.8	135.0	135.8	128.6	122.3	117.5	118.8	120.2	127.1	133.2	132.2	96.4	74.2
Chemicals	126.8	126.5	125.8	124.1	124.3	122.1	118.2	117.5	119.9	118.7	118.7	119.5	114.5	98.0	83.8
Drug and pharmaceutical materials	154.4	154.3	154.4	154.9	151.1	137.5	136.6	136.6	137.4	156.1	173.6	181.0	182.7	109.4	77.1
Fertilizer materials	114.9	114.8	115.6	114.4	112.0	111.3	109.8	105.5	103.5	101.8	102.5	101.2	101.8	82.7	65.5
Mixed fertilizers	103.1	102.8	102.4	101.5	100.8	97.7	97.2	97.3	97.2	96.8	96.7	96.7	96.3	86.6	73.1
Oils and fats	211.4	201.5	236.7	215.9	226.7	193.4	163.3	133.3	134.8	139.2	179.9	220.1	231.5	102.1	40.6
Housefurnishing goods	142.1	141.8	141.4	139.7	137.7	132.3	130.6	129.7	129.8	129.2	128.8	127.8	125.8	110.4	85.6
Furnishings	144.9	144.4	143.9	142.8	140.0	139.3	138.5	138.1	138.1	137.2	136.9	135.2	131.4	114.5	90.0
Furniture	139.4	139.4	139.1	136.8	135.6	135.0	132.1	129.9	129.7	129.4	129.3	129.0	129.7	108.5	81.1
Miscellaneous	120.8	119.9	123.5	121.5	118.8	117.1	115.9	112.7	113.0	112.7	116.1	115.7	115.3	98.5	73.3
Automobile tires and tubes	63.4	63.4	63.4	63.4	61.0	60.8	60.8	60.8	60.8	62.5	66.7	66.7	66.7	65.7	59.5
Cattle feed	284.2	262.0	336.0	308.2	282.7	280.5	287.2	261.3	269.4	253.3	237.4	208.9	238.4	197.8	68.4
Paper and pulp	167.0	167.1	168.1	164.7	160.7	159.8	159.5	157.6	157.2	154.2	154.3	152.5	145.1	115.6	80.0
Rubber, crude	42.3	42.7	44.7	44.5	49.3	43.0	36.4	33.7	34.6	37.1	45.6	52.0	52.9	46.2	34.9
Other miscellaneous	130.2	130.4	130.4	130.0	128.4	126.6	124.6	121.3	121.2	121.7	122.1	123.3	122.2	101.0	81.3

[1] See footnote 1, table D–7.
[2] See footnote 2, table D–7.
[3] Not available.

E: Work Stoppages

TABLE E–1: Work Stoppages Resulting From Labor-Management Disputes [1]

Month and year	Number of stoppages		Workers involved in stoppages		Man-days idle during mo or year	
	Beginning in month or year	In effect during month	Beginning in month or year	In effect during month	Number	Percent estimate working ti
1935–39 (average)	2,862	----------	1,130,000	----------	16,900,000	
1945	4,750	----------	3,470,000	----------	38,000,000	
1946	4,985	----------	4,600,000	----------	116,000,000	
1947	3,693	----------	2,170,000	----------	34,600,000	
1947: March	361	572	95,700	168,000	1,100,000	
April	479	706	624,000	675,000	8,540,000	
May	471	781	230,000	696,000	6,730,000	
June	379	701	448,000	597,000	3,960,000	
July	315	581	242,000	615,000	3,970,000	
August	336	583	113,000	259,000	2,520,000	
September	219	435	79,200	187,000	1,970,000	
October	219	393	64,300	171,000	1,780,000	
November	178	328	57,200	139,000	829,000	
December	119	236	32,300	56,900	590,000	
1948: January [2]	175	250	75,000	100,000	1,000,000	
February [2]	200	300	70,000	110,000	725,000	
March [2]	225	350	500,000	550,000	6,000,000	

[1] All known work stoppages, arising out of labor-management disputes, involving six or more workers and continuing as long as a full day or shift are included in reports of the Bureau of Labor Statistics. Figures on "workers involved" and "man-days idle" cover all workers made idle in establishments directly involved in a stoppage. They do not measure the indi or secondary effects on other establishments or industries whose employ are made idle as a result of material or service shortages.

[2] Preliminary estimates.

F: Building and Construction

TABLE F–1: Expenditures for New Construction [1]

[Value of work put in place]

Type of construction	Expenditures (in millions)														
	1948				1947									1947	194
	Apr.[2]	Mar.[2]	Feb.[2]	Jan.[2]	Dec.[2]	Nov.[2]	Oct.[2]	Sept.[2]	Aug.[2]	July [2]	June [2]	May [2]	Apr.[2]	Total [2]	Total
Total new construction [4]	$1,269	$1,166	$1,009	$1,157	$1,320	$1,432	$1,497	$1,423	$1,364	$1,264	$1,162	$1,032	$928	$13,977	$16,4
Private construction	990	941	837	948	1,097	1,141	1,129	1,086	1,042	966	885	790	713	10,893	8,2
Residential building (nonfarm)	500	475	400	500	610	630	590	540	500	455	405	355	310	5,260	3,1
Nonresidential building (nonfarm) [5]	263	267	265	273	284	287	275	267	260	254	250	242	238	3,131	3,3
Industrial	115	120	125	130	134	136	137	138	139	139	140	141	142	1,702	1,6
Commercial	88	89	84	85	91	93	82	75	69	67	65	58	53	835	1,1
Warehouses, office and loft buildings	22	22	22	24	22	19	14	14	15	15	16	17	17	216	3
Stores, restaurants, and garages	66	67	62	61	69	74	68	61	54	52	49	41	36	619	8
Religious	13	13	12	13	13	13	13	12	11	10	8	8	7	118	
Educational	16	15	15	16	17	17	17	16	16	14	12	11	11	164	1
Hospital and institutional	9	9	9	9[6]	9	9	8	9	9	9	9	9	9	107	
All other nonresidential	22	21	20	20	20	19	18	17	16	15	16	15	16	205	2
Farm construction	37	23	14	14	15	25	50	65	75	60	50	40	30	450	3
Public utilities	190	176	158	161	188	199	214	214	207	197	180	153	135	2,052	1,3
Railroad	25	23	21	24	28	30	32	33	33	31	27	23	22	318	2
Telephone	55	54	48	45	55	53	59	54	46	44	40	31	25	510	3
Other public utilities	110	99	89	92	105	116	123	127	128	122	113	99	88	1,224	8
Public construction	279	225	172	209	223	291	368	337	322	298	277	242	215	3,084	2,2
Residential building	7	5	6	9	8	8	9	7	8	9	8	9	16	182	2
Nonresidential building (other than military or naval facilities)	74	65	49	53	52	50	53	49	45	42	43	42	40	505	3
Industrial [6]	1	1	1	1	0	0	1	1	1	2	2	3	4	25	
Educational	38	36	30	32	32	29	27	26	25	23	24	22	22	275	1
Hospital and institutional	14	10	7	7	8	8	9	8	7	7	7	6	6	81	
All other nonresidential	21	18	11	13	12	13	16	14	12	10	10	10	8	124	
Military and naval facilities	19	16	11	14	17	19	23	22	22	19	15	15	15	204	1
Highways	80	52	41	56	65	119	178	159	149	137	125	100	76	1,233	7
Sewer and water	38	33	25	27	28	32	35	32	32	31	30	28	26	331	1
Miscellaneous public-service enterprises [7]	10	9	6	8	8	10	11	12	12	11	11	10	9	117	
Conservation and development	39	35	28	33	36	41	45	44	42	39	35	29	25	396	2
All other public [8]	12	10	6	9	9	12	14	12	12	10	10	9	8	116	

[1] Joint estimates of the Bureau of Labor Statistics, U. S. Department of Labor, and the Office of Domestic Commerce, U. S. Department of Commerce. Estimated construction expenditures represent the monetary value of the volume of work accomplished during the given period of time. These figures should be differentiated from permit valuation data reported in the tabulations for urban building authorized and the data on value of contract awards reported in table F–2.

[2] Preliminary.

[3] Revised.

[4] Includes major additions and alterations.

[5] Excludes nonresidential building by privately owned public utilities.

[6] Excludes expenditures to construct facilities used in atomic energy projects.

[7] Covers primarily publicly owned electric light and power systems and local transit facilities.

[8] Covers miscellaneous construction items such as airports, monuments, memorials, etc.

BLE F-2: Value of Contracts Awarded and Force-Account Work Started on Federally Financed New Construction, by Type of Construction [1]

Period	Value (in thousands)															
	Total new construction [2]	Airports [3]	Building									Conservation and development			Highways	All other [6]
			Total	Residential	Nonresidential							Total	Reclamation	River, harbor, and flood control		
					Total	Educational [4]	Hospital and institutional			Administration and general [5]	Other					
							Total	Veterans'	Other							
	$1,533,439	(8)	$561,394	[7] $63,465	$497,929	(7)	(7)	(7)	(7)	(7)	(7)	$189,710	$73,797	$115,913	$511,685	$270,650
	1,586,604	$4,753	669,222	231,071	438,151	(7)	(7)	(7)	(7)	(7)	(7)	225,423	115,612	109,811	355,701	331,505
	7,775,497	579,176	6,130,389	549,472	5,580,917	(7)	(7)	(7)	(7)	(7)	(7)	217,795	150,708	67,087	347,988	500,149
	1,450,252	14,859	549,656	435,453	114,203	(7)	(7)	(7)	(7)	(7)	(7)	300,405	169,253	131,152	535,784	49,548
[9]	1,294,069	24,645	276,514	51,186	225,328	$47,692	$101,831	$96,123	$5,708	$31,159	$44,646	308,029	77,095	230,934	657,087	27,794
[9] March	99,111	365	17,727	6,571	11,156	6,111	3,945	3,782	163	359	741	37,194	13,877	23,317	42,388	1,437
April	125,109	387	25,408	7,852	17,556	9,582	34	0	34	5,483	2,457	25,207	8,191	17,016	72,218	1,889
May	123,547	2,652	21,773	5,967	15,806	3,681	2,378	147	2,231	3,147	6,600	31,779	4,443	27,336	64,248	3,095
June	181,438	9,079	58,262	21,248	37,014	2,914	5,803	4,059	1,744	4,948	23,349	51,045	11,778	39,267	57,440	5,612
July	70,596	1,230	6,459	409	6,050	2,575	1,218	559	659	1,883	374	3,869	1,763	2,106	57,845	1,193
August	121,083	1,346	34,055	4,347	29,708	1,304	24,466	24,281	185	2,518	1,420	19,412	16,186	3,226	65,742	528
September	89,262	1,109	5,153	409	4,744	1,155	249	217	32	2,565	775	22,197	1,699	20,498	59,827	976
October	111,191	4,503	7,928	586	7,342	1,198	705	668	37	1,578	3,861	20,650	3,967	16,683	73,720	4,390
November	114,096	772	16,351	711	15,640	912	9,991	9,961	30	3,506	1,231	46,049	628	45,421	49,220	1,704
December	112,388	806	32,973	104	32,869	913	26,433	26,378	55	3,332	2,191	19,541	6,928	12,613	54,349	4,719
[9] January	105,737	808	14,136	149	13,987	253	8,818	8,603	215	1,961	2,955	41,585	4,667	36,918	47,268	1,940
February [9]	155,428	645	46,632	859	45,773	168	41,762	41,557	205	1,735	2,108	57,361	1,229	56,132	49,426	1,364
March [9]	136,195	4,084	57,939	61	57,878	250	54,932	54,842	90	556	2,140	19,579	5,760	13,819	51,560	3,033

[1] Excludes projects classified as "secret" by the military, and all construction for the Atomic Energy Commission. Data for Federal-aid programs cover amounts contributed by both the owner and the Federal Government.
[2] Includes major additions and alterations.
[3] Excludes hangars and other buildings, which are included under building construction.
[4] Includes educational facilities under the Federal temporary reuse educational facilities program.
[5] Includes post offices, armories, offices, and customs houses.
[6] Includes electrification projects, water supply and sewage disposal systems, forestry projects, railroad construction, and other types of projects not elsewhere classified.
[7] Unavailable.
[9] Revised.
[9] Preliminary.

EDITOR'S NOTE:

Beginning with this issue of the MONTHLY LABOR REVIEW, the following tables will appear in revised content and form. Table F–1 shows the dollar volume of new construction, excluding data on minor building repairs as previously published, but including additional data on types of construction. The value of Federal construction contracts awarded, shown in table F–2, presents information for additional kinds of construction. Table F–3 contains the data shown in the previous tables F–3 and F–4. Data on urban nonresidential building, appearing in the present table F–4, have been expanded to show information by geographic division. Table F–5 (previously table F–6) continues the series on number and construction cost of new urban and rural nonfarm dwelling units started.

TABLE F–3: Urban Building Authorized, by Principal Class of Construction and by Type of Buildin

Period	Total all classes [1]	Valuation (in thousands)								Number of new dwelling units—Hous keeping only				
		New residential building						New nonresidential building	Additions, alterations, and repairs	Privately financed				Publicly fi- nanc
		Housekeeping				Non-housekeeping [5]								
		Privately financed dwelling units			Publicly financed dwelling units									
		Total	1-family	2-family [3]	Multi-family [4]					Total	1-family	2-family [3]	Multi-family [4]	
1942	$2,707,573	$598,570	$478,658	$42,629	$77,283	$296,933	$22,910	$1,510,688	$278,472	184,892	138,908	15,747	30,237	95,
1946	4,743,414	2,114,833	1,830,260	103,042	181,531	355,587	43,369	1,458,602	771,023	430,195	358,151	24,326	47,718	93,
1947	5,549,718	2,880,926	2,361,509	156,408	363,009	35,177	29,831	1,712,672	891,112	501,353	393,550	34,159	73,644	5,
1947: February	279,121	138,820	118,906	6,559	13,355	0	1,351	87,720	51,230	27,144	22,196	1,645	3,303	
March	384,515	204,945	176,104	10,763	18,078	1,586	1,455	111,905	64,624	37,161	30,617	2,448	4,096	
April	446,222	238,453	202,846	13,491	22,116	1,949	1,428	129,474	74,918	42,536	35,214	3,144	4,178	3
May	428,878	224,952	189,255	14,068	21,629	0	2,994	128,196	72,736	41,112	33,644	3,085	4,383	
June	488,843	252,854	198,408	13,997	40,449	6,517	1,723	141,919	85,830	45,981	34,591	3,480	7,910	1,
July	537,317	271,142	221,264	14,268	35,610	315	1,809	170,181	93,870	47,167	36,973	3,053	7,141	
August	567,979	297,022	238,222	16,432	42,368	1,604	2,966	182,041	84,346	51,121	39,233	3,521	8,367	
September	561,536	303,186	251,286	14,780	37,120	2,229	4,080	162,234	89,807	51,877	40,834	2,992	8,051	
October	604,165	340,627	275,691	18,032	46,904	3,795	3,450	168,334	87,957	55,870	42,825	3,536	9,509	
November	501,556	256,728	201,262	15,724	39,742	6,519	5,620	166,412	66,217	41,010	30,284	3,316	7,410	
December	479,881	227,675	179,806	11,951	35,918	2,992	2,284	177,315	69,615	36,088	26,596	2,443	7,049	
1948: January [6]	426,531	208,538	150,879	11,501	36,318	6,616	3,224	152,086	65,907	32,523	23,704	2,280	6,539	
February [7]	406,587	211,784	146,848	8,672	45,586	9,237	1,441	134,833	59,970	31,982	22,168	1,811	8,003	1,

[1] Building for which building permits were issued and Federal contracts awarded in all urban places, including an estimate of building undertaken in some smaller urban places that do not issue permits.

The data cover federally and non-federally financed building construction combined. Estimates of non-Federal (private, and State and local government) urban building construction are based primarily on building-permit reports received from places containing about 85 percent of the urban population of the country; estimates of federally financed projects are compiled from notifications of construction contracts awarded, which are obtained from other Federal agencies. Data from building permits are not adjusted to allow for lapsed permits or for lag between permit issuance and the start of construction. Thus, the estimates do not represent construction actually started during the month.

Urban, as defined by the Bureau of the Census, covers all incorporated places of 2,500 population or more in 1940, and, by special rule, a small number of unincorporated civil divisions.

[2] Covers additions, alterations, and repairs, as well as new residential and nonresidential building.

[3] Includes units in 1-family and 2-family structures with stores.

[4] Includes units in multifamily structures with stores.

[5] Covers hotels, dormitories, tourist cabins, and other nonhousekeeping residential buildings.

[6] Revised.

[7] Preliminary.

ABLE F–4: New Nonresidential Building Authorized in All Urban Places,[1] by General Type and by Geographic Division [2]

Geographic division and type of new nonresidential building	Valuation (in thousands)														
	1948		1947											1947	1946
	Feb.[3]	Jan.	Dec.	Nov.	Oct.	Sept.	Aug.	July	June	May	Apr.	Mar.	Feb.	Total	Total
types	$134,833	$152,086	$177,315	$166,472	$168,334	$162,234	$182,041	$170,181	$141,919	$128,196	$129,474	$111,905	$87,720	$1,712,674	$1,458,602
New England	5,236	26,689	6,307	14,753	12,395	10,949	6,541	10,540	11,363	10,169	8,972	7,425	3,938	109,831	103,716
Middle Atlantic	14,452	9,305	42,529	23,513	21,465	18,845	40,322	28,357	19,729	17,220	24,140	15,679	8,340	271,742	195,151
East North Central	26,405	21,268	29,084	36,414	44,187	36,338	49,539	39,079	27,858	26,609	27,661	24,479	19,823	372,866	338,659
West North Central	16,566	8,813	19,008	12,263	13,476	12,217	10,752	10,799	15,416	11,186	9,278	7,596	5,646	132,163	112,927
South Atlantic	14,557	18,547	21,403	15,958	19,182	17,791	16,321	19,831	18,827	19,605	14,785	11,393	13,467	200,042	171,247
East South Central	3,929	7,152	7,327	5,076	6,159	6,175	6,936	8,342	6,801	5,263	5,935	6,777	4,630	73,138	65,583
West South Central	27,180	27,121	17,923	26,079	15,366	19,454	11,915	19,141	18,335	14,217	14,189	12,620	11,019	193,072	132,641
Mountain	3,826	2,761	4,067	3,828	5,449	6,039	9,646	3,906	3,224	4,423	4,354	4,319	3,246	58,162	40,287
Pacific	22,682	30,460	29,669	28,590	30,657	34,424	30,071	30,184	20,365	19,502	20,162	21,620	17,613	301,658	298,391
Industrial buildings [4]	16,863	17,453	33,524	22,702	25,194	27,806	40,407	25,762	8,120	25,413	22,937	26,981	20,073	321,847	397,237
New England	1,051	803	1,642	2,601	1,920	2,504	892	1,616	5,018	1,857	1,199	3,268	799	25,952	19,477
Middle Atlantic	3,679	2,250	7,053	3,067	4,963	4,668	7,615	6,743	4,640	3,316	3,644	4,297	2,781	57,755	77,845
East North Central	3,859	5,477	10,137	9,012	9,342	9,538	21,767	9,764	8,827	8,908	8,617	10,891	7,806	118,666	133,599
West North Central	1,205	971	1,781	1,384	1,671	2,010	3,078	2,137	1,745	1,123	2,001	1,560	969	19,890	29,161
South Atlantic	1,640	1,927	3,851	1,410	1,714	1,304	1,315	1,818	1,646	2,021	834	1,412	1,794	20,549	34,612
East South Central	330	466	1,489	981	717	1,557	1,207	839	1,657	1,323	1,319	1,252	642	13,573	14,688
West South Central	1,637	1,641	2,666	1,456	1,282	1,516	1,657	686	913	2,762	1,088	968	1,920	17,519	13,145
Mountain	119	380	181	359	257	504	200	164	322	177	113	311	205	2,852	4,417
Pacific	3,343	3,568	4,724	2,432	3,328	4,205	2,676	1,995	3,352	3,926	4,122	3,022	3,157	45,091	70,293
Commercial buildings [5]	47,305	72,617	65,591	66,927	78,647	82,681	69,641	72,384	55,599	48,028	45,654	38,873	30,957	686,920	669,574
New England	1,257	12,431	1,804	3,367	4,203	4,233	3,294	3,440	3,222	1,947	2,386	1,367	1,361	32,853	43,164
Middle Atlantic	5,401	5,412	13,222	8,114	10,739	7,641	9,780	9,316	7,357	6,314	7,581	4,190	3,670	90,725	74,569
East North Central	7,891	10,188	11,518	13,767	15,739	14,846	17,196	14,647	7,795	5,931	6,992	5,831	2,908	119,958	119,011
West North Central	2,586	5,171	6,885	5,215	5,960	6,342	4,585	5,624	6,089	4,303	4,412	3,347	1,818	57,240	51,822
South Atlantic	8,170	7,445	7,949	7,721	10,423	11,353	10,031	12,358	11,691	10,987	8,479	5,908	4,609	106,788	87,405
East South Central	2,027	4,172	1,978	2,582	3,619	2,997	3,821	4,762	3,475	2,349	2,764	3,237	1,591	34,680	34,647
West South Central	8,062	12,036	8,705	8,292	9,968	11,651	6,477	7,502	7,897	6,688	5,052	5,108	5,065	91,548	82,156
Mountain	2,093	1,484	1,651	2,753	2,950	3,370	2,431	1,727	1,811	3,036	1,899	2,587	1,563	26,855	26,057
Pacific	9,818	14,278	11,879	15,116	15,046	20,248	12,026	13,508	6,262	6,473	6,089	7,298	8,372	126,273	150,743
Community buildings [6]	52,594	34,404	49,975	48,969	37,262	23,340	49,750	38,567	33,205	29,155	30,089	28,034	18,894	408,890	190,163
New England	1,465	5,944	938	5,110	4,214	788	1,437	1,740	1,574	3,760	3,610	1,840	401	25,759	19,739
Middle Atlantic	4,034	666	20,629	10,419	2,418	4,538	20,718	3,415	3,444	4,196	1,669	5,581	1,496	80,190	21,247
East North Central	10,936	2,623	4,336	5,355	9,798	3,553	3,802	8,707	4,451	4,345	5,883	4,636	4,659	62,541	42,412
West North Central	11,999	787	7,752	3,760	4,174	1,410	1,549	1,739	5,568	2,664	1,533	1,794	1,684	34,639	19,160
South Atlantic	3,335	7,570	3,617	5,151	5,149	2,991	3,659	3,239	2,959	4,859	2,236	1,312	2,240	40,161	22,870
East South Central	676	1,757	3,239	709	1,427	1,111	974	1,436	1,059	1,246	990	1,874	1,367	16,895	12,954
West South Central	16,591	11,007	4,313	13,456	2,907	4,193	2,218	9,827	8,481	3,588	6,562	4,637	3,195	65,309	25,963
Mountain	608	409	1,270	392	1,659	1,117	5,212	1,080	672	551	947	323	1,018	18,366	5,367
Pacific	2,950	3,641	3,881	4,617	5,516	3,639	10,181	7,384	4,997	3,946	6,659	6,037	2,834	63,030	20,751
Public buildings [7]	5,070	5,577	4,556	4,920	1,767	3,744	3,398	2,769	7,544	3,256	7,435	394	659	40,669	12,042
New England	1,250	2,289	502	834	355	0	77	182	21	161	1,021	0	265	3,418	371
Middle Atlantic	112	214	219	200	3	10	324	244	1,740	875	959	100	0	4,712	1,493
East North Central	568	684	900	802	386	1,444	1,332	476	1,147	682	903	43	56	8,171	880
West North Central	77	535	200	26	86	168	177	222	344	163	157	0	153	1,696	190
South Atlantic	349	30	92	244	237	7	306	871	1,675	84	2,554	36	20	6,285	988
East South Central	417	206	150	166	55	135	17	3	128	10	145	15	0	830	116
West South Central	313	1,023	551	1,842	165	615	314	35	366	296	125	22	45	4,430	665
Mountain	259	113	180	0	99	362	282	181	0	261	931	0	120	2,416	70
Pacific	1,725	483	1,762	806	381	1,003	569	555	2,123	724	640	178	0	8,741	7,269
Public works and utility buildings [8]	7,483	16,284	16,942	13,105	12,128	12,889	7,452	18,263	8,294	12,344	13,885	10,665	10,135	143,827	102,241
New England	75	5,113	1,092	2,243	741	2,723	147	2,922	909	1,739	151	402	910	15,086	15,638
Middle Atlantic	671	365	576	518	1,205	608	681	7,202	1,378	1,210	8,990	885	93	24,968	10,052
East North Central	2,481	1,649	1,211	5,544	5,413	3,541	2,767	2,203	3,100	4,413	2,640	1,969	1,726	35,972	23,383
West North Central	459	1,035	1,803	508	552	1,036	282	98	810	1,986	223	493	830	8,738	6,108
South Atlantic	670	1,125	5,347	872	813	1,434	346	759	372	905	175	2,234	4,356	19,046	20,037
East South Central	325	410	307	413	51	125	550	1,024	285	84	379	86	821	4,154	862
West South Central	208	814	1,241	411	339	740	720	616	59	323	782	1,413	336	7,648	5,048
Mountain	575	50	499	13	0	158	1,147	455	21	15	140	790	69	3,520	1,486
Pacific	2,019	5,723	4,866	2,583	3,014	2,524	812	2,984	1,360	1,669	405	2,393	994	24,695	19,627
All other buildings [9]	5,518	5,751	6,729	9,851	13,338	11,772	11,395	11,933	9,156	9,998	9,476	6,961	7,004	112,491	77,345
New England	138	109	329	598	962	701	694	640	619	705	605	548	202	6,764	5,328
Middle Atlantic	555	398	830	1,195	2,137	1,380	1,204	1,437	1,170	1,309	1,297	626	300	13,392	9,944
East North Central	670	647	982	1,934	3,509	3,416	2,675	3,282	2,538	2,330	2,626	1,109	2,668	27,556	19,374
West North Central	240	314	587	1,370	1,033	1,251	1,081	979	860	947	952	402	192	9,961	6,485
South Atlantic	393	450	547	560	846	702	664	785	484	749	507	491	448	7,213	5,635
East South Central	154	141	164	225	290	250	367	278	197	251	338	313	209	3,005	2,316
West South Central	369	600	447	622	705	739	529	475	619	560	580	472	458	6,618	5,664
Mountain	172	325	286	311	484	528	374	299	398	383	324	308	271	4,153	2,889
Pacific	2,827	2,767	2,557	3,036	3,372	2,805	3,807	3,758	2,271	2,764	2,247	2,692	2,256	33,829	29,710

[1] Building for which permits were issued and Federal contracts awarded in all urban places, including an estimate of building undertaken in some smaller urban places that do not issue permits. Sums of components do not always equal totals exactly because of rounding.

[2] For scope and source of urban estimates, see table F–3, footnote [1].

[3] Preliminary.

[4] Includes factories, navy yards, army ordnance plants, bakeries, ice plants, industrial warehouses, and other buildings at the site of these and similar production plants.

[5] Includes amusement and recreation buildings, stores and other mercantile buildings, commercial garages, gasoline and service stations, etc.

[6] Includes churches, hospitals, and other institutional buildings, schools, libraries, etc.

[7] Includes Federal, State, county, and municipal buildings, such as post offices, courthouses, city halls, fire and police stations, jails, prisons, arsenals, armories, Army barracks, etc.

[8] Includes railroad, bus and airport buildings, roundhouses, radio stations, gas and electric plants, public comfort stations, etc.

[9] Includes private garages, sheds, stables and barns, and other buildings not elsewhere classified.

TABLE F–5: Number and Construction Cost of New Permanent Nonfarm Dwelling Units Started, Urban or Rural Location, and by Source of Funds [1]

Period	Number of new dwelling units started									Estimated construction co (in thousands) [2]		
	All units			Privately financed			Publicly financed					
	Total nonfarm	Urban	Rural nonfarm	Total nonfarm	Urban	Rural nonfarm	Total nonfarm	Urban	Rural nonfarm	Total	Privately financed	Publ financ
1925 [3]	937,000	752,000	185,000	937,000	752,000	185,000	0	0	0	$4,475,000	$4,475,000	
1933 [4]	93,000	45,000	48,000	93,000	45,000	48,000	0	0	0	285,446	285,446	
1941 [5]	706,100	434,300	271,800	619,511	369,499	250,012	86,589	64,801	21,788	2,825,895	2,530,765	29
1944 [6]	141,800	96,200	45,600	138,692	93,216	45,476	3,108	2,984	124	495,054	483,231	11
1946	670,500	403,700	266,800	662,473	395,673	266,800	8,027	8,027	0	3,769,767	3,713,776	55
1947	849,000	479,800	369,200	845,560	476,360	369,200	3,440	3,440	0	5,642,798	5,617,425	25
1947: First quarter	138,100	81,000	57,100	137,016	79,916	57,100	1,084	1,084	0	808,263	800,592	7
January	39,300	24,200	15,100	38,216	23,116	15,100	1,084	1,084	0	223,577	215,906	7
February	42,800	25,000	17,800	42,800	25,000	17,800	0	0	0	244,425	244,425	
March	56,000	31,800	24,200	56,000	31,800	24,200	0	0	0	340,261	340,261	
Second quarter	217,200	119,100	98,100	217,000	118,900	98,100	200	200	0	1,361,677	1,360,477	1
April	67,100	37,600	29,500	67,100	37,600	29,500	0	0	0	418,451	418,451	
May	72,900	39,300	33,600	72,900	39,300	33,600	0	0	0	452,236	452,236	
June	77,200	42,200	35,000	77,000	42,000	35,000	200	200	0	490,990	489,790	1
Third quarter	261,200	142,200	119,000	260,733	141,733	119,000	467	467	0	1,774,150	1,770,475	3
July	81,100	44,500	36,600	81,100	44,500	36,600	0	0	0	539,333	539,333	
August	86,300	47,400	38,900	86,108	47,208	38,900	192	192	0	589,470	587,742	1
September	93,800	50,300	43,500	93,525	50,025	43,500	275	275	0	645,347	643,400	1
Fourth quarter	232,500	137,500	95,000	230,811	135,811	95,000	1,689	1,689	0	1,698,708	1,685,881	12
October	94,000	53,200	40,800	93,540	52,740	40,800	460	460	0	678,687	675,197	3
November	79,700	48,000	31,700	78,835	47,135	31,700	865	865	0	584,731	578,324	6
December	58,800	36,300	22,500	58,436	35,936	22,500	364	364	0	435,290	432,360	2
1948: First quarter												
January [7]	50,000	(7)	(7)	49,197	(7)	(7)	803	(7)	(7)	361,994	355,356	6
February [7] [8]	47,200	(7)	(7)	46,045	(7)	(7)	1,155	(7)	(7)	347,851	338,628	9

[1] The estimates shown here do not include temporary units, conversions, dormitory accomodations, trailers, or military barracks. They do include prefabricated housing units.

These estimates are based on building-permit records, which, beginning with 1945, have been adjusted for lapsed permits and for lag between permit issuance and start of construction. They are based also on reports of Federal construction contract awards and, beginning in 1946, on field surveys in nonpermit-issuing places. The data in this table refer to nonfarm dwelling units started, and not to urban dwelling units authorized, as shown in table F-3.

All of these estimates contain some error. In 1948, for example, if the estimate of nonfarm starts is 50,000, the chances are about 19 out of 20 that an actual enumeration would produce a figure between 47,600 and 52,400. In 1946 and 1947, the range of error was approximately twice as large. The reduction was achieved by improvements in estimating and survey te niques.

[2] Private construction costs are based on permit valuation, adjusted understatement of costs shown on permit applications. Public construct costs are based on contract values or estimated construction costs for indiv ual projects.

[3] Housing peak year.

[4] Depression, low year.

[5] Recovery peak year prior to wartime limitations.

[6] Last full year under wartime control.

[7] Urban and rural breakdown not available until current quarter co pleted.

[8] Preliminary.

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